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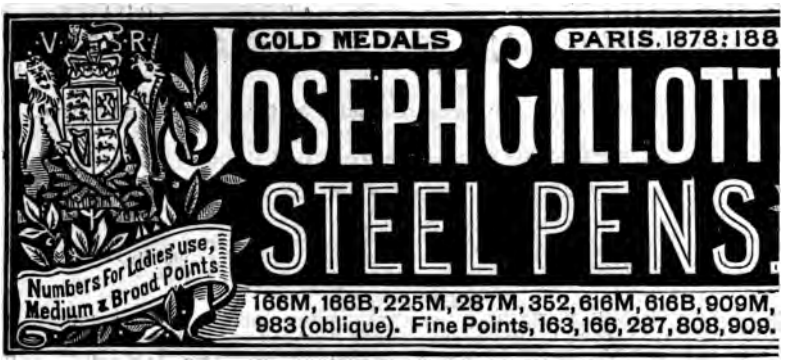
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PREFACE.

Few parts of the Continent are so worthy of a visit as Spain. In the beauty and variety of its scenery, it falls little short of Tyrol and Styria; it contains some of the finest buildings, and has given birth to some of the greatest artists in Europe; while it is at the same time especially interesting for its historical associations. Spain, however, has been much neglected by travellers. The alleged reasons are—the fear of brigands; the fact of the language being so little studied; and the difficulty of travelling and obtaining accommodation. The answer to these objections is—that brigands in Spain are almost entirely unknown; that although no language can be properly acquired without a residence in the country where it is spoken, those who can master French or Italian, or who are tolerably acquainted with Latin, will find little difficulty in making themselves understood in Spanish. Moreover, in the principal hotels and several places of public resort the French language is spoken. And, finally, every year sees a marked improvement in the hotel accommodation all over Spain.

The most agreeable way of seeing Spain was formerly to travel by diligence or by mule. There is scarcely any part of the country that has not been for a long while traversed by diligences, which are perhaps better conducted there than in any other part of the Continent, whilst mules may be had in all the mountainous parts. Railways, however, are now open throughout the most frequented parts, and branch lines are multiplying by degrees. The hotel accommodation is, as a rule, rather below that of France, Belgium, Germany, or Switzerland, but may compare advantageously with some parts of Europe, where provision is only made for the commercial traveller. The only real difficulty for the tourist is the absence of a convenient guide book. There are hosts of works on Spain, but till lately there was no good practical hand-book, which in a small form gives the traveller all he requires to know upon the route. In the following pages the author has endeavoured to accomplish this object. Among other useful information, the work contains the best routes; notices of the principal towns and places, and the different objects of interest, full details on the coinage; a glossary; and a vocabulary in English and Spanish. The publishers have still further increased the value of the work by adding plans of the chief towns, and illustrations of the most interesting places.

It was not until the Spanish portion of the work was in the press that the author conceived the idea of extending the work to Portugal. He trusts, nevertheless, that he has, in a small space, given such information as may enable the tourist to spend a couple of summer vacations in that interesting country.

PREFACE

———

INDEX.

Abrantes, 38, 175, 189
Adra, 112
Adradas, 110
Agreda, 110
Aguilar, 60
Aguilas, 75
Alagon, 29
Alaró, 136
Albacete, 34
Albatera, 115
Albergaria, 181
Albufera, Lake of, 100
Albufeira, 187
Albuixech, 93, 118
Alcalá de Guadaira, 69
Alcalá de Heñares, 31
Alcalá la Real, 56
ALCANTARA, 85
 Ayuntamiento, 86
 Bridge, 86
 Castle, 86
 Church of El Mayor, 86
 Convent S. Benito, 86
 Cuartel de Veteranos, 87
 Exports, 86
 Products, 86
Alcantarilla, 75
Alcaudete, 61, 69
Alcazar, 33
Alcira, 117
ALCOBAÇA, 176
 Monastery, 176
 Moorish Castle, 176
 N. S. de Nazareth, 176
Alcoy, 100, 116
Alcudia, 136, 137
Alcuneza, 110
Alfaro, 109
Algeciras, 51, 52
Algemisi, 117
Alhama (Calatayud), 30
Alhama (Malaga), 54
Alhama de Murcia, 75, 76
Alhambra, 56
Alhamilla, 112
Alhandra, 175
Alhondiguilla, 61
ALICANTE, 34, 115
 Castello de Fernando, 116
 Ch. of S. Nicolas, 116
 Paintings and Medals, 116
 Conveyances, 116
 Paseos, 116
 Steamers, 116
 Trade, 116
Aljubarrota, 177
Almaden, 33
Almadenejos, 33
Almagro, 33
Almansa, 117
Almaraz, 36
Almazán, 19, 110
Almendralejo, 37
Almendricos, 75
Almeria, 112
Almódovar, 61
Almorchon, 61
Almuñecar, 111
Alora, 53, 60
Alsasua, 16, 28
Alzola, 16
Amieira, 178
Amposta, 119
Andalusia, 49
Andorra, 105, 132
Andraix, 133
Andujar, 60
Antequera, 54
Aramayona, 17
Aran, 131
Aranda, 19
Aranjuez, 31
Arapiles, 78
Arbo, 100
Archena, 114
Archidona, 56
Arcos, 53, 66
Arentim, 190
Arenys del Mar, 125
Arganda, 35
Argentona Baths, 124
Arnedillo, 108
Arroyo (de Malpartida), 36, 84
Arroyo del Puerco, 87
Arta, 136
Ascorea, 138
Asmenal, 77
Astorga, 43
Aveiro, 181, 185
Avila, 19, 76
Aviles, 48
Ax, 132
Azuqueca, 31

Badajoz, 33, 37, 87, 189
Baena, 58, 61
Baeza, 59
Bagnères de Luchon, 130
Ballen, 59, 61
Balaguer, 40, 120
Balearic Isles, 133
 Etymology of Name, 133
 History, 133
 Population, 133
 Works on, 142
Baños, 84
Barbantes, 100
Barbastro, 40
Barca d'Alva, 80, 184
BARCELONA, 38, 104, 124
 Academias de Buenas Letras, 38
 Aduana, 39
 Aljama, 39
 Archivo de Aragon, 39
 Baths, 37
 Biblioteca Nacional, 38
 Boat Hire, 39
 Bocario, 38
 Casa de Caridad, 38
 „ Consistorial, 39
 „ Lonja, 39
 Cathedral, 37
 Cimenterio, 39
 Ciudadela (fort), 38
Barcelona—*Continued.*
 Church of S. Augustin, 38
 „ S. Ana, 38
 „ S. Belem, 38
 „ S. Cucufat, 38
 „ S. Jaime, 38
 „ S. Just, 38
 „ S. Maria del Mar, 38
 „ S. Mariadel Pi, 38
 „ S. Miguel, 38
 „ S. Pablo, 38
 „ S. Pere, 38
 Colegiata S. Ana, 38
 Diligences, 38
 El General (Hospital), 38
 Franciscan Convent, 38
 Harbour, 37
 Hotels, 37
 Liceo, 39
 Montjuich, 39
 Muralla del Mar, 38
 Museo Salvador, 38
 Omnibuses, 39
 Paseo Nuevo, 38
 Pescaderia, 39
 Plateria, 39
 Presidio, 38
 Railway Stations, 39
 Rambla, 39
 Real Palacio, 38
 Roman Remains, 38
 Santa Cruz (Hospital), 38
 San Carlos (fort), 38
 Steamers, 39
Barceloneta, 38
Barreiro, 188
Batalha, 177
 Convent, 177
Baths (near Alsásua), 16
Baths of Panticosa, 130
Bayonne, 15
Baza, 74

Beja, 188
Belem, 167, 186
Bellegarde, 49
Bellpuig, 39
Belmez, 61
Benfica, 170
Bemposta, 175
Benacazon, 69
Benalbufar, 138
Benasque, 131
Benavente, 104
Benedeta Pass, 130
Benifavo, 117
Berlengas Islands, 175, 186
Benicarlo, 118
Bessin, 16
Betanzos, 43
Bilbao, 40
Binefar, 40
Binisalem, 136
Bobadilla, 52, 54, 58, 60
Bocairente, 117
Books—
 On Spain, 9
 On Portugal, 160
Borjas, 123
Botany—
 Spain, 5
 Portugal, 154
Boulou (El), 49
Bourg Madame, 133
Braga, 190
Bragança, 191
Brèche de Roland, 130
Bucharo, 130
Bunola, 138
Burgasot, 100
Burgo (El), 46
Burgos, 17
Burriano. 118
Busaco, 175, 180
Busdongo, 47

Cabanas, 82
Cabra, 61
Cabrera (Isle), 141
Cacem, 178
Caceres, 37, 84, 87
Cadiz, 69, 70
 Aduana, 72
 Alameda, 72
 Artillery Barracks, 72
 Baths, 70
 Battle of Trafalgar, 73
 Calle Ancha, 72
 Capuchins, 72
 Casa de Espositos, 72
 Casa de Misericordia, 71
 Casino, 70
 Cathedrals, 71
 Chicilana, 72
 Consul, 72
Cadiz—*Continued.*
 Escuela de Comercio, 72
 Excursions, 72
 Exports, 71
 Guadalquivir, 70
 Hospital de Mujeres, 71
 Hotels, 74
 Imports, 71
 Lunatic Asylum, 72
 Matagorda (fort), 71
 Medical School, 72
 Museo, 72
 Plazas, 71
 Plaza de Toros, 72
 Port S. Mary's, 72
 Ramparts, 72
 S. Bartolomeo, 72
 Sieges, 71
 Steamers, 72
 Theatres, 72
 Trafalgar, 72
 Wines, 71
 Works on, 72
Cahide 184
Calahorra, 107
 Antiquities, 108
 Baths of Arnedillo, 108
 Carmelite Convent, 108
 Cathedral, 108
 Etymology, 108
 Hermitage, 108
 History, 108
 Siege, 108
Calamonte, 37
Calatayud, 30, 87
Caldas da Rainha, 176, 178
Caldas de Gerez, 191
Caldas del Rey, 42
Caldas de Montbuy, 48
Caldelas, 100
Caldetas, 124
Calella, 125
Calzada, 77
Camas, 69
Cambrils, 120
Caminha (fort), 185, 190
Campillo, 80
Campos, 138
Cañaveral, 84
Candieras, 176
Canfranc, 131
Cangas de Tineo, 43
Canigou, 49, 138
Cantalapiedra 80
Cape Carviero. 186
Cape da Roca, 186
Cape Espichel, 186
Cape Finisterre, 42
Cape Mondego, 186
Cape St. Vincent, 187
Cape Sines, 186
Carcajente, 34, 100. 117
Cardeña, 18
Cardona, 105
Cardonet Valley, 105
Carmona, 61, 69
Carpio, 80
Carratraca, 53
Carregado, 175, 176
Carril, 42
Cartagena, 75, 112
Cartama, 53, 61
Casarabonela, 54
Casa Branca, 188
Casariche, 60
Cascaes, 186
Cascante, 110
Caseval, 188
Caspe, 123
Castejon, 28, 111
Castejon (Lerida), 40
Castello Branco, 190
Castellon-de-la-Plana, 118
Castel Rodrigo, 190
Castiloja de la Cuesta, 69
Castillejo, 31
Castro Marim, 187
Catarroja, 117
Caudete, 88
Cauterets, 130
Caxarias, 179
Cerbere, 49
Cerdagne, 133
Cervantes, 31
Cervera, 39
Cestona, 16
Ceuta, 51
Cezimbra, 186
Chanca, 175
Chaves, 191
Chiclana, 72
Chilches, 118
Chinchilla, 34, 75
Chinchon, 31
Chirivel, 74
Chronology—
 Spain, 5
 Portugal, 158
Cid (The) 17
Cintra, 171
 Colares, 171
 Convention. 172
 Cork Convent, 173
 Montes Lunæ, 171
 Moorish Bath, 173
 Palace, 172
 Penha Convent, 172
 Penha Verde, 173
 Sitiaes, 173
Circular Notes, 11
Ciudad Real, 33
Ciudad Rodrigo, 80
 Alameda, 81
 Bridge, 81
 Capilla de Cerralbo, 81
Ciudad Rodrigo—*Con.*
 Casa de Beneficiencia, 81
 Castle, 81
 Cathedral, 81
 Convent of S. Clara, 81
 Excursions, 81
 Sieges, 81
Ciudedela, 141
Cleopatra's Needle, 43
Climate—
 Spain, 2, 4
 Portugal, 155
Coast Tour—
 Spain, 13, 111
 Portugal, 155

Coimbra, 179
 Aqueduct, 180
 Bridge, 179
 Busaco, Battle of, 180
 Cathedral, 180
 Churches, 180
 Fountains, 180
 History, 179
 Monasteries, 180
 Mondego River, 180
 Quinta das Lagrimas, 181
 University, 180
 Works on, 181
Col de Balaguer, 120
Col de Marcadaou, 130
Col de Somport, 131
Collbato, 104
Concepcion de Almaradiel, 33
Columbus, 62, 82, 111
Condeixa a Nova, and Velha, 179
Conveyances—
 Spain, 13
 Portugal, 161
Corcubion, 42

Cordova, 60
 Alcazar, 60
 Ancient City, 60
 Archbishop's Palace, 60
 Cathedral, 60
 Colegio, 60
 Conveyances, 60
 Corredera, 60
 Excursions, 60
 Works on, 60
Coruma (Coruña), 42
Couriers, 8
Covadonga, 47
Cuenca, 35
Cueva del Judio, 36
Cuevas de Vera, 112
Cullar de Baza, 74
Cullera, 118
Customs Tariff, English, 44

Dalias, 112
DANOCA, 87
Denia, 100, 117
Despeña-perros, 56
Deva. 41
Diezma, 73
Distances—
Spain, 10
Portugal, 160
Dos Hermanas, 69
Douro, 1
Dragonera (Isle), 139
Durango, 41

Eaux Chaudes, 130
Ebro (river), Etymology of name, 119
Ecija, 61, 69
El Boulou, 49
El Burgo, 46
Elche, 115
Elvas, 38, 188, 189
Empalme, 48, 123, 126
Ensabaya, 138
Entronesamento, 179
Ermezinde, 190
Erustes, 82
Escacena, 69
Escaldas, 133
Escalona, 90
Escurial or Escorial, 19
Esparraguera, 104
Espeluy, 59, 61
Espichel Cape, 171
Espiel, 61
Espinho, 181
Esposende, 185
Estella, 17
Estepona, 54
Estrella, Serra de, 162
Evora, 188
Extremoz, 188

Famalicao, 41, 184, 190
Faro, 187, 188
Fayon, 123
Felanitche, 138
Ferrol, 43
Fervenesa Fountain, 181
Figueira da Foz, 81, 186
Figueras, 49
Filgueira, 190
Fitero, 28
Fiassa. 49
Fontainhas, 184
Formentera (Isle), 141
Formoselha, 179
Fort Caminha, 185
Frejenal, 27
Frieira, 100
Fuencebadon Pass, 48
Fuenterrabia, 15
Fuente de Piedra, 60
Fuentes de Ofioro, 62

Gabas, 130
Gallecha, 48
Gandia, 100, 117
Garriga Baths, 104
Gaucin, 52
Geography—
Spain, 1
Portugal, 152
Geology—
Spain, 5
Portugal, 154
Gerona, 48, 125
Getafe, 31
GIBRALTAR, 49
Algeciras, 51
Almoraina, 52
Cartela, 52
Conveyances, 51
Cork wood, 52
Drives, 51
Europa Point, 52
Excursions, 52
Fortifications, 50
Foreigners, 51
Garrison Library, 51
Governor's Parade, 51
Hotels, 50
Lazaretto, 50
Money, 51
Monkeys, 50
Neutral ground, 50
Permits, 51
Post-Office, 51
Promenade, 50
Public worship, 51
San Roque, 52
Sieges, 50
Spanish Lines, 50
St. Michael's Cave, 50
Steamers, 51
Sugar Loaf Hill, 50
Tunnel, 52
Works on, 51
Gijon, 47
Glossary—
Spain, xiii
Portugal, 152
Gobantes, 61
Grado 43
Grajal, 46
Gran Mina Tunnel, 88
GRANADA, 55
Alcahiceria, 56
Alhambra, 56
Bivarambla, 56
Cartuja (Convent), 56
Cathedral, 55
Cerro del Sol, 58
Churches, 55
Conveyances, 58
Hotels, 55
Jeneralife, 58
Prado, 56
S. Geronimo, 56
Granada—*Continued.*
S. Juan de Dios (Hospital), 56
Soto de Roma, 56
University, 55
Granja (La), 32
Granja, 181
Granollers, 48
Grao, 100
Grao, El, 100
Grijota, 46
Guadajos, 61
Guadalajara. 30, 35
Guadalquivir, 1
Guadalviar, 1
Guadiana, 1
Guadix, 73 ,112
Guardia (La), 185
Guillarey, 100
Guimaraes, 191

Haro, 105
Henarejos, 100
Hiendelaencina, 30
History—
Spain, 3
Portugal, 156
Hospitalet, 120, 133
Hostalrich, 48
Hotels—
Spain, 12
Portugal, 162
Huelva, 37, 69, 111
Huercal, 75
Huesca, 131
Huetor, 73

Ilhavo, 186
Illan Cebolla, 82
Inca, 136
Inns—
Spain, 1
Portugal, 162
Irun, 15
Iviza, 141

Jaca, 131
Jadraque, 30
Jaen, 59, 61
Jaraicejo, 37
Jativa, 117
Jerez, or Jerez de la Frontera, 69, 70
Jijona, 116
Jucar, 2
Junquera, (La) 42

Lagos, 187
La Calzada, 81
La Encina, 34, 100, 117
La Granja (Segovia), 34
La Guardia, 185
La Hedionda, 54
La Mancha, 33
Lamego, 190
Language—
Spanish, 8
Portuguese, 162
Lanhellas, 190
Lanjaron, 111
La Palma, 69
La Puebla, 136
La Roda, 34, 60, 69
Las Alcantarillas, 69
Las Arenas, 41
Las Batuecas, 82
Las Casetas, 29
Las Nieves, 100
Las Tablas, 70
La Teste, 16
La Zaida, 30
Laundos, 184
Lebrija, 69
Lebrilla, 74
Ledesma, 77
Leiria, 178
LEON, 43, 44
Ayuntamiento, 45
Casa Capitular, 45
Casa de Los Condes, 45
Casa Consistorial, 45
Casa de Guzmanes, 45
Cathedral, 44
Climate, 44
Convents, 44
Conveyances, 46
Espolon, 45
Espositos, 45
Horse Fair, 44
Mercado, 45
Museo, 45
Palacio Episcopal, 45
Plazas, 44
Promenades, 45
Public Library, 45
Real Casa, 45
S. Isidoro (Convent), 45
S. Marcos (Convent), 45
Theatre, 45
Lerida, 39, 40
Librilla, 75, 76
Linares, 58, 59, 61
LISBON, 163
Academia das Bellas Artes, 168
Academia Real 168
Ajuda Palace, 169
Aqueduct, 170
Armoury, 169
Arsenal da Marin 169

Lisbon—*Continued.*
Asylo de Mendicade, 169
Belem, 168
Bibliotheca da Academia, 169
Bibliotheca da Ajuda, 169
Bibliotheca da Marinha, 169
Bibliotheca Publica, 169
Black Horse Square, 166
Boats, 163
Cabs, 163
Carmo, 167
Casa de Moeda, 169
Casa Pia, 169
Castello de S. Jorge, 169
Cathedral, 166
Cemeteries, 170
Churches, 167
Climate, 165
Conceiçao Velha, 167
Convent of Bélem, 167
Convent of S. Benito, 167
Cordoaria, 170
Cortes, 168
Daupia Gallery, 168
Death of Prince John, &c., 165
Earthquakes, 164
English and Scotch Churches, 163
English and Irish Colleges, 168
Estrella, 167
Excursions, 170
Forts, 163
Fundição, 169
History, 164
Libraries, 169
Manufactures, 165
Marine Hospital, 169
Markets, 170
Memoria (S. José), 167
Money, 163
Museu Real, 168
Natives, 166
N. S. da Graça, 168
N. S. de Loretto, 167
N. S. das Merces, 167
N. S. dás Martyrs, 166
N. S. do Monte, 167
N. S. de Penha, 167
Paço da Bemposta, 168
Paço das Necessidades, 168
Palaces, 168
Paseios, 170
Passports, 163
Polytechnic Museum, 168

Lisbon—*Continued.*
Population, 163, 165
Post Office, 163
Public Edifices, 169
Public Gardens, 170
Public Promenades, 170
Public Squares, 166
Quintas, 166
Railway Terminus, 163
S. Antonio da Sé, 167
S. Casa de Misericordia, 169
S. Domingos, 167
S. Engraçoa, 167
S. Julião, 167
S. Maria Magdelena, 167
S. Roque, 167
S. Vicente de Fora, 167
Steamers, 163
Tagus, 166
Theatres, 170
Torre de Belem, 170
Llerena, 37
Llobregat, 2
Lluchmayor, 138
Lluvi, 136
Loarre, 131
Logroño, 105
Loja, 54
Lorca, 74
Los Santos, 37
Lourinhaa (Lourinham), 175
Luchon, 130
Lugo, 43, 104

Madrid, 22 to 28
Alameda (La), 25
Armeria (La), 26
Atocha Convent, 26
Ayuntamiento, 26
Baths, 22
Biblioteca Nacional, 25
Bolsa de Comercio, 25
Buen Retiro, 26
Bull Fights, 27
Cafés, 22
Casa de Moneda, 25
Casa del Saladeró, 25
Casas de Huéspedes, 22
Churches, 25
Clubs, 22
Congreso, 25
Convents, 26
Deficias, 26
Deposito Hidrografico, 25
Descalzas Reales, 26
Diligences, 27

Madrid—*Continued.*
Drinks, 22
El General (Hospital), 26
English Church Service, 27
Environs, 27
Excursions, 27
Galeria Reservada, 24
Hospitals, 26
Hotels, 22
Imprenta Real, 25
Inclusa (La) 26
Jardin Botanico, 26
Murillo, 24
Museo (El), 23
Museo Nacional, 25
National Bank, 26
Palace, 23
Plateria, 25
Plaza de Toros, 26
Post Office, 26
Prado, 26
Promenades, 26
Public Buildings, 25
Puerta del Sol, 22
Railways, 27
Recogidas (Las), 25
Ribera, 24
Restaurants, 22
Salesas (Las), 26
San Fernando, 25
S. Antonio, 26
S. Domingo, 26
S. Francisco, 26
S. Geronimo, 26
S. Ildefonso, 26
S. Isidro, 26
S. Marcos, 26
S. Maria, 26
Sculpture Gallery, 24
Steamers, 27
Theatres, 26
Through Routes to, 14
To Lisbon, 26, 82
Velasquez, 23
Works on, 27
Yepes, 27
Mafra, 173, 178
Mahon, 140
Mairena, 61, 69
Majorca, 134
Climate, 134
Distance, 134
Exports, 135
Fauna, 135
Geology, 135
History, 135
Imports, 135
Inhabitants, 135
Language, 135
Majolica Ware, 135
Mountains, 134

Majorca—*Continued.*
Population, 134
Productions, 135
Rivers, 134
Springs, 134
Maia, 124
Maladetta, 125, 131

Malaga, 53, 61
Alameda, 54
Cathedral, 54
Cemetery, 54
Churches, 54
Cigar Factory, 54
Convents, 54
Conveyances, 54
Old Malaga, 54
Railway, 54
Routes, 54
Siege, 53
Steamers, 54
Malpartida, 36, 84
Malpartida de Plasencia, 32
Manaçor, 136, 138
Manhuca, 190
Manresa, 39, 104, 132
Mansilla, 46
Manufactures, 3
Manzanares, 33
Maps—
Spain, 8
Portugal, 161
Maqueda, 90
Marchena, 69
Marinha-grande, 178
Marrataxi, 136
Martinho, 186
Martorell, 104, 123
Martos, 61
Marvao, 175
Mataro, 124
Mazuecos, 46
Mealhada, 181, 190
Measures—
Spanish, 12
Medina del Campo, 19, 35, 76, 80
Medina Sidonia, 72
Medinaceli, 80
Mequinenza, 40
Merena, 132
Merida, 33, 37, 61
Mindello, 184
Minho, 1

Minorca, 139
Climate, 140
Distance, 139
Exports, 140
History, 140
Imports, 140
Language, 140
Monte Toro, 139
Mount S. Agatha, 139

Minorca—*Continued.*
Population, 140
Products, 140
Mira, 186
Miranda, 17, 40, 105
Mirandella, 184
Mojente, 117
Molinillo, 73
Molins de Rey, 104, 123
Mollet, 48
Moncayo, 30
Mondego River, 180
Mondragon, 16
Money—
Spanish, 10
Portuguese, 161
Monforte, 42, 43
Monistrol, 39, 104
Monsech, 40
Monserrate, 171
Montbuy, 48
Montilla, 60
Mont Louis, 133
Mont Perdu, 130
Montserrat, 104
Monzon, 40
Mora, 123
Morisco, 80
Moron, 69
Motril, 111
Mountain Routes, 130
Mhalhacen, 1
Muchamiel, 116
Mujacar, 112
Murcia, 75, 76, 113
Muro, 136
Murviedro, 91
Castle, 92
Church of S. Maria, 92
Circus, 92
Convents, 92
History, 91
Hospital, 92
Roman Theatre, 92
Saguntum, 92

Navalcarnero, 36
Navalcerrada, 34
Navalmoral, 36, 82
Niebla, 69, 111
Nine, 190
Novelda, 34
Noves, 90
Nulés, 118

Obejo, 61
Ocaña, 35, 52
Olhos de Pedro, 178
Oliana, 105
Oliveira d'Azameis, 181
Oliveira de Barros, 181
Olmedo, 35
Oloron, 131
Olot, 48
Onteniente, 117
Oporto, 181 to 184
Alto Douro, 182
Bankers, 181
Bar of the Douro, 182
Barracks, 184
Bourse, 184
Carmo, 183
Casa da Camara, 184
Casa de Roda, 183
Cathedral, 183
Ch. of Cedofeita, 183
Ch. of Ildefonsa, 183
Ch. of N. S. da Lapa, 183
Ch. of S. Pedro, 183
Climate, 182
Colegio da Graça, 183
Convent of Cruzios, 183
Convent of Sao Bento, 183
Convent of Sao Lazaro, 183
Cordoaria, 184
Corn Market, 184
Crystal Palace, 184
Douro River, 181, 182
Earthquake, 165
English Chapel, 183
English Factory, 181, 184
Episcopal Palace, 184
Entre Quintas, 184
Excursions, 184
Exports, 182
Franciscan Convent, 183
Freixo, 184
Gardens, 184
History, 182
Hospitals, 183
Hotels, 181
Italian Opera, 184
Imports, 182
Largo da Torre da Marca, 184
Market Place, 184
Manufactures, 182
Mosteiro da Serra, 183
N. S. de Matozinhos, 183
Port Wine, 182
Public Library, 184
Quinta do Meio, 184
Railways, 184
Rock of S. Cosme, 184
S. Gens, 184
S. Joao da Foz, 184
Serra Convent, 134
Situation, 181
Oporto—*Continued.*
Suspension Bridge, 182
Theatre, 184
Torre dos Clerigos, 183
Tramway, 181
Villa Nova, 182
Oran, 51
Orduña, 40
Orense, 101
Baths, 103
Bridge, 102
Burgas (Las), 103
Cathedral, 101
Cemeteries, 102
Ch. of S. Eufemia, 102
Ch. of S. Maria, 102
Convent of S. Domingo, 102
Convent of S. Francisco, 102
Conveyances, 104
History, 101
Manufactures, 101
Public Walks, 104
Orgaña, 105
Orihuela, 114
Oropesa, 36, 82, 118
Osma, 19
Osuna, 69
Ovar, 181, 185
Oviedo, 47

Paillette, 131
Painters, Spanish, 9
Palanquinos, 46
Palencia, 43, 46
Palma, 136
Palmella, 188
Palos, 111
Palumbaria, 138
Pamplona, or Pampeluna, 28, 40, 111
Panticosa, 130
Parameras, 19
Pardo, 27
Paredes-de-Nava, 46
Passports—
Spain, 8
Portugal, 163
Pau, 131
Payalvo 179
Pedestrians, 8, 130
Pedras Rubras, 184
Pedroso, 61, 80
Pena Convent, 172
Peña Colorada, 131
Peña de Gorbea, 16
Peñafiel, 19, 184
Peñafior, 61
Peña Labra, 48
Peñaralar, 34
Peñarroya, 61
Peniche, 175, 186
Peñiscola, 118
Perello, 130
Perpignan, 49, 104
Peso, 175
Petra, 136
Pias, 188
Pic de Nethou, &c., 125, 130
Pic de Rious, 130
Piedra, 30
Pina, 30, 123
Pinhal Novo, 188
Pinhao, 184
Pizarra, 53, 61
Pla, 105
Plana-Picamoixons, 123
Plasencia, 36, 82
Aqueduct, 83
Cathedral, 83
Columbus, 83
Distance, 83
Excursions, 84
Fortress, 83
Fountains, 83
Geology, &c., 83
History, 82
Hospitals, 83
Nunneries, 83
Palaces, 83
Paseos, 83
Pocinho, 184
Pola de Lena, 47
Pollenza, 138
Pombal, 174, 179
Ponferrada, 43
Pont d'Inca, 136
Ponte Reguengo, 175
Pontevedra, 41
Portalegre, 38, 175, 189
Portbou, 49
Port de Venasque, 130
Port Mahon, 140
Port St. Mary's, 70
Portugal, 152
Authors, 161
Chronology, 158
Climate, 155
Coast tour of, 185
Coinage, 161
Diligences, 161
Distances, 162
Divisions and Population, 156
Flora, 154
Geography, 152
Geology, 154
Glossary, 152
History, 156
Inns, 162
Language, 162
Maps of, 151
Marshes, 152
Mineral Waters, 159
Mountain Scenery, 153
Mountains, 152

Portugal—*Continued.*
Passports, 163
Political Divisions, 156
Portuguese Sovereigns, 160
Postal information, 162
Productions, 154
Railways, 161
Rivers, 152
Skeleton Tours, 162
Statistics, 156
Steamers, 161
Sulphurous Springs, Book on, 153
Works on, 130
Portugalete, 41
Port Vendres, 49
Posadas, 12
Postal information—
Spain, 12
Portugal, 162
Potes, 41
Pousa, 100
Povoa do Varzim, 184, 185
Prades, 133
Products—
Spain, 3
Portugal, 154
Puda, La, 104
Puebla La, 136
Puebla de Hijar, 30
Puente Genil, 58, 60, 61
Puente los Pierros, 47
Puerto de Navalcerrada, 34
Puerto de Pajares, 43
Puertollano, 33
Puerto Real, 69, 70
Puerto Sta. Maria, 67, 70
Puig, 93, 118
Punhete, 181
Puycerda, 132, 133
Puzol, 93, 113

PYRENEES, 125 to 130
Amphitheatres, 126
Brèche de Roland, 130
Cirques, 126
Climate, 126
Col. de Pertus, 129
Cols, 126
Elevation of Mountains, 125
Elevation of Towns, 129
Etymology of Name, 128
Fauna, 128
Flora, 128
Geology, 127
Glaciers, 125
Historical Events, 129
Lakes, 126

Pyrenees—*Continued.*
Maladetta, 125, 130
Metals, 128
Mineral Springs, 128
Mont Perdu, 130
Passes, 129
Pass of Bidassoa, 129
Peace of, 129
Population, 128
Port de Venasque, 130
Ports, 126
Products, 128
Rivers, 127
St. Jean Pied de Port, 129
Valleys, 126
Works on, 129

Queluz, 171
Quintos, 188

Rabida (La), 111
Railways—
Spain, 3
Portugal, 160
Railway Trains—
Spain, 13
Ra Malhão, 171
Redinha, 179
Redondela, 41, 100
Regoa, 184
Reinosa, 47
Renteria, 15
Reus, 123
Ribadavia, 101
Rielves, 82
Rio Tinto, 111, 190
Ripoll, 48
Rivers—
Spain, 1
Portugal, 158
Roliça, 175
RONDA, 52
Roncesvalles, 129
Roquetas, 112
Rosas, 49
Rota, 70
Routes to Madrid, 14

Sabadell, 39
Sacedon, 35
Sagres, 187
Sagunto, 93, 118
Saguntum, 92
Sahagun, 43
St. Beat, 132
SALAMANCA, 78, 184
Augustinas Recoletas, 79
Antiquities, 80
Arapiles, 78

Salamanca—*Continued.*
Ayuntamiento, 80
Bridge, 80
Bull Fights, 79
Cathedral, 79
Ch. of S. Marcos, 79
„ S. Maria, 79
„ S. Nicolas, 79
Clericia (La), 79
Coliseo, 80
Columbus, 78
Conveyances, 80
History, 78
Hospital de la Trinidad, 80
Hermitage of La Cruz, 79
Manufactures, 78
Palaces, 80
Plaza Mayor, 79
Plaza de la Verdura, 80
S. Espiritu (Convent), 79
S. Esteban (Convent), 79
Seminario Conciliar, 79
Seminario de Carbajal, 79
Torre de Clavel, 80
University, 79
Works on, 80
Salinas de Medina-Celi, 30
Salobrina, 111
Salvatierra, 100
Sama, 48
Sanabria Lake, 44
San Andrès, 124
San Bento, 190
San Carlos de la Rapitá, 119
San Esteban, 80
San Felipe de Xativa, 117
San Fernando, 69, 70
San Juan (Majorca), 136
San Juan (Abadessa), 48
San Juan del Puerto, 69, 111
San Lucar, 69, 70
San Lucar la Mayor, 69
San Marcial, 77, 138
San Martin, 48
San Martino, 186
San Pedro da Torre, 190
San Quirico, 48
San Roque 52
San Sebastian, 15, 41
Santa Agueda, 16
Santa Eulalia, 175, 189
Santa Fé, 55
Santarem, 88, 175, 174, 179, 189
Santiago de Compostela, 42, 104
Santillana, 41, 47
San Vicente, 124
SARAGOSSA, 29, 40, 87, 122
Sarrion, 90
Season for travelling, 9
SEGORBE, 90
Carthusian Convent, 91
Cathedral, 91
Convent of S. Martin, 91
Glorieta, 91
History, 91
Monasteries, 91
SEGOVIA, 34
Alcazar, 34
Sights, 34
Seixal, 175, 188
Selgua, 40
Seo d'Urgel, 105, 132
Serpa, 188
Setubal, 186, 188
SEVILLE, 61
Aduana (La), 67
Alameda, 62
Alcazar, 65
Alhondiga, 68
Angel de Guarde, 62
Archiepiscopal Palace, 68
Atarazanas, 68
Audiencia, 68
Barbacana, 68
Biblioteca Colombina, 67
Boo's on, 69
Botanical Gardens, 68
Bull Fights, 62
Caridad (La), 65
Carteja (La), 65
Casa de Moneda, 68
Casa de Pilatos, 65
Casas Consistoriales, 68
Cathedral, 62
Cemetery, 68
College of S. Telmo, 65
Colombina, 67
Consulado, 66
Cuna (La), 65
Dehesa (The), 69
Delicias (La), 68
Duefias (Las), 64
Excursions, 69
Fabrica de Tabacos, 67
Fairs, 68
Feria (La), 68
Gates, 68
Giralda (La), 62
Holy Week, 62

Sevilla—*Continued.*
Roulos, 63
Italica, 69
Lonja, 66
Macarena, 69
Madre de Dios, 64
Magdalena (La), 62
Market Place, 68
Matadero, 68
Murillo, 24, 65, 66
Museo, 66
Omnium Sanctorum, 64
Painters, 66
Pasion (La), 64
Plaza de Toros, 67
Private Galleries, 67
Puertas, 68
Quemadero, 67
Roman Aqueduct, 62
Routes, 65
S. Alberto, 64
S. Ana, 63
S. Andrés, 63
S. Bernardo, 63
S. Catalina, 63
S. Clemente (Convent), 64
S. Cruz, 63
S. Estevan, 63
S. Geronimo (Convent), 65
S. Inéz, 64
S. Isidoro (Monastery), 65
S. Isidoro, 63
S. Juan, 63
S. Julian, 63
S. Lucia, 63
S. Lorenzo, 63
S. Marcos, 63
S. Maria, 63
S. Marina, 63
S. Martin, 63
S. Miguel, 63
S. Paula, 64
S. Pedro, 64
S. Sebastian (Cemetery), 68
Santiago, 64
S. Vicente, 64
Sangre (La), 65
Santa Semana, 62
Squares, 57
Suburbs, 68
Torre del Oro, 68
Trade, 62
Triana, 63
University, 68
Venerables (Los), 64
Works on, 69
Sierra Cuenca, 35
Sierra de Guadalupe, 32
Sierra Morena, 60
Sierra Nevada, 35
Sierra Sagra, 58
Siete Picos, 34
Siguenza, 30
Silla, 117
Simancas, 19
Soller, 138
Solsona, 105
Somport, 131
Soria, 30, 109
Soure, 179
Spanish Authors, 9
Language, 8
Painters, 9
Vocabulary, 142
Statistics—
Spain, 2
Portugal, 155
Sta. Maria, 136
Steamers—
To Spain, 13
To Portugal, 161

Tadim, 190
Tagus, 1, 166, 186
Talavera, or Talavera de la Reyna, 36, 86
Talavera la Real, 36
Talavera la Vieja, 36
Tamel, 190
Tangier, 51
Tarancon, 35
Tarazona, 110
Tardienta, 40
Tarifa, 51
Tarragona, 40, 120 (des.)
Antiquities, 123
Capture, 121
Cathedral, 122
Conveyances, 123
Excursions, 123
History, 120
Manufactures, 121
Promenade, 121
Rambla, 121
Torre de los Escipiones, 123
Works on, 123
Tarrasa, 39
Taveiro, 179
Tavira, 187
Telegraphs, 12
Temboque, 33
Ter, 2
Terras Novas, 189
Teruel, 36, 88 (des.)
Aqueduct, 90
Baths, 90
Cathedral, 88
Church of S. Pedro, 88
Church of Santiago, 89
Teruel—*Continued.*
Ex-Convent of la Trinidad, 90
History, 89
Lombadera, 90
Lovers of, 89
Nunnery, 90
Seminario Conciliar, 90
Theatre, 90
Tetuan, 47
Thomar, 189
Tibi Gorge, 116
Tineo, 43
Titus, Baths of, 123
Toboso, 33
Tocina, 37, 61
Toledo, 31, 90
Afurea, 32
Alameda, 33
Alcazar, 32
Archbishop's Palace, 33
Ayuntamiento, 33
Azotea, 33
Carmen (El), 33
Cathedral, 32
Conveyances, 33
Covachuelas, 33
Fabrica de Armas, 33
Hospitals, 33
Manufactures, 32
Mirador, 33
Nuncio (El), 33
Puerta del Sol, 33
Roman Circus, 33
S. Clemente, 33
S. Eugenio, 32
S. Ildefonso, 32
S. Juan de la Penetencia, 32
S. Juan de los Reyes, 32
S. Maria de la Blanca, 32
S. Pedro Martir, 32
S. Roman, 33
S. Tomé, 32
Santa Lucia, 32
Santiago, 33
Silos, 33
Transito (El), 32
Works on, 33
Zocodover, 33
Tolosa, 16, 40
Tordera, 125
Torello, 48
Tormes Baths, 78
Torneros, 46
Torre das Vargens, 178
Torrelodones, 34
Torres Cabrera, 60
Torres Novas, 38, 175
Torres Vedras, 174, 178
Torrevieja, 118
Torrijos, 82
Tortosa, 118, 119
Totana, 74
Tours—
Spain, 14
Portugal, 162
Trafalgar, 72
Trajacete, 36
Trigueros, 111
Trocadero, 70
Trofa, 190
Trujillo, 37
Truxillanos, 37
Tua, 184
Tudela, 28 (des.), 110, 111
Tuy, 101, 190

Ubdecona, 118
Ultimo Sospiro, 55
Urdos, 131
Urgel, 39, 105, 132
Utiel, 100
Utrera, 69

Vacia Madrid, 35
Vadollano, 59
Val d'Andorra, 105, 132
Val d'Apse, 131
Valdelamusa, 37, 111
Val d'Ossau, 131
Val de Peñas, 33
Valença do Minho, 101, 184, 190
Valencia, 34, 93, 118
Aduana, 98
Audiencia, 98
Ayuntamiento, 97
Baths, 93
Capilla de los Desamparados, 95
Casa de Beneficencia, 97
Casa de la Ciudad, 98
Casa Consistorial, 98
Casa de la Misericordia, 97
Casa del Vestuario 98
Casino, 93
Cathedral, 94
Cementerio, 99
Church of S. Andres, 95
" S. Bartolomé, 95
" S. Catalina, 96
" of S. Cruz, 96
" S. Esteban, 95
" S. Juan del Hospital, 95
" S. Lorenzo, 95

Valencia—*Continued.*
Church of S. Martin, 95
„ S. Miguel, 96
„ S. Nicolás, 95
„ S. Salvador, 95
„ SantosJuanes, 95
„ S. Tomas, 95
Citadel, 99
Colegio Andresiano, 97
Colegio de C. Christi, 97
„ Imperial, 97
„ de la Presentacion, 97
„ Real, 97
Conservatorio, 98
Convent of S. Domingo, 96
Conveyances, 100
Escuela Normal, 97
Escuela Pia, 97
Excursions, 100
Gardens, 99
Hippodrome, 99
History, 93
Hospital En-Bou, 97
Hospital En-Conill, 97
Hospital de Pobres, Estudiantes, 97
Hospital de Pobres, 97
Jardin Botanico, 98
Valencia—*Continued.*
Liceo Valenciano, 98
Library of Salva, 98
Lonja del Aceite, 98
Lonja de la Seda, 98
Manufactures, 94
Mercador, 99
Monasteries, 96
Museo, 98
Palacio Arzobispal, 98
Paseos, 99
Plaza de Toros, 99
Presidio (El), 97
Private Collections, 99
Royal Garden, 99
SeminarioConciliar, 97
S. Miguel de los Reyes 96
Tapia, 99
Temple (El), 97
Theatre, 99
Universidad, 98
Works on, 100
Valencia de Alcantara, 36, 87, 175
Valladolid, 18
Valldemosa, 138
Valverde, 111
Vasco da Gama, 186
Vasequillo, 61
Velasquez, 23
Velez Malaga, 55
Velez Rubio, 74
Venasque, 131
Vendrell, 123
Venta de Baños, 18
Venta de Gor, 74
Ventallas, 118
Ventas, 12
Vianna, 185, 190
Vich, 48
Vidago, 191
Viella, 131
Vigo, 41, 100
Vilafranca, 123
Villada, 46
Villafranca, 38, 175
Villalba, 34
Villana de la Minas, 61
Villa Nova de Gaya. 181, 182
Villa Nova de M. Fontes, 187
Villa do Conde, 184
Villa Nova de Portimao, 187
Villa Real, 118, 187
Villarejo, 35
Villar Formosa, 82, 186
Villarobleda, 34
Villaseca, 120
Villatoya, 34
Villaverde, 36
Villaviciosa, 48
Villena, 116
Vimbodi, 40
Vimieiro, 175
Vinaróz, 118
Vincent (St.), Cape, 1
Viseu, 189
Viso, 61, 69
Vitoria, 16, 40
Vizella, 191
Vocabulary—
Spanish, 140

Wazan, 51
Weights—
Spanish, 12
Works—
On Spain, 8
On Portugal, 160

Xativa, 117
Xerez, 69
Ximena, 52

Yepes, 27, 90
Yuste (Monastery), 8

Zafra, 37, 69, 111
Zalamea, 69, 111
Zamora, 76
Zaragoza, 29
Zujar, 61
Zumarraga and Bat
16, 41
Zurgena, 75

ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY.

Aduana	Custom-house.
Alaméda	A public promenade.
Alcazar	Palace or castle.
Alforjas	Saddle-bags.
Arrabál	Suburb.
Berlina (in Spain)	Coupé.
Cáma.	Bed.
Capilla	Chapel, chapel in a church.
Cap.	Capital
Camino de hierro	A railway.
Casa de huespedes / **Casa de pupilos**	Boarding-house.
Coro	Choir of a church.
Coupé (in Spain)	Impérial (in France).
D.	Day.
Ds.	Dios, God.
E.	East.
Escopetéro	A musqueteer, a foot soldier with a rifle.
Estacion	Railway station.
Fonda	Hotel, inn.
Gazpácho (Andalusia)	Dish made of bread, oil, vinegar, onions, salt, red pepper, and water.
H.	Hour.
Genero Platerésco	Fancifully ornamented architecture.
Glorióta	Public Garden (*lit.* a bower).
Huerta	A large fertile plain, land which can be irrigated; *lit.* a garden.
Igla.	Iglesia, *i.e.*, church.
Kil.	Kilometro.
L.	Leagues.
Lienzo	Painting on linen
Llegáda	Arrival.
Lonja	Exchange.
M.	Minute.
Mañana	Morning; to-morrow.
Manzana (Seville)	A large block of buildings surrounding a court.
Mesa redonda	Table d'hôte.
N	North.
N. S.	Nuestro Señor, Our Lord.
Olla (or Olla podrida)	A stew of many different sorts of meat and vegetables.
Oule (or Cirque) (Pyrenees)	A local word, meaning "pot" (Latin, *olla*), a large circle or semi-circle, walled round by precipices.
Paradór	Inn of the Diligence, a house of entertainment for travellers.
P.D.	Post data, postscript.
Pla	A plain.
Port (Pyrenees)	A natural door or way, cut in the crest of the mountains.
Posáda	An inn, a tavern.
Postígo	Small gate of a town.
Prov.	Province.
Po.	Puerto, *i.e.*, port.
Puchéro	Meat stewed in an earthen pot.
Retablo	Picture or painting drawn on a board; altar-piece.
Rl. Rs.	Real, *pl.* reales, a piece of money so called.
S.	South.
Sa.	Sierra.
Salida	Departure.
Siérra	A ridge of mountains or craggy rocks; *literally*, a saw.
Silleria	Stalls about the choir of a church.
Tarde	Afternoon (p.m.).
Tren, *pl.* trenes	Railway train.
Vega.	An extensive plain.
Venta	A poor road-side inn, far from towns or villages.
W.	West.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLANS:— PAGE.

BARCELONA 38

CADIZ..... 70

MADRID..... 22

VALENCIA..... 93

VIEWS:—

ALCAZAR AT SEGOVIA 82

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCISCO, OPORTO..... 181

GATE OF FONCARRAL, MADRID 24

LUQUE 82

OPORTO 181

PLACENCIA 82

ROYAL PALACE, MADRID..... 24

ST. VELHA CATHEDRAL, COIMBRA 181

SEGOVIA 82

STREET OF ALCALA, MADRID 24

STREET OF SAN BERNARDO, MADRID 24

VILLA NOLA..... 181

*** See BRADSHAW'S CONTINENTAL GUIDE, issued Monthly, for the latest particulars respecting Passports, Hotels, Chaplains, Medical Men, Bankers, Population, Railways, Steamers, and other matters which are liable to change.

BRADSHAW'S
HAND-BOOK TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

SECTION I.—SPAIN.

GEOGRAPHY.

Spain (Spanish, España), called by the ancients *Hispania* and *Iberia*, colloquially termed the "Peninsula," is bounded north by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, south by the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar, east by the Mediterranean, and west by Portugal and the Atlantic. Its interior surface forms a vast elevated table-land, which in the plateau of Castile, has a mean elevation of 2,300 feet. The plateau in question occupies one-half of the superficies, and is nearly surrounded by mountains. The peninsula is traversed by five principal chains of **Mountains**, called *Sierras*. 1. The Pyrenees, extending from Cape Creux on the east, to the Bay of Biscay on the west, and their westerly continuation, the Asturian and Cantabrian Mountains. 2. The chain which separates the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the Sierras Guadarrama, Gredos, and Gata. 3. The Mountains of Toledo, Sierra Mames, and Sierra Guadalupe, between the Tagus and the Guadiana. 4. The Sierra Morena, which separate the basins of the Guadalquivir and Guadiana, and which are connected to the west with the Sierra Monchique in Portugal. 5. The Sierra Nevada, extending westward to Cadiz, and eastward to Carthagena, below which are the Alpujarras, near Almeria.

The culminating point of the Pyrenees is the highest peak of the Maladetta, known as Pic Néthou, 11,170 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the Asturian and Cantabrian Mountains rise to the height of 10,000 feet; the highest of the Sierra Gredos is 10,500 feet; the most elevated point of the Sierra Nevada and of the whole Peninsula is *Mulahacen*, 11,664 feet; the Picacho di Veleta near it is 11,387 feet.

The principal **Rivers** of Spain are the Tagus, the Douro, the Ebro, the Minho, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Guadalaviar, the Ter, the Llobregat, and the Jucar. The *Tagus* (Spanish, Tajo; Portuguese, Tejo) rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, flows west-south-west in Spain, through New Castile and Estremadura, and in Portugal between the provinces of Beira and Alemtejo, and through Estremadura, and enters the Atlantic near Lisbon; total course, about 540 miles. The *Douro* (Spanish, Duero) rises in the province of Soria, flows generally west, through Leon to Miranda, then turns south-south-west, forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and flowing west through the latter kingdom, falls into the Atlantic near Oporto; total course, about 400 miles. The *Ebro* (Latin, Iberus) rises in the province of Santander, near Reynosa, flows generally south-east, past Frias, Miranda-de-Ebro, Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Saragossa, Mequinenza, and Tortosa, and enters the Mediterranean; total length, 340 miles. The *Minho* (Latin, Minius) rises in Galicia, 30 miles north-east of Santiago, flows east, south, and west, latterly bounding Portugal on the north, and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 miles north of the mouth of the Douro; total course, 130 miles. The *Guadiana* (Latin, Anas) rises in La Mancha, near Villahermosa, flows at first west, and for some distance under ground through New Castile and Estremadura, thence south through the Portuguese province Alemteje, and between Algarve and Andalusia, and enters the Mediterranean 13 miles east of Tavira, west of Huelva; total course, 380 miles. The *Guadalquivir* (Latin, Bætis) rises in the Sierra Cazorla, 15 miles east-south-east of Ubeda, flows generally west-south-west, past Andujar, Cordova, Seville, and enters the

Mediterranean, 18 miles north of Cadiz; total length, 280 miles. The *Guadalaviar* (or Turia) rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and after a south-east course of 100 miles, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles east of Valencia.

The *Ter* rises in the Pyrenees, flows south and east, passes Gerona, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths south of the Gulf of Rosas, after a course of 90 miles. The *Llobregat* (Latin, Rubricatus) enters the Mediterranean 3 miles south of Barcelona, after a southern course of 80 miles. The *Jucar*, or Xucar, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, flows successively west, south, and east, and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 28 miles south of Valencia, after a course of about 200 miles. Few of these are navigable, and those only for small boats near their mouths.

Spain has many good **Havens.** The chief are Bilbao, Ferrol, Corunna, Cadiz, Cartagena, Malaga, Valencia, Barcelona, San Sebastian, Fuenterrabia, Pasajes, Santander, Gijon, Vigo, San Lucar, Algeciras, Tarragona, Mataro, and Rosas. The chief **Capes** are those of Finisterre on the north-west, and Trafalgar on the south-west, in the Atlantic; Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, and Creux, in the Mediterranean; Peñas and Ortegal, in the Bay of Biscay.

The climate of Spain varies with elevation and position; it is warm on the coast; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter. The limit of the snow line in the Pyrenees, and also in the Sierra Nevada, is about 9,000 feet. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the Solano (the Sirocco of Italy), a hot wind from the south, and the Gallego, a cold wind from the Mountains of Galicia. Frost is often severe during the night in the winter. (See *Climate*, page 4.)

Statistics.—Madoz, *Dict. Geog.*, estimates the population in 1845 at 15,439,168. In 1887 it amounted in round numbers to 17½ millions, besides 9½ millions in the Colonies. The Universities, formerly twenty-four in number, are now reduced to ten, with 655 professors and 16,870 students. Army, about 80,000 men. Navy, 44 steamers, 8 being ironclads. The Revenue and Expenditure, at present, may be taken at 29½ millions sterling. The public Debt amounted (1893) to £238,500,000.

Two-thirds of the Commerce is with France and England. About 6,710 miles of Railways and 18,280 of Telegraphs are open. The religion is Roman Catholic, but other creeds are tolerated. The number of archbishoprics is nine; of bishoprics, fifty-one; the Archbishop of Toledo being the primate. The Legislature consists of a Cortes, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Old Provs.	New Provinces.	Population 1887.
New Castile.	Madrid	682,644
	Toledo	359,562
	Guadalajara	201,518
	Cuenca	242,462
La Mancha.	Ciudad Réal	292,291
Old Castile.	Burgos	338,551
	Logroño	181,465
	Santander	244,274
	Soria	151,590
	Segovia	154,443
	Avila	193 093
	Palencia	186,845
	Valladolid	267,148
Leon.	Léon	280,637
	Zamora	270,072
	Salamanca	314,472
Asturias.	Oviedo	595,420
Galicia.	Coruña	613,881
	Lugo	492,165
	Orense	405,127
	Pontevedra	442,385
Estremadura.	Badajoz	481,506
	Caceres	339,793
Andalusia.	Sevilla	544,815
	Cadiz	429,872
	Huelva	254,831
	Cordova	420,726
	Jaen	437,842
	Granada	484,638
	Almeria	339,452
	Malaga	519,977

Murcia.	Murcia	491,436
	Albacete	229,105
Valencia.	Valencia	733,978
	Alicante	433,050
	Castellon de la Plana	292,437
Aragon.	Zaragoza	415,195
	Huesca	255,137
	Teruel	241,865
Catalonia.	Barcelona	902,970
	Tarragona	348,579
	Lerida	285,417
	Gerona	305,539
Basque Provs.	Navarra	304,122
	Vizcaya	235,659
	Guipuzcoa	181,845
	Alava (Vitoria)	92,915
	Balearic Islands (Medtn.)	312,593
	Canaries (Atlantic)	291,625
	Total	17,559,308

Products, Agriculture, &c.—The celebrated gold and silver mines of the time of the Romans have long been abandoned, but Spain is rich in mercury, copper, iron, and lead. Tin, zinc, arsenic, antimony, and cobalt are common. Good iron ore is found at Bilbao, Mirabella, and in the Balearic Islands. Coal is found near Oviedo, Santander, and Valencia. Rock-salt is plentiful near Cardona, in the province of Barcelona, and mercury is extracted in great abundance from the mines of Almaden, in the Sierra Morena. The chief crops are wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and flax. The principal wines are those of Jerez (sherry), Malaga, Rota, Manzanilla, Alicante, Malvasia, and Valdepeñas. The other products are olives, chestnuts, oranges, honey, wax, and silk, the last, chiefly near Valencia, steadily increasing. In the south provinces the sugar-cane is grown for home consumption, and in the east the orange and citron grow in great abundance. The best building timber grows on the north coast; the cork tree, the kermes oak, and the sumach, yield valuable products. The horses of Andalusia are celebrated; the mules and asses are remarkable for beauty and size. Cattle are of good breeds. *The race of sheep called* the Merino yields a great quantity of excellent wool; their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws, and their number is reckoned at seventeen millions. In Estremadura quantities of pigs are reared. Goats are very abundant in the table-lands; the chamois is found in the Pyrenees; and the bear, wolf, wild cat, marten, and lynx, in the different mountains. Fish is not plentiful in the rivers, but is abundant on the Atlantic coast.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing industry of Spain has greatly declined; the government has still manufactures of saltpetre, gunpowder, cannon, fire-arms, tobacco, porcelain, and glass, but they are mostly in a state of decay. The celebrated manufacture of swords at Toledo is nearly extinct. Other manufactures are silks, cottons, woollens, and leather. Cutlery, iron, and copper goods are made chiefly in Biscay.

The public **Roads** in Spain, except those around the capital, are amongst the worst in Europe; wheel carriages are little used, and much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several **Canals**, many on a very magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished and unfit for navigation. The chief of these are the Imperial Canal, commenced by Charles V., extending along the right bank of the Ebro; the canals of Castile, Manzanares, Murcia, Albacete, and Guadarrama. The first **Railway**, from Barcelona to Mataro, was opened in 1848, and all the larger cities are now connected by more or less direct lines. From the extent of its coast line, its numerous ports, its geographical position, and natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages than any other country of Europe, but smuggling is so extensively carried on as to render it impossible to estimate the amount of its foreign commerce. The principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, copper, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk and manufactured goods. Imports: colonial goods, dried fish, and salted provisions; butter, cheese, rice, cotton, and woollen goods; cutlery, glass, and building timber.

HISTORY, &c.

The peninsula now forming the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal was first visited by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians, who here formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans, after a resistance of two centur

they divided it into three great provinces, viz.: *Tarraconensis* in the east, north, and centre; *Bætica* in the south; and *Lusitania* in the west. About A.D. 414 the Visigoths absorbed the Suevi and Vandals and ruled until conquered by the Arabs in 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During eight centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered under Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada, in 1492. This was followed by the pillage and expulsion of the Jews, who had possessed themselves of most of the commercial riches of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the new world, and Spain became mistress of the greater part of America as then known. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now only the Islands of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and some smaller islands in America; the Philippine and Marianne Islands, in the Pacific; the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic; Fernando Po, and the Island of Annabon, in the Gulf of Guinea; and Ceuta, Gomera, and part of Melilla, places used for the transportation of convicts, in Barbary. From the sixteenth century, Spain was divided into large provinces, having mostly the title of kingdom, but by a royal decree of April, 1833, it was partitioned into forty-eight smaller provinces, each bearing the name of its capital, except Navarre and the three Basque provinces, which remain unchanged, and possess peculiar privileges. In 1808, Napoleon I. attempted to place his brother on the throne, but, in 1813, the French were driven out of the peninsula mainly by the British under Wellington. Since then there have been repeated civil wars, and a republic. The government is now a constitutional representative monarchy; the religion exclusively Roman Catholic. Education is very little diffused, the lower orders are nearly destitute of any means of instruction, except in the principal cities, where infant schools have been recently established. Before the suppression of the monastic orders, education was entirely in the hands of the Jesuits and other clergy. The children of the upper classes are chiefly educated in France, and other countries. For a considerable portion of the above succinct account of Spain we are indebted (with the author's permission) to the article on Spain contained in *Keith Johnston's Gazetteer.*

CLIMATE.

The climate of Spain varies exceedingly in consequence of the great differences of elevation and diversity of position. The central table-land is exceedingly hot in summer, and cold in winter. The coasts of the Mediterranean are very hot in summer, and the atmosphere is very mild in winter. The winter is the season for rain. On the northern and western coasts the annual fall of rain is from 25 to 35 inches, while on the central table-land it is only 10 inches.

According to Laborde, the climate of New Castile is more mild than that of the Old; in the former, the winters are temperate, and the summers very hot; in the latter the plains are very temperate, and the mountains, as well as the parts bordering on them, very cold; there are even some parts of the low country where the cold is severely felt in winter. The skies of both are very fine, almost always clear, serene, and of a beautiful blue, but those of New Castile are the most constantly so; in some parts of the old it is often cloudy. The climate of Valencia is very temperate in winter, hot in summer, but refreshed by breezes from the sea; dry in the interior, somewhat moist in the plain of Valencia, generally inconstant, and subject to winds. Catalonia is the most temperate province of Spain; the winters, with some exceptions, are mild, and the heat of summer is not often extremely violent; but the hills and valleys bordering upon the Pyrenees are very hot in summer, and cold in winter, at which time the summits are covered with ice and snow. Aragon is much drier than Catalonia; its temperature is even rather cold than hot, yet its plains and valleys are sometimes scorching, and a keen cold is felt upon its mountains. Navarre is a cold tract; its winters are usually very severe.

Biscay, comprehending the three districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, is cold; the winters are sharp, and the summers temperate; it is dry in the interior, and moist on the coasts, where the cold is less felt. The Asturias are mild near the sea, but cold further up the country, and upon the mountains; there are frequent and violent winds; the air is moist, and it rains frequently. The climate of Galicia is very similar in all respects, and more rain falls here than in any other part. Estremadura is a very hot and dry country, where

the heats of summer are very violent, and the winters extremely mild. Its air is usually very dry, and its skies are, perhaps, the finest and brightest in Spain.

Leon varies in different tracts. The eastern part is similar to that of Old Castile, in the north and west it resembles that of Galicia, and in the south it is similar to that of Estremadura. Andalusia is very hot on the coast, temperate in the interior, very cool at the foot of the mountains, and cold on their summits. It is a dry country, though watered by several rivers, and is exposed to several winds, especially near the sea. The east is the most prevalent near the Mediterranean; and a wind sometimes blows there from the south-south-east, called the *Solano*, which has a dangerous effect upon the human frame, and occasionally produces a state very similar to frenzy. The climate of Murcia is cool upon the mountains, temperate towards the sea, and at the foot of the mountains in the south, but very hot in the valley, which is watered by the Segura, and in which the city of Murcia stands, as well as in the Campo de Lorca.

GEOLOGY AND BOTANY.

The geologist will do well to explore the Sierra Nevada, the Sierra Morena, the Sierra de Guadarrama, and the Sierra de Almagrera, the highest ridge of the mountains between Daroca and Saragossa; the mountains north of Madrid and north of Leon, and those surrounding Toledo, the vicinity of Vich in Catalonia, the Cape de Gata in Granada, the Asturias, the mines of Cardona, Linares, Santa Cruz de Mudela and Almaden, both in La Mancha, and those in the neighbourhood of Carthagena. The botanist will find many rare and valuable plants, especially at Guadalupe, in Estremadura; Moncayo, in Aragon; Pineda, Guadarrama, and Cuença, in New Castile; Carascoy, in Murcia; Pena-Coloso, Mongi, Aytona, and Mariola, in Valencia, and in the Pyrenees.

SPANISH CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.

936. Madrid *said* to have been built.
239. Carthagena built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian General.
216. The Saguntines invite the Romans to their aid. *Near Lerida, Scipio* defeated the Carthaginian *Hanno.*
208. Carthagena taken by Scipio.
206. Spain conquered by the Romans. (Some say 35 B.C.)
200. Barcelona founded by the Carthaginians; supposed to have derived its name from Hamilcar Barcino.

A.D.

409. Roman power overturned by the Visigoths, Alani, Vandals, Suevi.
420. Theodoric I., a Gothic King, killed in battle against Attila.
427. Genseric, the Vandal, passes over to Africa.
467. Toledo taken by the Goths.
711. Roderic, the last of the Gothic Kings, killed in battle, near Medina Sidonia. Seville taken by the Moors.
712. The greatest part of Spain overrun by th Moors.
714. Toledo taken by the Moors.
714-55. Mohammedan Emirs reign at Cordova; succeeded by kings, down to 1238.
718. Pelayo, Christian King of Asturias and Leon, drives back the Moors.
739. Alphonso the Catholic, King of Asturias and Leon.
778. Pamplona taken from the Arabs by Charlemagne.
860. Made capital of Navarre.
885, Garcia I., King of Navarre.
970. Garcia II., King of Navarre and Castile.
1027. Vermundo (Bermuda) III., last King of Asturias and Leon, killed.
1035. Ramiro I., first King of Aragon.
1038. Ferdinand the Great, first King of Leon and Castile.
1070-90. The Cid fights against the Moors.
1085. Toledo taken from the Moors and permanently annexed to the crown of Castile.
1212. Total defeat of the last of the dynasty of the Almahides.
1217, Ferdinand III., King of Leon and Castile.
1238. Mohammedan Kingdom established in Granada; lasting till 1492.
1246. Jaen taken by Ferdinand II., King of Castile.
1247. Seville taken by Frederick II.
1249. Santa Hermandad, or holy brotherhood founded for suppression of highway robbery.

1252. Alfonso X., King of Leon and Castile, compiles the Alphonsine Tables (astronomical).
1276. Peter III., King of Aragon, conquers Sicily.
1300. Bilbao founded.
1350. Pedro the Cruel deposed, and reinstated by his relation, Edward the Black Prince.
1462. Gibraltar ceded to Spain by the Moors.
1479. Ferdinand II., of Aragon, and his wife Isabella, of Castile, unite the kingdoms into one.
1491. Canary Islands conquered by the Spaniards.
1492. Moors finally expelled from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. Expulsion of the Jews. Columbus sails from Palos, and discovers the New World.
1504. The kingdom founded by union of the two crowns of Castile and Aragon.
1509. Jamaica settled by the Spaniards.
1512. Ferdinand V., King of Spain.
1516. Charles I., King of Spain, becomes Charles V., Emperor of Germany, 1519; resigns 1556, and dies, 1558.
1519. Magalhaens embarked at San Lucar on the first circumnavigation of the world, August 10th.
1521. Mexico first conquered by Spain.
1522. The Victory, the only ship surviving from Magalhaens' expedition, returned September 8th.
1536. Society of Jesuits established by Ignatius Loyola.
1556. Philip II., King of Spain, married Queen Mary of England.
1580. Portugal taken by the Spaniards.
1581. Philip II. landed a force in Ireland to assist the Catholics, which was driven off.
1585. Vigo attacked by Drake.
1588. Spanish Armada set sail from Corunna, May 29th. The Spanish fleet sail up the English Channel, July 20th, and anchor near Calais, July 27th. Part of the Armada taken or destroyed, July 28th and 29th. Remains of the Armada return to Spain, September.
1589. Vigo attacked by Drake.
1591. Gipsies banished from Spain and other parts of Europe.
1593. Philip III., king.
1621. Philip IV., king.
1640. Portugal revolted from Spain, and the Duke of Braganza sat on the throne, under Philip IV. of Spain and III. of Portugal.
1665. Charles II. King. Jamaica taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Penn, May 7th.
1700. Philip V., Duke of Anjou, king.
1702-13. War of Succession.
1704. Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, July 20th, and made a free port.
1706. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by the Portuguese.
1707. Lerida stormed by the French during the war of Succession.
1708. Minorca taken by the English.
1714. Barcelona taken by the French.
1719. San Sebastian taken by the French. Vigo attacked by Lord Cobham.
1727. Gibraltar besieged by the Spaniards, February 27th.
1739. Portobello, in South America, taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon, November 22nd.
1746. Ferdinand VI., king.
1756. Minorca taken by the French.
1759. Charles III., king.
1763. Minorca restored to Great Britain.
1766. Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, February 3rd.
1767. Jesuits expelled from Spain.
1779. Gibraltar besieged by the Spaniards to February, 1783.
1782. Minorca surrendered to Spain, February 5th.
1788. Charles IV., king; abdicated, 1808.
1794. San Sebastian taken by the French.
1802. Minorca annexed to Spain at Treaty of Amiens.
1805. Battle of Trafalgar, under Lord Nelson, October 21st.
1806. Buenos Ayres taken from the Spaniards by Sir Home Popham, June 21st. Re-taken after an attack of three days, August 12th.
1807. British repulsed off Buenos Ayres under Whitlock, July 6th.
1808. Ferdinand VII., king, forced by Napoleon to resign to Joseph Bonaparte, who afterwards abdicates. Santander, Pamplona, San Sebastian, and Barcelona taken by the French. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by the French. Insurrection at Madrid, May 2nd. Capitulation of Bailen, June 20th. The

French gained a complete victory over the Spaniards at Tudela, November 23rd. The French entered Madrid, December 1st.

1809. Gerona blockaded by the French, under Augereau, who lost 15,000 men there in 7 months. French defeated near Corunna, by Sir John Moore, January 16th.

1810. Defeat of the French under Masséna, at Busaco, by the English under Wellington. Seville and Lerida taken by the French.

1812. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by the Duke of Wellington. Badajoz taken by storm. Wellington defeats the French under Marmont and Clusel, July 22nd.

1813. The French surrender Pamplona to the Duke of Wellington. The French driven out of Spain by Wellington. Inquisition abolished in Spain. San Sebastian stormed and taken by the British, August 31st.

1814. Ferdinand VII. restored. Inquisition re-established in Spain.

1816. Declaration of Independence of Buenos Ayres, July 19th.

1819. Plot for restoring the Constitution discovered.

1820. Revolution in Spain by Quiroga and Riego, January 1st. Inquisition suppressed in Spain.

1821. Barcelona desolated by the yellow fever.

1822. Massacre at Madrid, July 2nd.

1823. French army of observation assembled on frontiers, and, after many pretences, entered the country, April 7th. They reached Madrid, and Duc d'Angoulême appointed a council of regency, &c. The French took Seville. Mina, the Spanish guerilla chief, arrived at Plymouth to seek a refuge in England, November 30th.

1823. Conspiracy against the Governor of Mexico discovered, January 1st.

1829. Expulsion of the Spaniards from Mexico, March 8th.

Earthquake in the province of Murcia, when four towns and several villages were entirely destroyed, and about 6,000 inhabitants, March 24th.

Spanish expedition against Mexico sailed from the Havannah, July 5th.

1830. Salic Law abolished.

1833. Ferdinand died; succeeded by his daughter, Isabella II.

1835. Zumalacarregui killed at Bilbao, June 10th.

1843. Barcelona bombarded by Espartero.

1845. Zurbano, the Christino general, shot at Logroño, January 20th.

1848. First railway in Spain (from Barcelona to Mataro) opened.

1859-60. War with Morocco.

1868. Isabella driven from the throne.

1870. Accession of K. Amadeo, after an interregnum of two years. Assassination of Prim.

1873. Abdication of King Amadeo, 12th February, and a Republic proclaimed. First sitting of the new Federal Cortes, 1st June.

Don Carlos entered Spain, 15th July.

1873-4. The Intransigentes rise against the government, and get possession of Cartagena; re-taken January, 1874, when Contreras and other rebel leaders escape to Oran. Marshal Serrano is proclaimed Chief of the Executive power, in March. The Carlists hold their ground in the Basque Provinces.

1874. Alfonso XII., son of Isabella, born 28th Nov., 1857, is proclaimed king, 31st Dec.

1876. Don Carlos leaves Spain for England, 27th February; termination of the civil war. Meeting of the Cortes and Constitution of 30th June proclaimed.

1877. The Basque provinces are placed on the same footing as the rest of the kingdom.

1878. Marriage of King Alfonso to his Cousin Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, 23rd January: born 1860.

1885. Death of Alfonso, Nov. 25th. Alfonso XIII., his posthumous child, born May 17th, 1886, is now king, Queen Maria Christina acting as Regent until 1902.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A SIX WEEKS' TOUR IN SPAIN.

*Carpet bag or small valise, with handle at the back; *three or four straps for cloaks, books, &c., umbrella, silk or alpaca; *powerful double opera-glass; *light leather pouch to sling over shoulder, for hand-book, money, &c., &c.; *parchment labels; lucifers in tin box, or, if a smoker, box with two compartments, one for lucifers, other for fusees;

* All these may be procured of Messrs. W. J. Adams and Sons, 59, Fleet Street, London.

*memorandum book; *passport in case (see passport); pocket Spanish dictionary; *paper, envelopes, pens, ink; flask with Cognac and drinking cup; *polyglot washing book; *soap, in tin case; great coat, cloak, or tartan; strong shooting coat, with several deep pockets; extra pair of trousers; double-soled shoes; slippers, travelling cap; four shirts, two flannel ditto; six pairs of socks or stockings; four silk handkerchiefs; six collars; linen night shirt; a watch.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PEDESTRIANS IN THE PYRENEES.

Strong waterproof shooting jacket, with several deep pockets; two pairs of trousers; waistcoat with deep pockets; tartan; brazilian straw hat or wide-awake; double-soled shoes or half boots, strong, but easy, with nails, but not tipped; slippers; gaiters; three thick coloured flannel shirts; linen night shirt; four pairs thick lambs' wool socks; six collars; three silk pocket handkerchiefs; *light waterproof knapsack; a strong, good sized umbrella, with iron spike; *lock-back five-inch Spanish knife; flask with drinking cup; good common watch; tin box for lucifers and fusees; tin box with soap; tin box with common candle; grease for bottom of socks; needles and thread, pins, string, &c.; *pens, ink, paper, and envelopes; good map of Spain; *memorandum books; *passport in case; pocket Spanish dictionary.

Passports.—A Foreign Office passport will be always found useful in Spain as well as elsewhere on the continent. They are not absolutely required in Spain. In entering Portugal by the principal ports, a passport is required, but not for the interior. If a passport is taken for Spain, it is better to get a visa from the Spanish and French Consuls—it holds good for one year. The passport, though it is no longer legally necessary, may save trouble in remote districts in the interior, where a traveller may be required to prove his identity, or nationality, or even the object of his visiting the country. Unless he is personally known to someone resident in the district, this might easily involve delay or annoyance, which the holding of a passport, duly legalised and visé, will certainly obviate.

* All these may be procured of Messrs. W. J. Adams and Sons, 59, Fleet Street, London.

Couriers.—On engaging a courier, care should be taken that his testimonials are of the best description, and of recent date. He should by all means have been through the country and speak the language. If going by mule or horse, or on foot through the country, your courier will be useful and prevent extortions, but you will occasionally need to engage a mountain guide to assist him. The safest plan will be to apply to Messrs. W. J. Adams & Sons, Bradshaw's Guide Office, 59, Fleet Street, London.

Language.—Some knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary, especially for the less frequented parts of Spain. For Glossary, see page xiii. For Vocabulary, see end of Spanish Section. French and English are hardly spoken; few railway officials speak anything but Spanish. Bradshaw's *Anglo-Spanish Phrase-Book* will be found extremely useful, and will go in your waistcoat pocket.

Maps and Charts of Spain.—Spain and Portugal, by J. Arrowsmith (the London Atlas), 1858, fol.; Espagne et Portugal, with notice par La Carte, in the Atlas Universel, par A. H. Dufour, pl. 25, Géographie Moderne, pl. 16, 1856, fol.; a new military map of Spain and Portugal, compiled by J. Arrowsmith, twelve sheets, London, 1842; Spain and Portugal, reduced from the large map in four sheets, published by J. Wyld, London, 1845; Chart of the Coasts of Spain and Portugal, from Cape Peñas, to the Straits of Gibraltar, published by J. Imray, London, 1854; Chart of the Coast of Spain, from Cape de Gata to Cape St. Antonio, with the Isle of Iviza, by D. V. Tofiño [Admiralty Chart], London, 1812; a Chart of the Coast of Portugal, Spain, and Morocco, from Cape St. Vincent to Mogadore [Admiralty Chart], 1812. Purchase also Nuevo y Magnifico Mapa de los Caminos de Hierro (Railway Map) de España y Portugal, at Madrid, at the office of the Gaceta de los Caminos de Hierro; or at the libraries.

Works on Spain.—The best general histories of Spain are—"La Cronica General de España," Zamora, 1541, fol.; "La Cronica de España," by Florian de Ocampo; Alcalá, 1578, fol., with the continuation of Ambrosio Morales (ib., 1574); Mariana, "Historia General de España," translated into Spanish; the best edition published at Valencia, 1783, in 9 volumes, folio. Garibay, "Compendio

Historial;" "Synopsis Historica Chronologica de España, Madrid, 1775-91, 17 volumes, 4to; Ortiz y Sans, "Compendio Cronologico," &c., Madrid, 1795, 7 volumes, 8vo; Masdeu, "Historia Critica de España y de la Cultura Española, Madrid, 1783-1800, 20 volumes, 4to; Ascargota, "Compendio de la Historia de España" (Paris, 1840), and the continuation of Mariana, by Sabau (Madrid, 1817-21) and Mañana (Madrid, 1794-5); "Histoire d'Espagne traduite de Mariana," par le P. Charenton, Paris, 1745, 5 volumes, in 4to; "Historia de España," par D. J. de Ferreras, 16 volumes, in 4to, 1700, traduite en Français par d'Hermilly, Par. 1741, 10 volumes. in 4to; "Histoire d'Espagne," par M. Depping, Paris, 1811, t. 1 et. 2, par M. Ch. Romey, Paris, 1835, t. 1, par M. Saint Hilaire, t. 1 et. 2, Paris, 1836; Murphy; the "History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain," 4to. Perhaps the best notice of Spain, in English, is that of Dr. Dunham, in Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia." Other useful works on Spain are—Swinburne, "Picturesque Tour through Spain," 1806; Antillon, "Elementos de la Geografia de España y Portugal;" Carr, "Descriptive Travels in Spain;" Quin, "Visit to Spain," 1822-23; Miñano, "Diccionario Geografico Estadistico de España y Portugal;" Laborde, "Itinéraire de l'Espagne;" "A year in Spain," (Murray, London); Malte Brun, "Précis de la Géographie Universelle; Foreign Quarterly Review, Nos. ix and xv. See also "Swinburne's Travels in Spain," London, 1779, 4to; "Townsend's Journey through Spain," 3 vols., 8vo, London, 1791. Also "History of Spanish Literature," by G. Ticknor, 3 vols., 8vo., London, 1849; "History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature," by F. Bouterwek, 2 vols., translated from the German, 1823; Lockhart's "Ancient Spanish Ballads;" Borrow's "Bible in Spain;" T. Gautier's "Wanderings in Spain;" C. King's "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada;" Augustus Hare's "Wanderings in Spain;" H. J. Rose's "Untrodden Spain and her Black Country," 2 vols., 1875; "Spain," by the Rev. Wentworth Webster, 1880.

Spanish Authors.—The principal Spanish authors are Caldéron, Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Quevedo, Mendoza, Mateo Aleman, Boscan, Moratin, Fernan Perez de Oliva, Fray Luis de Leon, Juan de Mena, Christoval de Castillejo, Ambrosio Morales, Mariana, Juan Manuel (Principe de Castile), Yriarte, La Huerta, Villegas, Ignacio de Luzan, Francisco Cernandes, Ulloa Saavedra, Benedict Feyjoo, Anthony Augustino (Archbishop of Tarragona), called by de Thou "the lamp of Spain;" and Christopher Acuña. Among modern writers, poets, dramatists, and satirists are Caldéron, Martinez de la Rosa, Principe, Gutierrez, Melendez Valdez, Breton de los Herreros, Zorrilla, Larra, Espronceda, Mesonero, Garcia, Quiroga, Tassara, Clemencin, Toreno, and Avellaneda.

Spanish Painters.—The best Spanish painters are Bartolomé Estevan Murillo, Diego Velasquez, José de Ribera (Spagnoletto), Alonso Cano, Bartolomé Roman, Francesco Collantes, Juan dela Corte, Francesco de Herrera, Don Juan de Alfaro, Isadore Arrendondo, Alfonso and Claudio Coello, Luis Morales, F. Zurbaran, F. and J. de Ribalta, A. Berreguete. Less celebrated are Juan de Cabezalero, P. Athanasio, M. Gislarte, J. Juanes, A. del Rincon, Blas de Prado, F. Gallegos, Pedro Campana, Gaspar Becerra, Luis de Carbajal, Pablo Cespedes, Miguel Barrosa, Bartolomé Gonsalez, Francisco Pacheco, Luis Tristan, Garcia Reynosa, Cristobal Salmeron, Antonio del Castillo, Juan Carreño, Antonio Castrejon, Juan de Valdez, Juan Galvan, Francisco Lopez Caro, Antonio Contreras, Geronimo Espinosa, Francisco Fernandez, Antonio Fernandez, and Pedro Nuñez.

For a good account of Spanish painters, consult "Dictionary of Painters," by Matthew Pilkington, A.M., London, 1852; see also "Dictionnaire Historique des Peintres, de toutes les écoles, par Adolphe Siret, 8vo, Paris, 1855; "Annals of the Artists of Spain," by William Stirling, M.A. (the late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell), 8vo., London, 1848, in which will be found a catalogue of works executed by and ascribed to Velasquez and Murillo, and where they are to be found. See also "Handbook of Painting, from the German of Kügler," 4 vols. 8vo.; "The French and Spanish Schools," by Sir Edmund Head; and Miss K. Thompson's "Handbook to the Picture Galleries of Europe."

Season for Travelling: Spring or Autumn. In March the cold and fogs and wintry days disappear, to which succeeds a fine, genial, warm, and moderate heat. During April, May, and June, travelling is very agreeable; while July, August, and September are about the worst months for

travelling in Spain, on account of the scorching heat, sun-glare, and suffocating dust. The summer heats subside in October; and November is also a pleasant month. See article, "Climate."

Distances.—Madrid is about 680 miles south-south-west of Paris, and 265 north-east of Lisbon. The distance from Madrid to Alicante is 282 miles; Bordeaux to Paris, 363 miles; Bordeaux to London, by Folkestone, 644 miles; Bordeaux to Bayonne, 123 miles; Bayonne to Irun, 22 miles, to San Sebastian, 34 miles; Irun to San Sebastian, 12 miles; Seville is 212 miles south-south-west of Madrid, and 60 miles from Cadiz.

Money.—Since 1870, the monetary system is as follows:—100 centimos = 1 peseta = 1 franc nearly.

Gold Coins.—100, 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 pesetas.

Silver Coins.—1, 2, 5 pesetas, and 20 and 25 centimos.

Bronze Coins.—1, 2, 5, 10 centimos. 100 pesetas = £4 0s. 10d.; 10 pesetas = 7s. 11d.; and the other coins in proportion. A 25 peseta gold piece is nearly equal to a sovereign.

In Gibraltar the peseta is current at an official sterling rate, which is revised quarterly. See p. 51.

Money was formerly reckoned in reals = 2½d., and dollars or duros = 20 reals. A peseta = 4 reals; escudo = 10 reals; 20 reals = 50d. at the current exchange; sometimes ¼d. to ½d. higher. 5 dollars = £1 0s. 10d. = 100 reals. A gold onza (ounce) = 16 dollars = 320 reals. Besides bronze centimos of a peseta, there are 2½ and 5 cent. pieces of an escudo = ½ and ¼ real respectively. In Catalonia (Barcelona, &c.) these hundredths of a peseta are not recognised; but the bronze coins are called cuartos; and 8½ cuartos = 1 real, or 34 cuartos = 1 peseta. Much bad money is current, especially gold. Silver coins with holes in them should not be taken. Railway buffets pass off a good deal. When receiving change at diligence offices, railways, hotels, or from boatmen, examine your coin. Provide yourself with small change before starting on a journey. As the greatest abuses prevail in respect of money, the traveller will do well on leaving his country to provide himself with gold coins, sovereigns and 20 franc pieces. Paper money *is not easily changed.*

Circular Notes form a safe and convenient kind of letters of credit. The arrangements for cashing them in the various countries through which the traveller may have to pass are very simple and efficient, almost precluding the possibility of fraud. As a letter of indication is given with them, tourists would do well to keep the one in their pocket-book, and the other in their baggage. These letters are issued by most of the London banks. The Cheque Bank will be found convenient for the purpose. They may be had also of Messrs. Cates and Son, 84, King William Street, E.C.

Perhaps the simplest plan after all is to pay your money into Coutts', who have agents in all the principal towns of Europe. No charge is made except for postage.

Weights and Measures.—The standard of length was formerly the foot, which was divided into 12 pulgadas (inches), and each of these into 12 lineas (lines). The *pie real*, however, is very little used, many provinces having their own peculiar foot. The foot of Catalonia measures 11 inches and ⅘ths of a line of the royal foot; that of Valencia 11 inches and 2½ lines; that of Castile 10 inches and 4 lines.

12 pulgadas..... = 1 pie = foot.
1½ pie..... = 1 codo = cubit.
2 codos or 3 pies.. = 1 vara..... = yard.

N.B.—The metre (metro) for measure, and the gramme (gramo) for weight, are now the officially recognised standards.

The English foot is = 13 Spanish inches. The new Spanish legua is = about 3½ English miles. All distances are officially reckoned in kilometros.

Hotels.—There are three sorts of accommodation for travellers; 1, the Fonda and Parador; 2, the Posada; 3, the Venta. The two former are hotels where both board and lodging may be had. The Parador is properly the hotel of the Diligence (Parador de las Diligencias). The Posada is strictly a house where only lodging is to be had, but it is very frequently merely another name for Fonda. The Venta is a country inn where only lodging is provided, but where cooking materials are provided at a small charge to travellers bringing their own provisions. The expense of board and lodging at the hotels averages from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per day; 30 reals per day is a very common charge. The principal hotels in Spain have

either Italian or French waiters, and the landlords are frequently French. Of late years there has been a great improvement in every respect in the Spanish hotels. Cleanliness and comfort have increased to a remarkable degree; the cookery is now quite up to date, and the ordinary wines served at dinner good. Travellers will do well in Spain not to order separate dinners or lunches, but partake of the usual public meals; the first from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and dinner at half-past six, or thereabouts. Prices vary according to floor, and if you have a private sitting-room, for 15s. a head per day you can live well. Do not be impatient with servants. Spaniards take things easy. Be very civil, and you will be repaid by being well served. Servants are not usually charged in the bill, and they expect something. Spain is the land of "tips," and you will, perforce, have to submit to small extortions of this kind. The amount given in cafés, boerhouses (cerveceriás), at the barbers, or to cabmen (per course), is 10 centimos; in a restaurant, or when a cab is taken by the hour, 20 centimos; and to guardians of public buildings, porters, &c., 50 centimos. Few hotels send omnibuses to the station. Two good dishes of Spain are gallo con arroz (fowl and rice), and puchero, a stew. Spaniards are fond of chocolate and sweetmeats.

Postal Information.—To England, *viâ* France, if prepaid (otherwise double) the postage is about 2½d. under ½ ounce. For registered letters, 4d. extra. From any part of Spain, to any other part, 10c. per ½ ounce (15 gramos). From one part to another of the same town, 5c. A single letter is called *una carta sencilla*. A post card (10c.) is called *tarjeta postal*. Newspapers under 4 ounces are charged 10c. Time of transit between London and Madrid about two days. Mail made up in London morning and evening, Sundays excepted. Mail due in London daily. The charge for pamphlets and papers, open at the end, is 5c. for 50gr. in Spain; to other countries, 10c. The postman is called *el cartero*; postage stamps are called *sellos*. To post your letters at the office of the hotel is the safest plan. The parcel post is now in operation between Spain and England.

Electric Telegraph. — The charge for ten *words in Spain, including* addresses, is 4 reals; for twenty words to France, 16 reals; twenty words to London, 34 reals. Every word is charged for. Special stamps for telegrams are sold at the post-offices, tobacconists, &c.

Steamers between London and Spanish Ports.—London to Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malaga, by Hall's Line, weekly; London to San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, &c., about every three weeks; Marseilles to Barcelona, thrice weekly; Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers from London (Tilbury) to Gibraltar, weekly, time occupied, about five days. London to Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, and Barcelona, once in three weeks. Also Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers from Liverpool to Corunna, Vigo, and Lisbon. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*)

Spanish Steamers are uncertain. A line of these (Clyde-built) runs from Liverpool; Agents, Bahr, Behrend, and Co. Do not depend on information offered by servants of the hotel, commissioners, and such like. The best plan will be this, either go straight to the Company's office, or go to your Consul, who will give you the most reliable information. Spanish steamers are often far from comfortable or clean, but are improving. French, English, and Italian boats are very good, and to be relied upon, and the captains are civil and obliging as a rule.

Railway Trains.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide* for the month, and the local Guide. Buy your ticket at the station, or your courier will get them a few hours before. Should you want a Coupé, engage it and pay the full fare, if travelling without a courier, otherwise, leave it all in his hands. Remember Spaniards smoke, and are very independent in their ways. Give up your seat with good humour if a Spanish lady asks you. Refreshments are to be had, but they are dear and indifferent.

The Peninsula is now fairly well supplied with railway accommodation. The trains are not so fast as in most other countries, and a great deal of travelling is done by night, which seems to suit the people, who, especially the third class passengers, chatter incessantly, and usually indulge in tobacco and frequent refreshment, but rarely exceed the bounds of sobriety. In Spain the railway is called Camino de Hierro and Ferro-Carril

the railway station, *Estacion;* the train, *Tren*, plural, *Trenes*. The shareholders of many of the Spanish railways are for the greater part Frenchmen.

Direct Service from Paris to Madrid.—A daily express leaves Paris (Orleans) for Madrid about 10 20 p.m. Total distance, about 880 miles; the total time about 35 hours. Express leaves Madrid at 8 0 p.m. *Sud-Express*, (Nord), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, leaves at 7·25 p.m., 28 hours to Madrid, 41 hours to Lisbon. The days of return trains from Lisbon and Madrid are liable to change. For Times and Fares, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Buffets on the road at Irun, Miranda de Ebro, Burgos, Valladolid, Avila, and Medina del Campo. In France, at Bordeaux, &c.

Circular tickets can be obtained for routes from Paris to Bordeaux and through Spain, returning, if desired, by Lyons, or *vice versa*. The route must be strictly adhered to. The trains leave by the station at Quai d'Austerlitz, half an hour's ride from your hotel. Luggage can be registered to Madrid. On arriving at the frontier "Irun," have your luggage examined at the Customs; should you fail, it will be detained. Spanish custom-house officers are very officious and particular. If you have a courier he will save you the trouble. Leaving Madrid for Paris luggage is examined at Hendaye by the French Customs.

Conveyances.—Diligences run through most of the frequented routes: they are conducted much in the same way as those in France. Avoid the "Rotonda," the company is mixed. The Sillas Correos only take two or three passengers, and travel at the rate of about 6 miles an hour. Very little luggage should be taken in travelling in Spain, as excess fares are very high, and luggage is not always weighed fairly. A cheaper sort of conveyance, called *coches de colleras*, are to be had. There are also others still cheaper, called *galeras*, *calesas*, and *tartanas*. The fares by Diligence and Correo are rather high. The conductor is called El Mayoral. It is usual to give him a fee proportioned to the length of the journey.

The best way of seeing the mountainous districts of Spain is on horseback. Pedestrian excursions are scarcely known, and are only to be undertaken in the Pyrenees and their vicinity. *No Spaniard walks.* There is a current saying that one actually attempted such an excursion, and, having met with a fall, exclaimed "Esto es caminar por la tierra!" (This comes of travelling on the ground.)

Expenses and General Information.—The traveller in Spain will find on the whole everything tolerably dear; railroad fares, diligences and boats, cabs, carriages, &c. Parties visiting Spain unless accompanied by an experienced courier, will find things trying to the temper; and nothing but good humour and politeness will avail. Always bargain in the shops, but do it with civility. At all the museums, churches, or public buildings, the servants always expect a fee, and will feel offended if copper is handed; from 50c. to 1 peseta is the proper thing.

FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO ENGLAND.

Everything is admitted duty free except—	*s.*	*d.*
Cigars, per lb.	5	0
Eau de Cologne in bottles (per gallon)	17	3
Liqueurs* (per gallon)	14	8
Perfumery in which there is spirits* (per gallon)	17	3
Spirits,* (per proof gallon)	10	10
Tobacco (per lb.)	4	6
Wine, in bottle (per gallon) 1s. to	2	6

Spanish Customs Duties.

Fire-arms, horses, carriages, shoes (not used), waterproof and other cloaks, ladies' dresses, lace, &c., are subject to duty. Tobacco and gunpowder prohibited. A few cigars allowed. For sporting guns, a permit should be obtained from the Spanish consul before starting.

French Customs Duties.

The following Spanish articles introduced into France pay duty:—Horses, fire and other arms, lace, shawls, silk-stuffs, jewellery. Saddles and carriages are prohibited. For a travelling carriage, a "declaration" is required. Gloves, 2 doz. allowed free. Tobacco, only 1 doz. cigars allowed free.

* Under half-a-pint allowed for private use.

DISTANCES OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS FROM MADRID (BY RAILWAY)

	Miles.
Alcazar	91½
Algeciras	460
Alicante	283
Alsasua	334
Aranjuez	31
Avila	79½
Badajoz	317
Barcelona	440
Bilbao	359
Burgos	229½
Cadiz	458½
Cartagena	325½
Ciudad-Real	107½
Córdova	273½
Corunna	524
El Escorial	32
Gijon	367
Granada	427
Guadalajara	35
Huelva	428
Irun	397
Jerez	423
Leon	260
Lisbon	410
Lugo	453

	Miles.
Malaga	394
Manzanares	122½
Medina del Campo	128
Merida	230
Miranda de Ebro	264
Murcia	285½
Oporto	486
Oviedo	347
Palencia	184½
Salamanca	176
San Sebastian	387
Santander	320
Saragossa	212
Segovia	62½
Seville	354½
Toledo	47
Valladolid	154
Venta de Baños	177
Villalba	28½
Vitoria	306
Zamora	184
Tarragona to Valencia	171
Tarragona to Castellon	128
Valencia to Utiel	54
Alicante to Murcia	6

ROUTES TO MADRID.

1. By Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Irun, San Sebastian, Tolosa, Beasain, Vitoria, Miranda, Burgos, Valladolid, Avila, Escorial (Escurial). See Route 1, page 15.

2. By Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Pamplona (Pampeluna), Tudela, Alagon, Saragossa, Calatayud, Alhama, Guadalajara, and Alcalá. See Route 2, page 28.

3. By Paris, Perpignan, Gerona, Barcelona, and Saragossa.

4. By Paris, Marseilles, and Barcelona; or Marseilles and Valencia; or Marseilles and Alicante.

5. By Cadiz (Steamer from London or Liverpool), Seville, Cordova, Espeluy and Alcazar. This is probably on the whole the cheapest.

6. By Santander (Steamer from London), Reinosa, Palencia, and Valladolid.

7. By Corunna (Steamer from Liverpool), Lugo, Leon, and Valladolid.

8. By Vigo, (Steamer from Liverpool), Orense, Leon, and Valladolid.

9. By Lisbon (Steamer from Southampton), Valencia de Alcántara, and Talavera de la Reina.

THROUGH ROUTES TO MADRID.

Route A. BY BURGOS.	Route B. BY PAMPLONA.
London	London to Alsasua,
Paris	as in Route A
Bordeaux	Pamplona
Bayonne	Tudela
Irun	Alagon
Alsasua	[Saragossa]
Burgos	Calatayud
Venta de Baños	Guadalajara
*Valladolid	Madrid
Madrid	

*Valladolid may also be reached direct from London as follows:—Steam from London to Santander, and thence by rail, in about 8 hours, *viâ* Reinosa, Alar del Rey, Palencia, and Venta de Baños. The cost of Route A is about the same as Route C.

Route C.—London to Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles; thence by steamer to Barcelona; thence to Saragossa and Madrid, by rail. Approximate fares:—First class, about £10; second class, about £7. Approximate time, about 4 days.

Instead of stopping at Barcelona, the traveller can continue by steamer to Valencia or to Alicante, and reach Madrid by rail, *viâ* Almansa.

Route D.—London to Bordeaux, Toulouse, Narbonne, and Perpignan; thence by rail to Gerona and Barcelona.

TOURS.—A SHORT TOUR IN THE NORTH OF SPAIN.

Marseilles (or Paris and Toulouse) to Barcelona, Lerida, Saragossa, Pamplona, Vitoria, Bilbao, Santander, San Sebastian, Irun, and Bayonne.

A LONGER NORTHERN TOUR.

London to Vigo, Pontevedra, Santiago, Corunna, Lugo, Oviedo, Gijon, Santander, Reinosa, Palencia, Burgos, Vitoria, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Pamplona, Saragossa, Lerida, Barcelona, Gerona, and Perpignan.

A SIX WEEKS' TOUR IN SPAIN.

Bayonne to Irun, Saragossa, Lerida, Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Cuenca (or Almansa), Albacete), Aranjuez, Madrid, Escurial (Escorial), Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Granada, Malaga, Gibraltar, Ronda, Ecija, Cordova, Seville, Jerez, Cadiz, London.

A COAST TOUR.

Paris to Bayonne, Irun, San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, Gijon, Corunna, Vigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona, and Marseilles. For details see the body of the work, in which this route is varied and extended.

A TOUR IN ANDALUSIA.

London to Gibraltar by steamer, Ronda, Malaga, Granada, Jaen, Bailen, Andujar, Cordova, Seville (or Cordova, Ecija, Carmona, Seville), Jerez, and Cadiz.

SECTION I.—ROUTES IN SPAIN.

ROUTE 1.

London to Madrid, by Paris, Bayonne, Irun, Vitoria, Burgos, Valladolid, Avila, and Escorial.

BAYONNE (Stat.)

Population, 26,261.

Hotels.—Hotel Commerce; St. Etienne; des Bains; du Midi; du Grand d'Espagne; de Providence.

Conveyances.—Omnibuses from the railway station to the town, 25c.; each package, 25c. Rail to Biarritz (about 5 miles); rail to Pau, by Dax; to Hendaye and Irun for Madrid. The distances to Madrid are as follow:—

ROUTE 1	Miles.
Bayonne to Irun	23
Irun to Alsasua	63
Alsasua to Burgos	103
Burgos to Madrid	229½
	418½

ROUTE 2.	Miles.
Bayonne to Irun	23
Irun to Alsasua	63
Alsasua to Saragossa, *via* Pamplona and Tudela	143
Saragossa to Madrid	212
	441

Luggage should be registered through from Bayonne to Madrid, if the traveller is going on quickly. If not, it should be *plombé* at Irun to save further annoyance.

IRUN Stat.)

Population, 7,040.

Hotels.—Fonda del Norte; de Arupe.

A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, on the left bank of the Bidassoa, and near the French frontier. It is rendered celebrated from the victories gained by the English under the Duke of Wellington, and by the Spaniards, over the French. The town has manufactories of ironware and leather. The name of the place has been derived from the Basque *Irona*, which is said to signify "the town." The Biscay, or Basque, language is so difficult that the Andalusians say, "They write Solomon and sound it Nebuchadnezzar." It is believed to belong to the Tartar group. A translation of St. Luke's Gospel was made by George Borrow.

Sights.—Hill of San Marcial (fine panorama), celebrated for the repulse of the French by an inferior force of Spanish troops, 1813; Casa de Ayuntamiento (town hall), church, and hospital. Many Roman remains in the environs.

Custom House.—Luggage from France examined.

Conveyances.—Rail to Bayonne, San Sebastian, Tolosa, Alsasua, Pamplona, Vitoria, Burgos, &c.

From Irun to Santander by rail, or by rail and diligence.—It may be reached by rail *via* Vitoria, Miranda, and Venta de Baños. Or more directly by rail to Vitoria and Bilbao; thence by diligence to Santander.

The distance to Fontarabia (Sp. *Fuenterrabia*), at the mouth of the Bidassoa, in the Bay of Biscay is 3 miles.

Between Irun and San Sebastian the small town of **Renteria** is passed, where formerly a good deal of shipbuilding was carried on, and then the magnificent Puerto de Pasajes, which can shelter an enormous number of vessels.

SAN SEBASTIAN (Stat.)

Population, 21,355.

Hotels.—De Londres; Continental; Berdeja Basilio; du Commerce.

Omnibus, 2½ reals; luggage under 60lbs., 2½ reals. Theatre and Casino. Bull Ring.

A city and seaport, capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, on a peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Urumea, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. Good bathing, and a fine sandy beach.

Its harbour is defended by a system of batteries. This place has a large import trade in English and French goods, &c., and an export trade in corn, &c. It was taken in 1719, 1794, and 1808, by the French, who held it till 31st August, 1813, when it was stormed and taken by the British, after considerable loss.

With their usual disregard of historical truth, French writers, even of repute, do not lose the opportunity to blacken the English and the glory of their arms. Thus, Germand de Lavigne, in Joanne's "Itinerary to Spain," quoting Quatrefages, does not scruple to devote long columns to an over-coloured account of the sack of San Sebastian when taken by the British with the utmost gallantry, which he does not notice. Nor does he appear to remember while making so much of these disorders, and severely blaming the English generals for them, that French soldiers had converted many thriving ports and cities of Spain into a howling wilderness, perpetrating horrors that still make their name detested in the Peninsula. We have only to allude to the storming of Saragossa, of Tarragona, of Mura, and many other scenes of horror, to show the want of consistency and truth in these French critics.

The pages of Thiers are sufficient evidence of the unprovoked oppression and ruin inflicted on many parts of Spain by the French.

Sights.—Castle of De la Mota, on Monte Orgullo, 500 feet above the town; beautiful view from the rocks; many graves of British officers; several churches and convents; civil and military hospitals.

The bay, called La Concha, is only safe for small vessels. During the bathing season, an animated spectacle is presented by the encampment of tents, &c., on the beach. Military band on the Alameda. The females are noted for beauty.

Conveyances.—Rail to Barcena, Palencia, Valladolid, and Madrid. Rail to Bayonne. Rail to Tolosa and Pamplona; steamers to Bayonne, &c.; and to La Teste in France, communicating by rail with Bordeaux.

Distance to Bayonne, 34 miles; Irun, 11; Fuenterrabia (Fontarabia), 10.

Rail from San Sebastian to Tolosa takes about 1 hour.

TOLOSA (Stat.)

Population, 7,488.

Hotel.—Parador. Some inns in the town have tables d'hôte.

A town in the province of Guipuzcoa, on the Oria and Arages, deep in a narrow defile of the Basque hills.

Sights.—Church of Santa Maria—note the portico and retablo; Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall); two plazas, one used for a bull-ring; hospital; prison; several fountains; two bridges, and some ancient gates. One house belonged to Domenjou Gonzales, who was knighted, 1471, by our Edward IV.

From Tolosa to **Beasain**, the train continually crosses the Oria and passes 4 tunnels. After Beasain the gradients are very steep, and the pace is frequently only about 20 miles an hour; the train takes about 3¼ hours. Between **Zumarraga** and **Alsásua** there is a series of tunnels through the mountains. From Zumarraga several *Baths* are accessible, as those of *Alzola*, near Loyola's Hermitage, Arechavaleta, *Cestona (Inn)*, Elorrio, *Mondragon*, *Sta. Agueda* (sulphur), S. Juan de Azcoitia, and Urberruaga. The Junction for Pamplona (Route 2) is passed at **Alsásua**. 27 miles further on we reach

VITORIA (Stat.)

Population, 25,039.

Hotels.—Fonda de Quintanillas; Fonda Europea; Fonda Pallares. Café del Teatro.

Buffet. Omnibus to town, 2 reals. A trunk, under 40 kilos. (90 lbs.), 3 reals.

Capital of the province of Alava, on the high road from Bayonne to Madrid. It is celebrated for the signal victory gained here by the English over the French, on the 21st June, 1813. The Peña de Gorbea, to the north, is 5,000 feet above the sea.

Sights.—Church of San Vicente, once a fortress; note the retablos. Church of San Miguel; note the statue of the Conception. Church of Santa Maria, 1150; note the gothic arches of the nave, also the pictures by Ribalta. Casa Consistorial; note especially the staircase. Hospital, with a beautiful façade by Jordanes; *Plaza Nueva*; Liceo; Circolo; theatre; Casa de Ayuntamiento (town hall); spacious

market place; custom house; public library, and museum of antiquities; beautiful promenades called El Prado and La Florida.

Distance: 29 miles south of Bilbao. The sulphur Baths of Aramayona and Escoriaza may be reached from here. At **Estella**, a few miles south of this, Marshal Concha was killed, 27th June, 1874, in an unsuccessful attack on the Carlist lines.

The line now traverses a fine plain, crossing the Zadorra at Manzanos, to

Miranda de Ebro (Stat.). Buffet. Here the Ebro is crossed by a bridge. Population, 7,456. This is the Junction for the Bilbao and Saragossa lines, and is the first town in Old Castile. Most of the 56 miles between here and Burgos is mountainous and very picturesque.

BURGOS (Stat.)

Population (1887), 31,301.

Buffet charge, 12 reals; dinner, 14 reals. Omnibus to the town, 2 reals each; luggage up to 80lbs., 3 reals.

Hotels.—Paris; Fonda del Norte; Parador de las Diligencias Generales; Parador de las Peninsulares; Casa de Postas.

Casas de Pupilos are furnished lodgings which are numerous.

Post Office.—58, Calle de Espolón.

Telegraph Office.—10, Plaza de la Libertad.

Winter lasts nearly eight months; snow has been even known to fall at the St. Juan (June 21). Yet the climate is healthy; prevalent winds N.N.W. and N.E. The Cerro de S. Lorenzo, to the east, is 7,555 feet above sea level.

A large and interesting city, capital of the province of the same name, and formerly capital of Old Castile. It is situated on the left bank of the Arlanzon; here crossed by three fine bridges. It is built in the form of an irregular semicircle, portions of its old walls remaining on the side of the river. It has some few manufactures, but these are steadily declining. Here the famous *Cid*, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, was born about 1040. It was taken by the French in 1808-9; and besieged by the English after the battle of Salamanca (22nd July, 1812), but the siege was abandoned in October.

Sights.—Celebrated **Cathedral**, considered by some one of the finest Gothic structures in Spain. It was built by King St. Ferdinand, in the thirteenth century, and contains some very fine sculpture. The interior is profusely decorated with pictures, statues, bas-reliefs, &c. Note also the fine stained glass windows. Some of the large chapels in the aisles contain some beautiful sculpture, paintings, and monuments; one is particularly deserving of attention, the Capilla del Condestable, containing some fine sculpture, by Jean de Bourgogne, representing the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. The Capilla de Santiago contains the fine sepulchres of Juan Cabeza, and his brother, Don Pedro. The Capilla de San Enrique contains a bronze figure of its founder. One Capilla has a Crucifixion by Cerezo, and another the miraculous and striking image of El Cristo de Burgos. In the cloisters are some fine sepulchres; and the door, staircases, and windows are worthy of notice. The spires, with delicate open work, are nearly 300 feet high.

Church of San Esteban, with an elegant façade, and some fine bas-reliefs. Church of San Gil, containing many Gothic Sepulchres. Church of San Lesmes, some fine sculpture. Church of Santa Agueda, or Gadea; the font, the statues of the Virgin and St. Peter, and the Sepulchre of Delgadillo. Church of San Pablo; fine cloister and tombs. Church of San Nicolas; superb retablo, and the tombs of the Palancos. Church of Santa Ana; some fine tombs. Church of Santa Maria la Real (Las Huelgas), a Cistercian convent, not far from the Isla. It contains some tombs worthy of note, and possesses some peculiar privileges. Hospital, in the Calle de San Juan; fine façade. Archiepiscopal Palace, near the Cathedral,. A bronze statue of Charles III., in the Plaza Mayor, a square surrounded by arcades. Arcos of Santa Maria and of Ferdinand Gonzales. A Castle, formerly very strong, but now in ruins. Casa de Ayuntamiento, a modern building. The Promenades, called Espolon, Cubos, and Isla; the two latter on the banks of the river.

Conveyances, &c.—Rail to Vitoria, Bilbao, Valladolid, Avila, and Madrid. Rail to Logrōno, by Miranda de Ebro Haro, Briones, and Cenicero.

The coach road to Santander runs by Huermeces, Llanillo, and Reinosa (Stat.).

Burgos is situated 130 miles north of Madrid, 229½ miles by rail. It is distant from Valladolid, by rail, 76 miles; from Vitoria, 76 miles,

Excursions to the Cartuja (the Carthusian convent) de Miraflores, about 2 miles out of the town, containing a magnificent tomb, erected by Isabella, to her parents, Juan II. and Isabella of Portugal. Note also, among other things, the fine retablo and the silleria, with some good carving.

Convent of San Pedro de Cardeña, not far from the Cartuja, and containing the tomb of the Cid; who died about 1099. It is, however, doubtful whether he was buried here. The convent once formed part of the estate of the Cid; for an account of whom, consult the works of Von Huber, Müller, and Lockhart.

From Burgos the line runs along a well populated country, rather flat, 52 miles to **Venta de Baños (Stat.)**, the junction for Palencia, Santander, Leon, &c.; whence it traverses the fertile valley of the Pisuerga to

VALLADOLID (Stat.)

Population (1887), 62,012.

Hotels.—Fonda de France; Cueva; del Siglo de Oro.

Buffet. Omnibus to hotels, 50 cents. for each person and trunk, 25 cents. for a hand-bag or small package. There is a fixed tariff for cabs. From twilight to midnight, and again after midnight, the charges are raised.

Post Office.—Plazuela de los Arces.

Telegraph Office.—At the Gobierno Civil.

It is thought to be the ancient *Pincia*, and is the capital of the Province, and of Old Castile, in a hollow of the Pisuerga, at the influx of the Esgueva. The first mention of the name occurs in 1072. The modern name is derived from Moorish Belad Walid. It was formerly the capital of Spain; and the residence of the Court prior to its removal to Madrid, at the close of the sixteenth century. It is enclosed by old walls, and decayed dwellings. Columbus died here on the 20th May, 1506, in a street named after him. The town is prosperous and steadily improving. The Castile Canal comes in here.

Sights.—The University (chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence) had, in 1841, 1,300 students. At present there are about 800. In the Colegio de Sta. Cruz is the Library and the rich *Museo Provincial, the Picture Gallery, of which is next in value after Madrid and Seville.* Among its attractions are: Grand Salon, containing in particular the Rubens pictures from the Fuensaldaña convent, and bronze statues by Pompeio Leoni.

St. Peter, by Ribera. Several copies of Rubens.

A St. Joaquin, thought to be Murillo's. A St. Bruno by Zurbaran.

Among the sculptures.—A St. Theresa, a masterpiece of Hernandez; a St. Francis, by the same; also, a Christ bearing his Cross, and a Virgin, all by Hernandez.

The Death of Christ, a fine conception. A fine Pieta, by Hernandez. The Good and the Wicked Thief, by Leoni; and St. Simon receiving the Scapulary from the Virgin, by Hernandez. N.B.—The pictures, &c., have been completely rearranged. The Library contains 14,000 volumes, 200 MSS., and 600 medals.

At 7, Calle Colon, Columbus died; Cervantes lived at 14, Calle del Rastro; Calderon at 22, Calle de Teresa Gil.

A granite-built **Cathedral**, in the classic style, unfinished and half-ruined: note the superb Custodia; a picture of the Crucifixion (artist unknown); a Transfiguration, by L. Giordano; the Sepulchre of Conde P. Anzurez; and the unfinished cloister.

Among the **Churches** and Convents, &c., are San Lorenzo, with some paintings by Hernandez. La Antigua, a Gothic church of the eleventh century: note the tower. San Miguel: note the statue of St. Michael, by P. Leoni; the retablo, with its carvings; the ivory crucifix, by Michael Angelo. San Salvador: note the sculpture and the sepulchres. San Martin, with its Romanesque tower. Las Huelgas: note the retablo, by Hernandez. Santiago, Adoration of the Magi, by Juni. Descalzas Reales: note the paintings by Carducho and Blasco. Las Colaterales, with paintings by Mascagni. La Magdalena: note the retablo, by Jordan, &c. Portaceli, fine retablo, altar, paintings by Stanzioni. La Cruz, containing some fine works of Hernandez. El Penetencial: note the fine Corinthian façade, with the fine statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Magdalen, &c. Hospital de la Resurreccion. The Royal

Palace, with a fine court and two galleries, and busts of the Roman Emperors, &c. The Governor's residence (formerly El Colegio de San Gregorio, founded in 1488). San Pablo (formerly a Dominican Convent), containing a grand church: note the fine façade; the picture of St. Paul struck blind, by Cardenas; the beautiful portals and the roof. Some ancient mansions, worthy of inspection, especially those in the Plazuela Vieja, the Calle de la Ceniza, and the Calle del Rosario. Campo Grande, surrounded with palaces and convents. Plaza de Toros; Casa de Espositos; Public Library; some fine Promenades, among others, La Magdalena, Las Moreras, the Campo Grande, and El Espolon Nuevo.

Valladolid has two Theatres—the Grand Theatre, with room for 2,400, and Lope Theatre—the latter the best. The Corridas de Toros, or Bull Fights, are held in September, and there is room for 6,050 persons.

Conveyances.—Rail to Avila, Madrid, Palencia, Leon, Medina de Rio-Seco, Santander, Burgos, and Vitoria.

Rail to **Ariza** (on the direct line Madrid to Saragossa). 159 miles, passing through **Tudela de Duero, Peñafiel, Aranda, Osma,** and **Almazan,** forming direct through communication between Valladolid and Saragossa.

Excursions are made to the town and castle of **Simancas** (the ancient *Septimancæ*), 8 miles south-west of Valladolid, here crossed by a bridge over the Pisuerga, with a Castle, in which are kept the famous *Archives of Castile and Leon;* some curious wills, inventories of Isabella's jewels, &c.; documents relating to the Invincible Armada; the original deed of capitulation at the taking of Granada; the title deeds of the Duke of Wellington's estate, called El Soto de Roma; Isabella's last will; also that of Charles V. Note also the old chapel, with its roof, and a salon richly decorated by Berruguete. The Archives are open from 9 to 3.

Diligence, or carriage, from Valladolid.

The Inns at Simancas are bad.

From Valladolid to Avila, 79¼ miles, through a poor, plain country, past **Medina del Campo (Stat.),** the Junction for Zamora and Salamanca (Route 13), *and for Segovia,* the last 15 miles *being more hilly, to*

AVILA (Stat.)

Population, 9,186.

Hotels.—Fonda del Ingles; Fonda Victoria. Buffet. Omnibus to the train.

The ancient *Abula,* a city of Old Castile, capital of the province, on the right bank of the Adaja, 3,484 feet above the sea. It had formerly a flourishing University. There is some shooting to be had in the environs.

Sights.—Gothic Cathedral: note the choir stalls, the retablo, the relievos, fine painted glass, pictures by Berruguete, Borgoña, &c. Note also the chapels of San Segundo, San Antolin, the Capilla del Cardenal, and the Capilla Mayor containing the tomb of Tostado, Bishop of Avila, a celebrated scholar. Church of San Vicente, built in the beginning of the fourteenth century: this and the other churches are only interesting to students of ecclesiastical architecture. The Markets (mercados); some fine ancient Mansions. Cross the bridge at the lower end of the town, to the opposite hill, for a good point of view of the city walls and spires; visit the convents outside—as San Tomas, a Dominican convent, founded in the fifteenth century; note the coro, the sepulchre of Prince Juan, the monument to Juan Dávila (or d'Avila), and Velasquez, the paintings of Gallegos, and the cloisters. Convento de las Madres; note the superb tombs and some paintings. Sta. Teresa was born here. In this neighbourhood, Henry IV. of Castile was solemnly deposed by the nobles, 1465.

Conveyances.—Rail to Madrid and Valladolid. Montemayor Baths are accessible from here. Diligence to Salamanca. A rail is being made.

The line between Avila and Escorial is cut at great expense through the rocky granite range of Guadarrama, there being no less than 17 tunnels. The country is wild and picturesque. One neighbouring peak, that of Parameras, is 4,450 feet above the sea.

ESCURIAL (Stat.), *Spanish* El Escorial.

Population (of the two), 1,554.

Inns.—Fonda de la Vizcaina; Fonda de la Miranda.

Two villages, Escorial de Abajo and de Arriba, at the foot of the Sierra Guadarrama. To

should be made from Madrid, 32 miles by rail. Omnibus from the station to the village. Guide not necessary.

The Escurial, or *Escorial*, more properly San Lorenzo el Real, is situated about half a league from the village; it was erected by Philip II., to commemorate the victory of St. Quentin, gained by the Spanish over the French on the 10th August, 1557, the anniversary of St. Lawrence. The story that Philip, amid the roar of battle, offered a vow to the saint to build this edifice, and hence it was called San Lorenzo el Real, is totally incorrect, as he was not present. (See Cabrera's "Vida de Filipe II.") The term Escorial is considered by some to be of Arabic origin, and to signify a place full of rocks. Others derive the word, with more probability, from *scoriæ* (iron dross), from the great iron-works formerly in the vicinity. Its situation is rocky and barren, devoid of all natural vegetation, and appears to have been chosen for the advantage of procuring stone. It was erected on the site of a miserable convent, the chapel of which had once been a bed-chamber, and could boast no better altar-piece than a crucifix sketched in charcoal on the wall.* By a fantastical conception, in accordance with the ideas of the time, the ground plan was laid out in the form of a gridiron, because, according to the legend, that instrument had served at the martyrdom of the saint, a part (which forms the royal residence) advancing to form the handle, attached to a long rectangle, forming several courts and quadrangles.† It is well named by Théophile Gautier "lugubre fantaisie du triste fils de Charles Quint." This part of the building is 640 by 580 feet, and the average height to the roof, 60 feet.

At each angle is a square tower, 200 feet high. The plan is divided so as to form a convent with cloisters, two colleges, three chapter-houses, three libraries, which are rich in Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek manuscripts, and adorned with frescoes by Carducho; five great halls, six dormitories, three halls in the hospital, with twenty-seven other halls for various purposes, nine refectories, and five infirmaries, with apartments for artizans and mechanics. There are no less than eighty staircases. The gardens, which are extensive, and the parks formed by art, are decorated with fountains. The Monks of the Order of St. Jerome, for whom the monastery was erected, were 200 in number, and formerly had a revenue of £12,000 per annum. The stone of which the building is constructed is white, with dark grey spots.

It was accidentally set on fire by lightning, 20th October, 1872, and burnt to the extent of £80,000; but fortunately no pictures, books, or MSS. were damaged. The cost of restoring it was to have been defrayed by the ex-King Amadeo. This is the eighth fire which has threatened the pile since its foundation.

There are 1,110 windows on the outside, and 1,518 within. Of the former, 200 are in the west front, and 366 in the east. Including the out-offices, there are not less than 4,000 windows. There are fourteen entrances or gateways and eighty-six fountains.

The **Palace** contains vast galleries, ornamented with tapestry, and contains some pictures. One Saloon, called the "Sala de las Batallas," is painted in fresco. The paintings, executed by Granello and Fabricis, represent different battles in which the Spaniards have been successful. Without, as within, the proportions of the royal residence contrast strangely with the magnificent monastery. In the middle of the immense square of the Escorial rises the superb **Church,** surmounted by a dome and two towers. It is approached from the side of the interior court by a staircase and a portico, above which are placed six colossal statues. The church is 374 feet long and 230 broad, and is divided into seven aisles. The cupola rises to a height of 330 feet, and the interior is paved with black marble. In the church are forty chapels with their altars. The interior of the church is ornamented with marbles and paintings in frescoes. The altar is placed upon a raised stage. From the magnificent staircase, designed by Bergamasco the elder, you enter the chamber or tribune of Philip II., where the king died whilst they were saying masses for him at the altar. The cloisters have a double row of porticoes in granite one upon the other. In the palace and in the church is a profusion of gilded bronze work and incrustations of

* Porreno, p. 64.

† The interior is divided into a great number of square courts, whose regular lines call to mind the intervals between the bars of a gridiron (*Encyc. des Gens du Monde*).

marbles. Philip IV. added a beautiful **Mausoleum,** 36 feet in diameter, and incrusted with marble. The design of the mausoleum is in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. It contains the remains of the sovereigns of Spain from Charles V. It was formerly rich in paintings, in vases of gold and silver, and other precious objects, placed in the principal sacristy. The monastery formerly contained the two *chef d'œuvres* of Raphael, "La Vierge au poisson," and "La Vierge à la perle," and also some of the finest pictures in the world. The three principal artists employed in the decorations of the Escorial were Italians, viz., Pompeyo Leoni, Giacomo Trezzo, and Benvenuto Cellini. The Spanish artists employed were Josef Frecha and Bautista Monegro. The high altar and the Royal monuments were executed by Leoni. Trezzo, from designs of Herrera, executed the superb Custodia (for which Arias Montanus wrote the Latin inscription), a domed temple, 16 feet high, of gilt bronze and agate, a work which cost him seven years' labour, and which was demolished in 1808, by the French troopers under Houssaye, its metals being mistaken for gold. The matchless marble crucifix behind the Prior' seat, in the choir, was sculptured at Florence, by Benvenuto Cellini, who presented it to the Grand Duke Cosmo I. The chaste woodwork of the choir and library was carved by Frecha. The indifferent colossal statues of Saint Lawrence (over the great portal), and the Hebrew Kings and Evangelists (in various external parts of the building) were hewn each from a single block of granite, by Bautista and Monegro, both of them Spaniards and sculptors of repute. The total cost was 6,000,000 piastres. Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell says, "the Escorial is probably the greatest architectural undertaking ever conceived and executed by one man. No Egyptian or Roman builder is recorded to have completed a pile, of which the doors, like those of the Escorial, if we may credit Fray Francesco de los Santos, required 1,250lbs. weight of iron to make their keys. Minutely to describe the Escorial in its palmy days, would be to review the elegant arts and manufactures of the age of Philip II., and to enumerate half the products of his monarchy—the first that could vaunt that the sun never set on its shores. Italy was ransacked for pictures and statues, models and designs; the mountains of Sicily and Sardinia for jaspers and agate; and every Sierra of Spain furnished its contribution of marble. Madrid, Florence, and Milan supplied the sculptures of the altars; Guadalajara and Cuenca, gratings and balconies; Zaragoza, the gates of brass; Toledo and the Low Countries, lamps, candelabra, and bells; the New World, the finer woods; and the Indies, both East and West, the gold and gems of the Custodia and the five hundred reliquaries. The tapestries were wrought in Flemish looms; and for the sacerdotal vestments, there was scarce a nunnery in the Empire, from the rich and noble orders of Brabant and Lombardy to the poor sisterhoods of the Apulian highlands, but sent an offering of needlework to the honoured fathers of the Escorial." In spite of its colossal proportions, the building offers an aspect by no means imposing. M. de Custines, in his "L'Espagne sous Ferdinand VII.," says of it "le dedans est forteresse et palais, le dehors tient l' hospital et de la caserne." The windows have been considered too small, and the projections deficient in boldness, and it wants more relief and variety in the long gray façades. "There is," says Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, "a monotonous sternness in the fronts of the Escorial. The grand front facing the mountain is somewhat varied by the imposing height of its central position, and by the state entrance; that which looks over the plain to Madrid is the most faulty of them, by being broken, yet not relieved by the palace, a mere excrescence inferior to the rest of the pile in elevation." According to some, this colossal edifice was commenced in the same year as the beforementioned battle itself, and was finished in the succeeding ten years. According to others, however, Bautista de Toledo laid the first stone on the 2nd of April, 1563, more than five years after the battle, and superintended the works till his death in 1567; and the building was carried on, and the masonry finished, by his pupil, Juan de Herrera, in 1584.

The principal works on the Escurial are "Descripcion del Monasterio y Palacio de San Lorenzo, &c.," 8vo, March, 1843; "Catalogue des manuscrits Grecs de la Bibliothèque de l'Escurial," par E. Miller, 4to, Par. 1848; Ponz, Viage x., tom II. ta; "Descripcion Artistica," Par Damien Bermejo, 12mo, Madrid, 1820; Beckford's account of his promenade through the building (Letters from

Spain, xxvi.). Consult also "Annals of the Artists," by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, 8vo., London, 1848, 3 vols.; to which we are indebted for much useful information. For some curious details of the Escurial, see "The Escurial; or, that wonder of the world for architecture and magnificence of structure, &c.," translated into English by a servant of the Earl of Sandwich, in his extraordinary embassy thither, London, 1671. An excellent collection of views of the Escorial (12 in number), drawn and engraved by Josef Gomez de Navia, were published in 1800, at the Estamperia Real, Madrid. See also "Differentes veues de l'Escurial," oblong 4to, Madrid, 1650.

The distance by rail is 32 miles; the journey is made in 1¼ hour. Four trains daily. **Villalba,** junction of the line to Segovia and Medina del Campo.

MADRID (Stat.)

Population (1892), 480,825.

Hotels.—The best are in or near Puerta del Sol. The best French Hotel is Hotel de la Paz, situated in the finest part of the Puerta del Sol, kept by J. Capdevielle. Hotel de Lóndres. Hotel de Russie, 1st class, near Puerta del Sol. Hotels Santa Cruz; Oriente; Universo; Cuatro Naciones; Leones de Oro; de Madrid; de Paris; Peninsular; de Embajadores. Prices have advanced of late. The tariff includes 2 meals per day, whether taken or not.

Casas de Huéspedes, a name given in Madrid and other parts of Spain to boarding-houses. Travellers intending to remain any length of time in the capital (or at any of the large towns, as at Malaga) will do well to put up at one of these houses. Excellent and clean apartments, with board and service, may be had at from 5 to 10 pesetas per day. As a rule, meals must be paid for whether taken or not.

Restaurants.—Los dos Cisnes; Hermann.

Cafés.—The best are Fornos; Suizo; Ingles; Cerveceria Inglesa (good English beer on draught); Levante, 5, Puerta del Sol (English newspapers); Dos Cisnes, 17, Alcalá (excellent dinner at 5 pesetas).

Baths.—Baños Arabes, Calle Velasquez, hot, cold, and swimming; Baños de Felipe Neri, Hileres, 4.

Post Office,—Calle Carretas; letters to London (2 days) can be posted up to 6 p.m. **Telegrams:** Office in Calle Correo, 4d. per word to England.

Clubs, &c. — Casino, Calle Sevilla; Ateneo; Veloz (sporting). Strangers introduced by members on payment of 15 pesetas a month.

Tram Cars (El Tranvia) run everywhere.

Drinks.—One of the best wines is that called Valdepeñas; Agraz, Agua de Cebada, and Cerveza con limon, are pleasant summer drinks.

Climate.—Treacherous; cold winds morning and evening; hot sun during day. Good wraps needed. The wind from the Guadarramas (10,000 ft.) are dangerous for invalids. Excellent drinking water. Best time: March 15th to June 15th; October and November. Carnival time interesting.

Madrid is situated in the province of New Castile, and is the capital of the kingdom, as declared by Philip II., from being the supposed centre of Spain and Portugal (which he then held). It occupies the site of the ancient *Carpetanorum*, in the middle ages called *Majoritium*. It is built on some sandy hills, upon the left bank of the Manzanares, over which there are four bridges. The country surrounding the city is almost a desert.

It cannot be considered a distinctively Spanish city. The monuments and public buildings have nothing special about them, and the chief attractions are the grand Picture Gallery and the Royal Palace, but more than all the great life and movement in the wide streets, the madrileños being lovers of the open air. The city is increasing, the water supply, formerly very deficient, is now abundant. The modern part of the city is fine, having good houses, and straight streets paved with flint and lined with foot pavements. The **Calle de Alcalá** is one of the finest streets in Spain, and is perhaps the only very fine street in Madrid. It leads to Puerta de Alcála, under a unique triumphal Arch. The *Puerta del Sol* is a large open area, where eight of the principal streets meet, and which is the centre of the city life. An electric light is placed here. The best shops are in Calle Montera. The Calle de Toledo is the most Spanish-looking, and the Calle de San Bernardo contains the finest private houses. The Plaza de Oriente and the Plaza Mayor, also the old Moreria, should be visited.

Madrid is the birth-place of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lope de Vega, Calderon de la [illegible] Nuñez Collantes, the brothers

Flemish, Dutch, German, and French schools include, among others—ten by Wouvermans, sixty-two by Rubens, thirteen by Antonio Moro, twenty-one by Vandyke, forty-nine by Breughels, twenty- [illegible] by Teniers, ten by [illegible]n.

[illegible]uez are—A sculp- [illegible]ano; St. Anthony [illegible]st Hermit; Doña [illegible]een of Philip IV., [illegible] staff in his hand, [illegible]the Corsair, in red [illegible](the Drunkards); [illegible]andscape, garden, [illegible]arden, portico, and [illegible]us at Rome; Land- [illegible]nd a river; Don [illegible]ke of Olivares, on [illegible]ruins; Landscape, [illegible], fountains of the [illegible]juez; Las Meninas, [illegible]IV., in mature age; [illegible]nfanta Doña Mar- [illegible]hter of Philip IV., [illegible]uth, standing; An [illegible]ilip III. in armour; [illegible]een of Philip III., [illegible]sabella of Bourbon [illegible]tria at prayers, life [illegible]n a cloak, standing; [illegible]in a ragged dress, [illegible]arf, with a beard, in [illegible] place-hunter of the [illegible]k dress; The Infant [illegible]ooting-dress, with a [illegible]s trimmed with red [illegible], in a green dress; [illegible]ld armour; El Bobo [illegible]oña Isabel of Bour- [illegible], on a white palfrey; [illegible] of Velasquez (bust), [illegible]Balthazar, Prince of [illegible]d Isabel of Bourbon, [illegible]as, or tapestry manu- [illegible]urrender), of Breda; [illegible] Girl, with chestnut [illegible] Girl, apparently sister [illegible], Avenue de la Reine [illegible]on of Our Lady

Spain, xxvi.). Consult also "Annals of the Artists," by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, 8vo., London, 1848, 3 vols.; to which we are indebted for much useful information. For some curious details of the Escurial, see "The E world for architectur ture, &c.," translate of the Earl of Sand embassy thither, L collection of views of drawn and engraved were published in 1 Madrid. See also " rial," oblong 4to, Mad

The distance by rai made in 1½ hour. F junction of the line Campo.

MAD

Population (1892), 4

Hotels.—The best The best French Hote in the finest part of J. Capdevielle. Hotel 1st class, near Puerta Oriente; Universo; Oro; de Madrid; de F jadores. Prices have includes 2 meals per

Casas de Huéspe and other parts of Travellers intending t in the capital (or at a Malaga) will do well houses. Excellent a board and service, may per day. As a rule, m taken or not.

Restaurants.—L

Cafés.—The best Cerveceria Inglesa (go Levante, 5, Puerta d Dos Cisnes, 17, Al pesetas).

Baths.—Baños A cold, and swimming Hileres, 4.

Post Office.—Call

(2 days) can be posted up to 6 p.m. Telegra Office in Calle Correo, 4d. per word to England.

Clubs, &c. — Casino, Calle Sevilla; Aten

Madrid is the birth-place of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lope de Vega, Calderon de la Barca (died 1681), Nuñez Collantes, the brothers Velasquez, and Castrejon. A statue of Calderon was placed in Plaza del Oriente, facing the Teatro Español, 1881. The University has about 6,700 students.

N.B.—Galleries, Museums, &c., are often *closed on wet days*. Tickets for the Museo, the Artillery, Naval, Engineering, and Archæological Museums, are to be had at the Libreria de San Martin, Puerta del Sol, No. 6.

Sights.—The Royal **Palace,** a magnificent building of white stone, considered to be one of the finest royal residences in Europe. Each front is 470 feet long, and 100 feet high, enclosing a court 140 feet square. The interior is decorated in a style of costly magnificence. On the south side of the palace is the royal Armoury, which contains the greatest treasure of historical weapons in the world. (See page 26.) The palace was formerly open to visitors, but at present it is necessary to have a *permiso*. Apply to the office of the Intendente. The royal Stables are to be seen, but only in the absence of the Royal Family; apply to the Intendencia; there is an interesting collection of state carriages and old harness.

El Museo, a magnificent gallery of 2,000 pictures. Among these are 229 by Spanish artists, viz.:—sixty-two by Velasquez, forty-six by Murillo, fifty-eight by Ribera, eight by Cano, fourteen by Zurbaran, and the rest distributed among the following, viz.:—Alonso Miguel de Tobar, Mateo Cerezo de Burgos, Luis de Morales, Pedro Nuñes, Vicente Carducci, Juan de Arellano, Juan Bautista del Mazo, Juan Carreño de Miranda, Juan de las Roelas, Pedro Orrente, Francisco Collantes, Francisco de Ribalta, Juan Pareja, Antonio Palonimo, Eugenio Caxas, Alonso Sanchez Coello, Juan Santoja de la Cruz, Blas del Pardo, Jacinto Geronimo, Francisco Pacheco, Antonio Pereda, Juan de Toledo, Juan Fernandez, Navarrete Vicente Lopez, Domenico Theotocupuli. The Italian school contains, among others, ten by Raphael, forty-three by Titian, thirty-three by Tintoretto, three by Parmegianino, five by Guido, twenty-seven by Bassano, twenty-four by Paul Veronese, and fifty-five by L. Giordano. The Flemish, Dutch, German, and French schools include, among others—ten by Wouvermans, sixty-two by Rubens, thirteen by Antonio Moro, twenty-one by Vandyke, forty-nine by Breughels, twenty-three by Snyders, fifty-three by Teniers, ten by Claude, and twelve by N. Poussin.

Among the works of **Velasquez** are—A sculptor, supposed to be Alonso Cano; St. Anthony the Abbot, and St. Paul, the first Hermit; Doña Mariana of Austria, second queen of Philip IV., standing; Man standing with a staff in his hand, &c. (unfinished); Barbarossa, the Corsair, in red Turkish robes; Los Borrachos, (the Drunkards); Philip IV. in advanced age; Landscape, garden, and architecture; Landscape, garden, portico, and figures; View of the Arch of Titus at Rome; Landscape, with Roman temple and a river; Don Gaspar de Guzman, Count Duke of Olivares, on a bay horse; Landscape with ruins; Landscape, garden, and villa; Landscape, fountains of the Tritons, in island garden of Aranjuez; Las Meninas, or the Maids of Honour; Philip IV., in mature age; The Forge of Vulcan; The Infanta Doña Margarita Maria of Austria, daughter of Philip IV., standing; Philip IV. in his youth, standing; An Old Lady in a Flemish dress; Philip III. in armour; Doña Margarita of Austria, Queen of Philip III., on a piebald horse; Queen Isabella of Bourbon (bust); Queen Mariana of Austria at prayers, life size; Mœnippus, an Old Man in a cloak, standing; a Male Dwarf; Esop, a Man in a ragged dress, left hand in bosom; Male Dwarf, with a beard, in a red dress; Un Pretendiente, a place-hunter of the Court of Philip IV., in a black dress; The Infant Don Balthazar Carlos, in a shooting-dress, with a dog; Male Dwarf, in a dress trimmed with red ribbons; El Niño de Vallecas, in a green dress; Gentleman in rich steel and gold armour; El Bobo de Carta, a laughing idiot; Doña Isabel of Bourbon, first Queen of Philip IV., on a white palfrey; Doña Juana Pacheco, wife of Velasquez (bust), life size; the Infant Don Balthazar, Prince of Asturias, son of Philip IV. and Isabel of Bourbon, on a bay pony; Las Hilanderas, or tapestry manufactory; Luis de Gongora; Girl, with chestnut hair plaited (bust), life size; Girl, apparently sister of the above (bust), life size; Avenue de la Reina at Aranjuez; The Coronation of Our Lady

Lord on the Cross; Mars, a naked figure, seated with a helmet on his head; Adoration of the Magi.

Among the paintings of **Murillo**, are—Holy Family, del Pagarito; Our Lord in his Childhood, as the Good Shepherd; St. John the Baptist as a child, with a lamb; the Conversion of St. Paul; La Porciuncula—Christ, the Virgin and St. Francis; Annunciation of Our Lady; Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception; St. Mary Magdalene, in a cavern; Our Lord crowned with thorns (a head); Our Lady of Sorrows; St. Ferdinand, armed and robed, at prayer; St. Francisco de Paula in his linen robes, leaning on his staff; St. Francisco de Paula, leaning on a stone, as if in contemplation; Our Lord as a Child, asleep on a Cross; the Martyrdom of St. Andrew the Apostle, at Patras; St. Jerome, in purple drapery, reading a book in the desert; St. James the Apostle; Adoration of the Shepherds; Our Lord and St. John the Baptist—the first giving the second water out of a shell, and therefore known as "Los Niños de la Concha," the children of the shell; Rebecca and the Maidens meeting Eliezer; Four sketches of the Prodigal Son; the Head of St. Paul; the Head of St. John the Baptist, on a Charger; the Conception; St. Augustine; Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception; Our Lady with the Infant Saviour in her lap; Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception; Rocky Banks of a River, and Figures; Landscape—a lake amongst rugged hills, with some buildings on its banks; Santa Ana teaching the Virgin to read; San Bernardo fed with the milk from the bosom of Our Lady, who appears to him with the Infant Saviour; Father Cabanillas, a barefooted friar; St. Francisco de Paula, with his hands clasped; Old Woman Spinning with a Distaff; San Ildefonso, Archbishop of Toledo, invested with the holy chasuble by Our Lady, in the Cathedral; Our Lady of the Rosary, with the Infant Saviour on her knees; St. Jerome in the Desert.

Among the works of **Ribera** are—Martyrdom of S. Bartholomew; a Virgin; the Martyrdom of St. Stephen; the Hermit St. Paul; Jacob's Ladder; Prometheus Vinctus; the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; the Trinity; a Magdalen; St. Jerome; El Ciego de Gambazo, a blind sculptor; St. Jerome; St. Joseph and the Infant Saviour; Ixion on the *Wheel; a Dead Christ; Two Female Gladiators.*

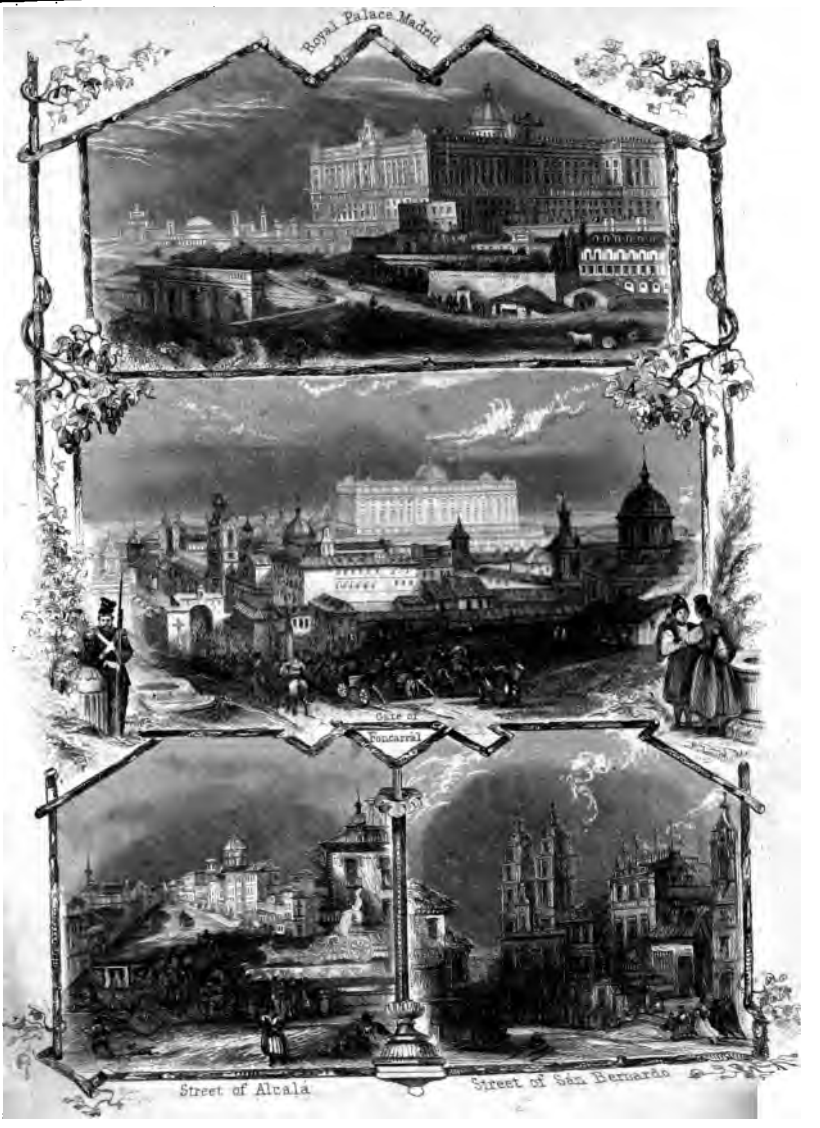
The paintings by *Juan Juanes* are—Visit of Santa Isabel (Elizabeth) to the Virgin; Death of Santa Ines; an Ecce Homo; Christ bearing the Cross; Portrait of Castelvi; Life and Martyrdom of St. Stephen; The Last Supper; Jesus on the Mount; Descent from the Cross.

Of other masters, note the following:—St. Peter appearing to St. Peter Nolasco, by Zurbaran; the Virgin and Saviour, by Morales; Baptism of Christ, by Carducci; St. John at Patmos, by Cano; Moses Striking the Rock, by Roelas; a Dead Christ, by Ribalta; Vision of Ezekiel, by Collantes; St. Bernard, by Palomino; Don Carlos, son of Philip II., by Coello; Isabel, daughter of Philip II., by ditto; Virgin and Child, by Morales; Virgin and Saints, by Blas del Pardo; Birth of the Virgin, by Pantoja; Birth of our Saviour, by ditto; Margaret, wife of Philip III., by Pantoja; a St. Jerome, by Cano; Philip II., in advanced age, by Pantoja; Santa Casilda, by Zurbaran; Virgin and Christ, by Cano; Baptism of Christ, by Navarrete; a Sleeping Christ; Portrait of Charles II., by Carreño; a Dead Christ, by Theotocupuli. Last, *not least*, Raphael's fine "Christ bearing the Cross."

The museum of Pictures is open to the public on Sundays, and to foreigners every day in the week, 10 to 3. The *Sculptures* can be seen on Monday.

La Galeria Reservada, containing three Titians, a Tintoretto, and some copies from Correggio; and some jewelled plate, cups, &c., of the cinque-cento period, by Cellini and others. The sculpture gallery is below. The best works are those of Sala and Alvarez. There are also some fine bronzes.

Books:—Catalago de los cuadros del R. Museo de pintura y escultura de S. M. redactado por D. Pedro Madrazo, Madrid, 1843, 8vo. Coleccion Litografica de cuadros del Rey de España el Señor Don Fernando IV., que se conservan en sus reales palacios, Academia de San Fernando, con inclusion de los del real monasterio del Escurial, Madrid, 1826. El Real Museo de Don Mariano Lopez Aguado, Madrid, 1804. A chapter by M. Viardot on the Museum of Madrid. Études sur l'histoire des institutions de la littérature, du théâtre et des beaux-arts en Espagne, Par. 1835. Catalogo de los cuadros que existen colocados en El Real Museo de pinturas del Pardo, Madrid,


Royal Palace Madrid
Gate of Foncarral
Street of Alcala
Street of San Bernardo

1824. Notizia de los cuadros que se hallan colocados en la galeria del Museo del Rey, sito en el Pardo de esta corte, Madrid, 1828.

Museo Nacional (in the Calle de Atocha), a new museum opened by Espartero, on the anniversary of the 2nd May, 1842, and named from the suppressed convent in which it has been formed. It contains a large number of pictures, some of which are worthy of inspection. Note a Crucifixion, by El Greco; the Miracle of Manna, by Herrera the Elder; a portrait of Melendez, by himself; several pictures representing the life of St. Bruno, by Carducho; Charles II., by Carreño; a Concepcion, by Spagnoletto; a portrait by Rubens; the Abbot Socinas, by Camillo; several pictures representing the life of the Saviour, by D. Correa. Note also a fine statue of San Bruno, by Pereyra; and the carvings by Rafaél de Leon.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

The best collections of paintings and drawings are those of the Infante Don Sebastian, Calle de Alcala, containing about 600 works, Titian's Woman taken in Adultery Murillo's *Porciuncula*, a picture of St. Francis d'Assisi, well known for its eventful history, formerly in the Museo Nacional, others by Greco, Salvator Rosa, Correggio, &c.; gallery of the Duke de Medina Celi; of the Duke de Sessa, with fine Snyders and heads by Rubens; and that of Don Vicente Carderara, Puerta de las Cortes (drawings).

San Fernando (the Royal Academy), in the Calle de Alcalá, contains a collection of natural history, and about 300 paintings, a few of which are good ones. Among these are a Christ before Pilate, and a Pietá, by Morales; a Christ in Purple, and a Christ Crucified, by Cano; Figures of Monks, by Zurbaran. By Murillo, a Resurrection of our Lord; Elizabeth of Hungary, Duchess of Thuringia, tending the sick in her hospital (it is called El Tiñóso, or the Scabby); the Dream of the Roman Senator and his Wife, which produced the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, at Rome; and the Roman Senator and his Wife telling their Dreams to Pope Liberius; two fine pictures. St. Jerome, and St. John Baptist's Head, by Ribera; and some by Moya. The museum contains bronzes by Leon Leoni and Pedro Tacca; and on the ground floor is a collection of plaster-casts by Mengs. The Cabinet of Natural Sciences (Gabinete de Ciencias Naturales), which occupies eight rooms of the museum, contains a fine collection of Spanish marbles and minerals. Note especially a nugget of silver, weighing 250 pounds; and one of copper of 200 pounds; also a loadstone (piedra iman) supporting 60 pounds.

The animal department contains the interesting skeleton of the Megatherium, found near Buenos Ayres, and described by Cuvier; and another fossil monster, discovered in the vicinity of Madrid, 20 feet below the surface. There are also some Chinese, Indian, Moorish, and South American curiosities.

The Palacio de Xifre, on the Prado, opposite the Museo, in the Oriental style, full of bright colour, should be specially noted.

Museo Arqueologico, Calle Embajadores, is worth a visit.

Public Buildings.—Congreso de los Diputados on the Plaza de las Cortes, scarcely worthy of a visit.

San Fernando (the National Bank), Calle de la Montera. The notes of this bank do not circulate outside Madrid.

La Casa de Moneda, or Mint, in the Paseo de Recoletos. This avenue contains several other handsome buildings, residences of the nobility.

Deposito Hidrografico, founded by Charles III. Library, with a collection of nautical instruments. Biblioteca Nacional, on the Plaza del Oriente, containing 230,000 volumes. The works on topography and theology are important. There are also some valuable MSS.; some antiquities; a rare collection of coins and medals, and specimens of Gothic, Moorish, and native Mints (open from 10 till 3). La Imprenta Nacional, in the Calle del Cid. Ministerio de Hacienda (Agriculture), and Museo de Historia Natural, both in Calle de Alcalá. Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), built in the sixteenth century. La Casa del Saladero (the city prison), near the gate of Santa Barbara. Las Recogidas, the house of correction for women, in the Calle de Hortaliza; it is also called Santa Maria Magdalena. The Government *Tobacco Factory*, employing about 1,800 hands.

Churches. — The city contains sixty-six churches, but no cathedral. Prior to 1834, there were sixty-six convents, thirty-four for

men and thirty-two for women. Some of these have since been pulled down, either to widen the streets or to form squares; others have been converted into barracks, hospitals, magazines, and government offices. Among those most worthy of a visit are Santo Domingo el Real, founded in 1217; note the portal and choir, the work of Herrera, also the effigy of Don Pedro; San Marcos, in the Calle de San Leonardo; San Ildefonso, built on the site of the church destroyed by the French; Santa Maria de la Almudena, once a Moorish Mosque; it contains a San Isidro, by Cano, and the chapel of the Bozmedianos is worthy of inspection; San Gines, in the Calle del Arenal, built about 1358, contains a Christ stripped, by Cano, and the Paso de Santo Cristo, by Vergas. In the Boveda or crypt the devout are wont to whip themselves in Lent. San Isidro, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, has Mengs' large painting of the Trinity. Descalzas Reales (convent of), in the Plaza of the same name; note the Retablo of the high altar, by Becerra, and the effigy of the founder, Juana, daughter of Charles II., by P. Leoni. Las Salesas Viejas, a very considerable nunnery, founded by Ferdinand VI., and his wife Barbara. It is a fine building, and the interior of the church is ornamented with the richest marbles. The high altar is very grand; note also the tombs of the King and Queen, by Gutierrez; also the façade of the Palacio. *Convent of Atocha*, near the Puerta de Atocha, founded in 1523. In the chapel is a very ancient image of the Virgin. Tombs of Palafox, Narvaez, Prim, &c. Convent of San Geronimo, near the Pelota Gate, half a ruin, but worthy of a visit. San Francisco el Grande, the finest in Madrid; restored at a cost of £300,000; magnificent paintings; old carving.

Hospitals.—La Inclusa (the foundling hospital), in the Calle de los Embajadores. *Hospital de San Fernando*, in the Calle de Fuencarral, founded in 1688, for poor persons of both sexes; a great building, with an ornamental front by P. Ribera, styled "Churrigueresque" for its extravagance. *Hospital de San Antonio*, Corredera de San Pablo, founded in 1606. The chapel has some good frescoes, by Rizzi and others. It contains a Santa Engracia and a Santa Isabel, painted by Caxes, and a statue of its saint, by Pereyra. *El General*, a very considerable hospital, at the corner of the Calle de Atocha, founded by Philip II., in 1582. *El Colegio de San Carlos*, founded by Charles III., in 1783, adjoining the last. It contains an anatomical museum, and many wax preparations.

La Armeria, in front of the south side of the Palace. This gallery was built by Gaspar de la Vega, and is 227 feet long by 36 wide. It contains some of the most beautiful specimens of armour (especially of the cinque-cento period) in Europe. There are several complete suits of armour which formerly belonged to Ferdinand V., Charles V., Juan de Austria, Garcia de Paredes, and other illustrious Spaniards. The most interesting of all, perhaps, is a coat of mail with the name and arms of Isabella upon it, which she is said to have worn in the campaigns against the Moors. It contains the best arsenal in Spain, and is said to possess the finest collection of historical swords in the world, among which are those of St. Ferdinand, the conqueror of Seville, &c., Philip II., and Charles V., Garcia de Paredes (double-handed), and of Gonzalo de Córdova. The finest armour is of German and Italian origin. Note that of Philip of Burgundy, and of Philip II.; also those supposed to have been worn by the Cid. The gallery is open daily between ten and three free to foreigners with passports.

English Church Service, at the Embassy, Calle Leganitos. Chaplain—Rev. R. H. Whercat, M.A. There are now several Chapels for Spanish Protestant Services, attended by 4,000 persons, represented by a Synod at Madrid. Protestantism is protected by the State. A Bishop-Elect is nominated by the Spanish Protestant Aid Society.

Theatres. — The Opera (T. Real); Teatro Español, for Spanish drama, Calle del Principe; Teatro de la Zarzuela, for comedies, farces, and dancing; La Comedia, Calle del Principe; Teatro y Circo del Principe, Paseo de Recoletos; Apolo, in Calle de Alcalá; Las Variedades, in the Calle de Magdalena; Princesa; Lara; English Circus.

Jardin Botanico, near the Museo. It was founded by Charles III, in 1781.

Among the Public **Promenades** are, the Prado, with its continuation, the Castellana, 2½ miles long, on the east side, with several fountains. Adjoining the Prado is the *Buen Retiro*, a beautiful garden, with theatre, &c. Another favourite promenade is a vast plantation outside the Puerta de Atocha, called Las Delicias

Bull Fights are usually held every Monday during the summer in the Plaza de Toros, and are frequented by most classes of the population, chiefly by young men, and are doubtless unfavourable in their influence on Spanish society. They last from Easter Day to the end of October. The office for tickets is in the Calle de Alcalá. An early application is necessary to ensure good seats. These bull fights, though inferior to those of Seville, are at times very full of excitement and danger. The ring, unlike that of Seville, has no screens for the men to run behind, and escape from the charges of the bulls; consequently the former leap the barriers, and at times are followed by the bulls. The death of Pepito, the veteran matador, is still fresh in the public recollection.

Post Office.—When a letter directed "Poste Restante, Madrid," is applied for, the traveller should first examine the daily list of letters, which is posted in a prominent place in the post office. Letters not properly addressed are placarded on a list; and those not sufficiently prepaid are returned to the country they came from. Letters to France or England are received up to 6 p.m. at the post office, and up to 7 with a *sello de alcance.* Postage stamps *(sellos)* can be purchased at all tobacco shops, as in Paris.

Diligences.—The principal diligence offices are to be found in Calle de Alcalá, Calle del Correo, Calle de la Victoria and Calle del Fuentes.

Railways.—Station for the Northern Rail, Paseo de San Vicente; that for Saragossa, Aranjuez, and Alicante, east, south, and west of Spain, outside the Puerta de Atocha. For departures, &c., see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.* Tickets can be taken and luggage registered at Railway Offices in the centre of Madrid. For Northern Line, Puerta del Sol; Southern Lines and Barcelona, Calle Alcala 2; Portugal and Toledo, Calle Victoria 2. Sleeping-car office under Hotel de Paris. All close to Puerta del Sol. Through tickets are issued at the Madrilena office, at Madrid, to Cadiz and the intermediate places; also for Granada; but travellers complain that having taken first-class tickets at Madrid, on arriving at the railway station these tickets have been repudiated by the railway officials, who alleged that the Madrilena company had only *paid them for second class tickets,* and they have been compelled to pay the difference before they were allowed to enter the train.

There is now direct railway communication with **Gibraltar** by way of Alcazar, Cordova, Bobadilla, Ronda, and Algeciras.

Steamers.—Vapores-Correos of the Ibarra Compañia leave Alicante for Barcelona and Marseilles; and for Malaga, Valencia, &c. See Steamer List, *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Distances.—Madrid is about 680 miles south-south-west of Paris, and 265 miles east-north-east of Lisbon. By road the journey to Lisbon, *via* Talavera de la Reyna, Almaraz, Trujillo, Merida, and Badajoz, is about 103 leagues (411 miles by rail); to Badajoz, 69 ditto (315 by rail); to Granada, by Aranjuez, Tembleque, Valdepeñas, Baylen, Andujar, and Jaen, 71½ ditto; to Malaga, by Andujar, Lucena, and Antequera, 78½ ditto (294 miles by rail); to Cordova, by Andujar, Aldea del Rio, Carpio, and Cortijo, 64½ ditto. To Bayonne, *via* the old diligence road, by Guadalajara, Almazan, Pamplona, and Roncesvalles, is 82¾ ditto (415 miles by rail).

For **Works on Madrid,** consult Laborde's "View of Spain," vol. iii.; "Viaje Artistico de España," vol. iii.; "Grandeza de Madrid," by Quintana; and especially "Manual de Madrid," by Mesonero. Purchase also "El Indicador de los Caminos de Hierro," Madrid; Cervantes, 16, Principal, or at the Despacho de los ferro-carriles, Calle de Alcalá, 30; also at the Despacho de los ferro-carriles del Norte, Puerta del Sol.

Excursions.—In the environs of Madrid are the royal residences of La Casa del Campo, Moncloa, and Zarzuela. La Alameda is a charming villa, on the road to Guadalajara, with grounds well laid out. A visit should also be made by coach to **El Pardo,** a shooting box on the Manzanares, among gardens and forests, about 7½ miles from Madrid, built by Charles V. The Royal apartments are fine; ceilings in fresco by Ribera and Galvez; fine tapestry and glass chandeliers; in the retablo of the oratory is a copy of Christ bearing the Cross, by Francisco de Ribalta. **Yepes** may be visited from Villasequilla, a station on the line from Aranjuez to Toledo. It is one of the many towns of Spain unapproachable by wheeled carriages above the degree of a bullo

cart; it is pleasantly situated on the table-land between Ocaña and Toledo, amidst corn-fields and olives, and vineyards, of which the white wine is famous among the harsh vintages of Castile. It is a picturesque old town, with towered gates and a quaint market place, and houses resting on wooden arcades. The Posada del Sol, at the corner of the Plaza, is neat and clean.

Sights.—"A Greco-Roman church still standing entire, with heavy towers, and rich internal decorations. Retablo of high altar, an elegant structure of the four orders, richly gilt, and adorned with wooden statues. In each of its three storeys are placed two large compositions of Tristan, illustrating passages in the life of the Saviour. Of these, the lower pair, are the 'Adoration of the Shepherd,' 'Adoration of the Kings;' the 2nd, Christ at the Column,' 'Christ bearing His Cross;' the 3rd, 'The Resurrection,' and 'Ascension.' The altar also contains eight half-length pictures by the same artist, of various saints, of which San Sebastian is perhaps the best; and on the pillars of the aisle, nearest to the high altar, hang two mitred saints, which are probably the work of the same pencil. These paintings are fine monuments of the genius of Tristan."—*Sir W. Stirling.*

Excursions may also be made to the Escurial, Aranjuez, and Toledo. Each of the two first will occupy a day, and will be found under other routes. They may all be reached by rail.

Trains to the Escurial in 1¼ hour to 2½ hours; to Aranjuez (30½ miles) in about 2 hours.

ROUTE 2.

Bayonne to Madrid, by Pamplona and Saragossa.

Railways.—Coming from Bayonne, the line to Pamplona turns off at **Alsasua** (Route 1) The ordinary trains from Alsasua to Saragossa take 10 hours, and from Saragossa to Madrid about 15 hours. The express from Saragossa takes 10 hours. The train from Alsasua to Saragossa starts about midnight.

PAMPLONA (Stat.) or Pampeluna.

Population (1887), 25,630.

Hotels.—Fonda de Europa; El Parador General de las Diligencias; La Perla.

The old Pompeiopolis, a fortified town, capital of *the Province of Navarre, on the Arga. It was* taken from the Moors by Charlemagne in 788, and made capital of Navarre in 860. It was taken by the French in 1808, who surrendered it to the Duke of Wellington on the 28th July, 1813. It has a celebrated annual fair in June; a brisk trade with France in silk and wool; and manufactures of leather, woollens, and paper.

Sights.—Gothic Cathedral, built in the fourteenth century, by Charles the Noble. Notice the tombs of Carlos el Noble and his Queen Leonor, and of the Count of Gajes; also the chapel of Ignatius Loyola, and the refectory and kitchen of the Canons. The choir-stalls are finely carved. The portal (1783) is good, but does not harmonise with the rest. The Citadel, commanding a fine view of the Pyrenees. Plaza del Castillo, a splendid square. Bull-fights, July and August. Casa de la Diputacion contains a few pictures. Splendid Aqueduct. Fine Theatre. The Market Place. Several public Fountains. Amongst other fine promenades, that called La Taconera. Trinquete (tennis court). Tennis, called *juego de pelota,* is a favourite diversion of the Navarrese.

Pamplona has always been noted for its Carlist proclivities, and Estrella, a former residence of Don Carlos, is not many miles distant, on the road to Logroño. The city is styled "muy noble y muy leal."

Conveyances.—Rail to Tudela, Alagon, Saragossa, Lerida, and Barcelona; to Alagon, Jadraque, Guadalajara, and Madrid; to Logroño and Miranda.

The high road from Pamplona to Saragossa passes through Tafalla, Valtierra, and Tudela; nearly following the rail. That to Logroño, through Puente de la Reina, Estella, Los Arcos, and Viana; that to Tolosa, through Lecumberri and Aribes; that to Irun, by Ostiz, Latasa, San Esteban, and Vera; that to Bayonne, by Ostiz, Lanz, Elizondo, Maya, and Urdase. France may be also reached, *via* road, by Zubiri, Roncesvalles, Valcarlos, and St. Jean Pied du Port (14½ leagues), in the Pyrenees.

The line from Pamplona to Tudela passes **Castejon (Stat.)**, the junction with the line for Miranda; whence diligences run to the Baths of *Fitero* (in a deep glen) and *Grábalos.* Castejon to Tudela, 11 miles.

TUDELA (Stat.)

Population, 10,086.

Hotel.—Fonda de Caravaca.

Omnibus from the station, 20 centimos.

The ancient *Tutela*, province of Navarre, on the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches. It was taken from the Moors by Alonzo I., at the commencement of the twelfth century. On the 23rd November, 1808, the French gained here a complete victory over the Spaniards. There are manufactories of coarse woollens, hair fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks, and earthenware.

Sights.—A fine cathedral; note the tomb of Blanche of Castile, Queen of Peter the Cruel; also the curious cloister. Several churches, convents, hospitals, Latin and medical schools, &c.; remains of ancient fortifications. Boca del Rey, or entrance of the Canal of Aragon, a fine work, begun by Charles V. A dam of masonry across the Jalon, near the Ebro, 500ft. broad, was finished in 1784. Benjamin of Tudela, a celebrated Jewish traveller of the 14th century, was a native.

Conveyances.—Rail to Pamplona, Saragossa, and Madrid. Rail to Tarazona and diligence to Fitero Baths.

The high road to Saragossa (following the rail), runs by Cortes, Pedrola, Cabañas, and Alagon; that to Aranda, by Tarazona, Agreda, Soria, Osma, and Padecondes; that to Logroño (following the rail), by Alfaro, Calahorra, and Venta de Tamarices. (See Route 17.)

Distance: 48 miles north-west of Saragossa by rail.

ALAGON (Stat.)

Population, about 2,000.

Is situated near the confluence of the Ebro and the Jalon, in the province, and 15 miles north-west of the city of Saragossa. It has a large annual fair in September.

The time taken up between Alagon and Saragossa, is about 1¼ hour.

At **Las Casetas**, 8¾ miles from Saragossa, is the junction for Madrid. A stay of about 25 minutes is made here.

SARAGOSSA (Stat.), the Spanish **Zaragoza.**
Population (1887), 92,407.

Hotels.—Hotel de las Cuatro Naciones y del Universo; Fonda de Europa.

Cafés.—Suizo, Constancia.

The ancient *Cæsarea Augusta*, a very ancient town, *on the Ebro, by which* it is divided into two portions, connected by a fine stone bridge. Previous to its disasters in 1808-9, its churches were the most magnificent in the kingdom. Its manufactures have much declined, but it has a considerable trade in wine, &c. It was taken by the French in January, 1809, after a siege of eight months, memorable for a defence reckoned among the most heroic of modern times.

Sights.—The *Cathedral* (called the Seo, *i.e.*, the See or Cathedral Church), in the Gothic style; note the great Moorish portals, the Mosaic work by Donatelo; the retablo of the high altar, the Gothic choir, the cupola (cimborio), the tabernacle with its black and white pillars, the carving in the chapel of Saint Bernard, the Resurrection in Alabaster, by Becerra, the Sacristia and Custodia; the pictures of Juan Galvan, in the Capilla del Nacimiento, also the retablo; the paintings by Ribera and Zurbaran, in the Sala Capitular; note also the fine marbles. The Cathedral Church of Señora del Pilar, celebrated all over Spain for its sanctuary, which attracts many pilgrims; note the coro and silleria, also the high altar of alabaster, containing the Assumption of the Virgin; the Capilla del Pilar, with its pavement of superb marbles, the retablo with some good medallions; note also the Sagrario and Sacristia, with their relics. Church of Santiago (or St James), containing some relics and antiquities. Church of San Pablo, of the thirteenth century; note the façade, the high altar, the Tomb of Diego de Monreal, and the cupola painted by Secano.

The University, founded in 1474, ranking third in the kingdom, had, in 1841, 1,400 students, but at present has only about 800. Museo Nacional, in an ancient convent, scarcely worthy of a visit. Plateria. The Hospital, called El General, one of the most extensive in Spain. La Casa de Misericordia, another large hospital and house for the poor. Torre Nueva, a curious leaning tower, from which an extensive view may be had. The *Citadel*, called Aljaferia, outside the north-west gate, called El Portillo; note the fine staircase, the chamber where Santa Isabel of Hungary was born, in 1271; the fine roof, and the gallery. The Aragon Canal, connecting Saragossa with Tudela, projected in 1528. Plaza de Toros. Magnificent stone Bridge over the Ebro. Numerous vestiges of Roman remains, some of which have been discovered,

the Puerta del Sol. The gates, called La Ceneja and Toledo. Many picturesque houses, well worthy the attention of the architect, especially those in the Calle de San Pedro, the Calle de Santa Maria Mayor, and the Calle del Coso. The best public Promenade is the Pasco de Santa Engracia. Visit Torero, whence there is a good prospect, and Casa Blanca.

To the west of it is **Moncayo,** the Roman *Mons Caivus*, 9,600 feet above sea; near the source of the Douro, with a view of the Pyrenees, 110 miles distant. It is reached *viâ* Tudela and Tarazona; from which it is 5 hours to the top.

Conveyances.—Rail to Pamplona (111 miles), in 5½ hours. To Lerida and Barcelona (226 miles), in 10¾ hours to 11½ hours. To Teruel, by Daroca, Torremocha, and Villarquemado; thence to Valencia, through Puebla de Valverde, Sarrion, Alventosa, Barracas, Segorbe, and Murviedro. A railway is in progress in this direction, and is open as far as Cariñena, 28½ miles. A line is open down the Ebro, past El Burgo de Ebro, to **Pina, La Zaida,** and **Puebla de Hijar,** 44 miles. A railway open past Huesca to Jaca is in course of construction to Canfranc, and will communicate by a tunnel through the Pyrenees, 2½ miles long, at Somport, with the South of France (Midi) line at Oloron, and thus shorten the route from Paris to Madrid.

In about 2½ (express) to 4½ hours (ordinary) from Saragossa the train reaches Calatayud, passing **Las Casetas** (page 29) and Ricla.

CALATAYUD (Stat.)

Population, 11,512.

Hotel.—Parador de las Diligencias. Buffet.

The ancient *Bilbilis*, and a Moorish town, on the left bank of the Jalon. It is dilapidated and dull, but the vicinity is fertile. It has a celebrated annual fair, on the 8th September, and in the neighbourhood are some mineral springs (Paracuellos) and stalactitic caverns. It is the birthplace of Martial. The present name is derived from *Kalat-Ayub*, the "Castle of Ayub," *i.e.* of Job, nephew of Musa.

Sights.—Church of Santo Sepulcro, which originally belonged to the Templars. Church of Santa Maria, anciently a mosque note the beautiful portal and the octangular belfry. Dominican convent. Episcopal palace. Several hospitals. Barracks for 4,000 men. Plaza de Toros. Theatre. Castillo del Relojor, of the clock. Caves, once inhabited by the Moors. Some charming public walks.

A railway, 180 miles long, is projected to Valladolid, down the Douro.

The rail follows the river Jalon, and (after Medina Celi) passing a tunnel of 1,000 yards enters the valley of the Henares; fine scenery.

Alhama (Stat.), a name signifying a bath, common to several places in Spain, is situated on the Jalon, under a fine rock, with some excellent sulphur *Baths* in the vicinity.

From here a visit may be paid to **Piedra,** 11 miles (coach 2 hours) from Alhama; a romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with an old *Castle* and Convent (founded 1195–1218), surrounded by picturesque waterfalls and stalactite *Caves*. There are remains of sculpture, frescoes, &c., at the Castle. *Hotel*, open May to October, in view of the *Falls;* some of which are 90 to 170 feet high, under the names of Cola de Caballo (Horse-tail), Fresnos, Requijadas, Caprichosa, Vado, &c. (See L. Jornet's "Monasterio de Piedra.") **Salinas de Medinaceli (Stat.)** gives the title to a well-known and ancient ducal family. Omnibus to **Soria,** (page 109).

SIGUENZA (Stat.)

A decayed city, on the Henares.

Population, 4,567. **Hotel.**—Fonda de Ventura.

Sights.—Grand cathedral; note the marbles in the trascoro; the rose window; the retablo of the high altar; the statues and fine sepulchres; the sacristy; the Gothic cloisters. El Colegio; note the cloister and the tomb of the Bishop de Risova. The Alcazar, or Episcopal palace, on a height. A magnificent aqueduct. Remains of ancient walls and gates. The Alamedas, or public walks on the banks of the river.

There are some exceedingly old houses of the Byzantine and Gothic styles, the latter near the Cathedral.

Jadraque (Stat.) Population, about 1,500. A small town, in a well-cultivated plain. Near here are the celebrated galena mines of Hiendo la Encina, which are argentiferous.

GUADALAJARA (Stat.)

Population, 8,513.

Hotel.—Parador de las Diligencias. Buffet.

Is situated on the left bank of the Henares, here crossed by a bridge, partly of Roman architecture.

Sights.—Palace of the Mendoza family, built in 1461; note the Moorish windows; the hall; the Sala de Linages, or Saloon of the Genealogies of the family; and the fine chimney-pieces. San Miguel, a Church (formerly a Mosque), in the Plaza de Santa Maria. San Esteban, a curious church. San Francisco, a Franciscan Church, founded in 1200; note the Capilla de los Davalos, with a beautiful statue, and the Panteon, where formerly rested the remains of the Mendozas. Museum, with a fine tomb of one of the Mendozas. Las Casas Consistoriales, built in 1585.

The line continues to follow the valley of the Henares, which runs between high banks to Azuqueca, whence it is 7 miles to

ALCALÁ (Stat.)

Population, 12,317.

Hotel.—Parador de las Diligencias.

The ancient *Complutum*, commonly called Alcalá de Henares; the name is derived from Arabic *Alkalat*, the castle. Since its University was removed to Madrid it has greatly declined, but latterly its population has increased. Here Cardinal Ximenes founded the printing establishments which produced his Complutensian Polyglot Bible; and here, also, *Cervantes* was born, in 1517, in a house marked with his name.

Sights.—Colegio de S. Ildefonso, or University, built by Cardinal Ximenes; note the chapel, called the Capilla del Cardinal Cisneros, with Ximenes' tomb; the balustrade, the ornaments, the grand saloon. Archiepiscopal Palace; note the square towers and spires, the façade, the courts, and staircase. Church of San Diego; note the fine sepulchre of Carillo. El Magistral, a Gothic Church; note the fine portal and the silleria. Church of Sta. Maria, where Cervantes was christened. The register can be seen.

Distance: 21 miles east-north-east of Madrid. The high road passes Puente de Viveros.

ROUTE 3.

Madrid to Getafe, Aranjuez, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Albacete, Almansa, and Valencia.

At **Getafe (Stat.)**, population, 3,160, at 9 miles south-east of Madrid, on the road to Toledo, is a fine brick Church containing six large pictures, treating of the life of Mary Magdalene, which still adorn the fine retablo of the high altar. They were painted by Cano. Two of them excel all the rest, and are painted in Cano's best style. One represents Mary washing Our Lord's Feet at the Banquet of the Pharisee; the other, Mary kneeling before Him in the Garden. Two of the side altars contain pictures by the same artist, principally single figures of saints; and an Ecce Homo, painted on a small tabernacle, and much injured.

There is now a *direct line* from Madrid to Toledo (44½ miles), thence through Ciudad Real (page 33) to Badajoz. It does not pass through Aranjuez.

ARANJUEZ (Stat.) pronounced "Aranhwayth."

Population, 8,154.

Hotels.—Fonda de Embajadores; Fonda de las Cuatro Naciones.

The ancient *Ara Jovis*, a town and royal residence on the left bank of the Tagus, near the Jarama, in a beautiful and fertile hollow, 1,640 feet above the sea.

Sights.—The **Palace**, the retreat of the Court, after Easter, situated near the Tagus. It contains some pictures (one room full of Quixote paintings) and frescoes, a porcelain cabinet, and a picture by Titian in the chapel. The gardens and walks by the river are picturesque, and the view is charming. Note the fountains, the cascade, the elm trees brought from England, and La Casa del Labrador. Obtain orders from the Intendente, but the landlord of the Embajadores Hotel can get them. Fees to porters of both Palace and Casa.

To the north-east is **Chinchon** (pop., 4,771), with remains of the Castle of its old Counts. One was Viceroy of Peru, 1628-40, whose wife, having been cured of fever by Peruvian bark, brought the use of it over to Europe. From her it was called Pulvis Comtissæ (Countess's Powder) and Cinchona.

Conveyances.—Rail to Madrid (31 miles in 1½ hour); to **Castillejo (Stat.)** in ½ hour; thence by a branch line, *via* Algodor (page 36), to Toledo (16 miles) in 1 hour.

TOLEDO (Stat.)

Population (1887), 19,927.

Hotels.—Fonda de la Imperial; Fonda de Lino (inferior).

Guides on enquiry at the hotel, about 2fr. per day. Omnibus from the station, outside the town.

The ancient *Toletum*, a celebrated city, capital of the province of the same name, and under the Goths and Moors capital of the whole kingdom. It stands on a rocky height, on the Tagus, here crossed by two splendid bridges. One of these, St. Martin's, on the west side, has a curious tradition attached to it, viz., that it was set on fire by the architect's wife when half finished, because improperly built, thus saving his honour. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, and has many steeples; is well supplied with water; and is still celebrated for its sword blades, though not more than seventy hands are now employed. It was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, who retained it up to the year 1085, when it was annexed to the Spanish crown. Its population formerly exceeded 200,000. The climate is very cold in winter and hot in summer. Near it is the mountain range of Sierra de Guadalupe, 5,115 feet above sea.

Sights.—Magnificent Gothic **Cathedral.** It was designed by P. Diaz, 1227, and was completed in 1492, and plundered successively in 1521 and 1808. It is 404 feet in length, and 204 in width. The only tower which is finished is 325 feet high. Of the exterior, note La Puerta de los Leones, at the end of the south, and La Puerta del Reloj, at that of the north transept; also the rich great west *Door*, called La Puerta del Perdon. The interior is very fine, especially the painted windows. Note the fine sculpture in the coro (choir). In the Capilla Mayor note the Gothic retablo, ascended by jasper steps, containing carvings of the Saviour and Virgin, by Borgoña, Rincon, and Felipi; also the tombs of Alonso VII., the infant Don Pedro, Sancho el Bravo, Sancho el Deseado, and Cardinal Mendoza. In the Capilla de Santiago, note the tombs of Juan de Zereguela, and of the Conde de Montalbo.

After visiting the Capilla de los Reyes Nuevos, and that of San Eugenio, containing some relics of the ancient mosque, and some Cufic inscriptions; observe the Capilla de Santa Lucia, with some ancient monuments, and a painting of the martyrdom of St. Peter. The Capilla de San Ildefonso contains the fine tombs of Cardinal Albornoz, Alonso de Avila, Carrillo de Mendoza, Juan de Contreras, *and of Cardinal Borja. Note also the Gothic* Chapel. The walls of the Capilla Muzarabe, or Muzarabic Chapel, were painted in fresco by Borgoña, and are intended to represent the campaign of Oran. In the Sala Capitular de Invierno, note the portal; also the Puerta, by Gutierres, and the ceiling by Francisco Lara. It contains some very fine paintings, by Borgoña, some of the best of which are a Holy Family and a Nativity of the Virgin. In the Sacristia are pictures by Vandyck, Rubens, Greco, Orente, Bassano, and Guercino. It contains a fine carved image of San Francisco, by Cano. The Ochavo, or Octagon, the dome of which is painted in fresco, contains some fine marbles, and many relics; note an image of the Virgin in black wood, on a silver throne, her crown being studded with jewels. In the Vestuario, among other paintings, are a sketch of St. George and the Holy Family, by Rubens; and a Circumcision and Nativity, by Bassano. The great bell weighs over 17¼ tons.

Note also the Gothic cloisters; the superb gate, called Puerta del Niño Perdido (of the lost child); a fine picture of Velasquez, in the chapel of San Blas: the fine gates, called Puerta de Catalina, Puerta Nueva, Puerta de los Canonigos. In the library of the chapter are some fine pictures, a large number of printed books, and a collection of Latin, Greek, and Arabic MSS. Many of the former paintings of the Cathedral have been transferred to the National Gallery at Madrid.

Alcazar, the former residence both of Moorish and Castilian monarchs, was an extensive pile of three storeys, surrounded by a balustrade; after being restored at an outlay of about £200,000, it was almost destroyed by fire on the 9th January, 1887.

El Transito, formerly a Jewish Synagogue, and now restored to what is believed to be its original state; it is not so ancient as the other synagogue, but much finer. Church of San Tome, near El Transito, with a wide tower in the Moorish style; it contains the *master-piece* of Theotocopuli or Domenico (surnamed El Greco), representing the Burial of Gonzalo Ruiz, Count of Orgaz, a descendant of the celebrated Esteban Juan. Zocodover, or square market, near the Alcazar, in the Moorish style.

San Juan de los Reyes, the remains of a Franciscan convent; note the portal by Covarrubias, and the fine cloisters and Gothic arches in the chapel. El Carmen, a convent near the Hospital de la Santa Cruz; note the fine tombs of Lopez de Ayala, and of Don Pedro, both by Berruguete. Santiago, or Santa Fé, a nunnery, containing some fine pictures; note the Dead Christ, by Cano, in the Sala Capitular. Beautiful views from La Azotea (platform) and El Miradór (balcony or gallery). San Juan de la Penitencia, near San Gines, and founded by Cardinal Ximenez, in 1511; note the fine tomb of Francisco Ruiz, also the paintings in the retablo. Santa Maria la Blanca, near the convent of San Juan de los Reyes; it was built in the ninth century for a Jewish synagogue, and was converted into a church in 1405; the architecture is peculiar. Los Silos, a Bernardine convent; note the Ionic chapel, and the Assumption of the Virgin, by El Greco. Visit San Roman, San Clemente, and San Pedro Martir, the latter containing some fine statues.

Hospital de la Santa Cruz, overlooking the Tagus, founded by Pedro Mendoza, and one of the finest buildings in Spain; note the fine chasing of the portal, the two superb halls, the ceilings, staircase, &c. It is now used as a foundling hospital. Hospital de San Juan el Bautista, commonly called de Afuera (near Las Covachuelas), built by Bustamante in 1542. Fine hall, Doric chapel, portal by Berruguete; retablo painted by El Greco. Casa del Núncio, a hospital for lunatics, near the Puerta Lodada. Moorish Mosque, in the Calle de Cristo de la Luz. Casa del Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), built by Domenico Greco; handsome staircase. Las Covachuelas (the small caves or grots), some Roman remains in the suburb near the Alameda. La Fabrica de Armas, about one mile from the city, still noted for its manufactory of *swords*. Puerta de Visagras, 9th century. Puerta del Sol, a fine Moorish gate of granite arches, near the church of Santiago. Roman Circus, remains of, near the hospital called El Nuncio. Archbishop's Palace, in the west plaza of the cathedral. A public walk, called Alameda, adorned with statues, outside the Puerta de Visagra, called also Puerta Lodada. Artists will find endless occupation in the environs.

Conveyances.—Rail to Madrid, Aranjuez, and *Alicante*.

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For works on Toledo, consult Historia de Toledo, by Pedro de Rojas, folio, 2 volumes, Mad. 1654-62. La Primacia de Toledo, by Diego de Castejon y Fonseca, folio, 2 volumes, Mad. 1645; and Toledo Pintoresca, by José Amador de los Rios, Mad. 1845.

Return to Castillejo. Castillejo to Tembleque in 1¼ hour.

TEMBLEQUE (Stat.)

A poor, tumble-down town in the province of Toledo. Near it, at La Concepcion de Almaradiel, the first of the few villages of the Sierra Morena, commences the plain of La Mancha.

Alcazar (Stat.), an old town of 8,728 inhabitants, 20 miles north of which is **El Toboso**, a poor village.

Alcazar is the junction for Cordova and Seville *viâ* **Manzanares**, &c. From Manzanares a line runs 41 miles to Ciudad Real.

CIUDAD REAL (Stat.)

Population (1885), 13,589.

Hotels.—Posada de las Moreras; Fonda Miracielo. Buffet.

Capital of the province of the same name, formerly capital of La Mancha, situated between the Guadiana and the Jabalon. The town, built by Alfonso el Sabio, at first called Villareal, became the head-quarters of the celebrated Santa Hermandad (holy brotherhood), founded in 1249, for the suppression of highway robbery. The ruins of the original walls still remain.

In the neighbourhood of this town the French completely routed the Spanish, on the 27th March, 1809. Commerce in wine, fruits, oil, and mules and it has a large annual fair in August.

Sights.—Fine large hospital, now barracks for 6,000 men. Church, with some fine carvings, by Merlo, Puerta de Toledo, with Arabic inscriptions.

Conveyances.—The direct line from Madrid to **Merida** and **Badajoz** (Route 6) now runs through Toledo and Ciudad Real, and thence past **Puertollano (Stat.)**, noted for its coal and its iron springs. Diligences to **Valdepeñas (Stat.)**, through Almagro and Moral, and to **Almaden**, through Corral de Carranque. Almaden, with its famous quicksilver mines, is also **Almadenejos (Stat.)**

The main line from Madrid to Alicante runs from Alcazar, 8½ miles, past **Villarobleda** (population, 9,320, with a fine church) and **La Roda** to

ALBACETE (Stat.)

Population (1887), 18,599.

Hotel.—Fonda de las Diligencias. Buffet.

The ancient *Albula*, a town in La Mancha, capital of the province of that name, having five churches, a hospital, and house of mercy; with a trade in common cutlery (made here). A large cattle fair in September. The principle church is remarkable for a tower the base of which is of *clay*, the rest being stone.

Rail to Murcia and Cartagena, the junction for this line being at **Chinchilla**, 12½ miles further on.

For Murcia and Cartagena, see Route 13.

Baths at Villatoya.

To **La Encina (Stat.)** junction for **Valencia**, passing **Carcajente** (page 100), and from La Encina, 48½ miles, past **Novelda** (population 8,802), to **Alicante.** (See Routes 14 and 18.)

ROUTE 4.

Madrid to La Granja and Segovia.

The road to La Granja and Segovia (15 leagues) passes Torrelodones and Navalcerrada; but the best way will be to take the rail viâ **Villalba**, 62½ miles in 3 to 3½ hours.

La Granja, otherwise called San Ildefonso, a Royal Palace, is now best reached by diligence from Segovia, 7 miles. *Hotels.*—De Paris; Europeo. In a mountain region, among pine woods, 3,840 feet above the sea, and was built by Philip V., in the French style. It contains a superb **Church**, many fine apartments and works of art, some of the finest gardens in Spain, with statues and beautiful fountains, 26 in number. The best time for a visit is on Sunday in the Summer months, when the fountains play, and on saints' days and royal birthdays. It is a sort of Versailles. Two leagues from La Granja is the ancient Carthusian Convent of El Paular, built by Juan I., now a glass manufactory, which is worthy of a visit. Note the fine retablo in the Capilla de los Reyes, and the Sepulchre of the Friars.

Within a short distance are the peaks of Siete *Picos and Peñalara, 8,000 to 8,500 feet high, in the Sierra Guadarrama.*

SEGOVIA.

Population, 11,465.

Hotels.—Fonda Burgalesa; Fonda del Aguila; Posada Nueva.

A city nearly encircled by the Eresma, which flows into the Douro. It is the capital of the province and is enclosed by walls, perfectly preserved; and in the vicinity are quarries of black marble, and mines of copper and lead. Its origin is Roman, and it is a fine sample of an old Gotho-Spanish city. It was held by the French from 1804 to 1814.

Sights.—A Gothic **Cathedral**, considered to be one of the finest in Spain; note the high altar, the great retablo, with its superb marbles, the custodia, the stained glass, the retablo by Juni, the cloisters, and the sepulchres: note especially the cupola (330 feet high), from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had. Among the churches and convents are, San Esteban, with a curious tower and remarkable tombs. San Juan and San Martin, each containing some fine tombs. El Parral, formerly a Geronimite Convent, built in the fifteenth century; note the choir, the great retablo, the tower, and the cloister. Santa Cruz, a Dominican Convent, founded by Ferdinand and Isabella. Las Carmelitas, or of the Barefooted Carmelites; note the miraculous image of the Virgin, and pictures in the retablo of the chapel. Casa de Mcneda (near the Eresma), a mint for copper coinage. Casa de Segovia, the oldest house in the city, in Calle de los Leones.

The **Alcazar** (3,294 feet above the level of the sea), still containing some magnificent rooms, formerly tenanted by Ferdinand and Isabella; note the halls of reception, and of the throne, the statues and inscriptions, and the arabesques in the chapel. It is undergoing restoration since the fire of 1862, which in some parts only left the walls, destroying the interior.

An *Aqueduct*, supposed to have been built in the time of Trajan, consisting of 161 arches, in double tiers, built of square stones without mortar, with a channel at the top 750 yards long, and rising 100 feet above the valley. The noble Plaza del Azoquejo. Military Barracks. Among the gates, note La Puerta de San Andres and La Puerta de Santiago.

Segovia is a perfect paradise for artists, every corner affording some striking subject.

From Segovia a line of 57¾ miles runs to **Medina**, or Medina del Campo, on the main line from Paris (*vid* Bordeaux, Burgos, and Valladolid) to Madrid.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO (Stat.)

Population, 5,296. **Inn.**—Parador del Pepe.

A poor place, once of much greater importance, situated in an immense plain, watered by the Zapardiel. Above the town is the large ruined fortress of La Mota, a court residence at the end of the 15th century. Isabella died here, 1504. Church with square tower and octagonal belfry. The high altar, retablo, ancient royal banner of Castille, and Lady Chapel are worth inspection. Rail to Salamanca, see Route 18.

The only place of any importance between Segovia and Medina is

OLMEDO (Stat.),

An ancient town of 2,634 inhabitants, formerly one of the strong places of Old Castile, taken from the Moors in 1085. Remains of ancient walls and gates, and the fine old churches of Sta. Maria la Mayor and San Andres.

ROUTE 5.

Madrid to Cuenca.

There are three routes from Madrid to Cuenca—

1. **By Rail** through Getafe and Aranjuez, 30½ miles (see Route 3), thence by the Aranjuez and Cuenca line, through Ocaña, Tarancon, Huelves, Vellisca, and Castillejo (there are two of this name), 94½ miles, together 125 miles. Only one train per day. 9½ hours in all.

2. By rail and road through Vacia Madrid, Arganda, Villarejo, and Tarancon. From this latter place train can be taken, 45 miles, in 4½ hours.

3. To Guadalajara, 35 miles by rail (see Route 2), thence by road through Sacedon (62½ miles) and Canalejo to Cuenca.

Route 1. **By Rail.**

The most noteworthy place between Aranjuez and Cuenca is

TARANCON (Stat.),

A well-built town of about 5,000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Rianzares. Church, partly Gothic, with three naves. Palace of the Duke of *Bianzares, husband of* Queen Maria-Christina.

Route 2. **By Rail to Arganda, thence Road.**

The line, 17½ miles long, runs past Vicálbaro and Montarco over a sandy and waste district to **Vacia Madrid**, a small hamlet, the only noteworthy building being the Casa de Arriba, a former palace of Count Altamira. Then across the Jarama, to

ARGANDA.

Population, about 3,400; in a pleasant valley. Here wine of good quality is grown. With the exception of a pretty valley, in which is situated the little town of Perales, the country from here to Villarejo is poor, with occasional olive groves, from Arganda by road to **Villarejo**. In the church are good pictures by Pedro Orrente. After crossing the Tagus at Fuenteduena de Tajo, the next place is Belinchon, then Tarancon (see above), from which place there is little of special interest until reaching Cuenca.

Route 3 (not often taken).

The most interesting place is

SACEDON.

An agreeable watering-place, much visited.

The ancient *Thermidæ*, in the province of, and 27 miles south-east of, Guadalajara. It is on the Tagus, and has a royal palace, barracks, and saline *Baths*, frequented from June to September. Fine gardens, ruins, and pleasant walks.

CUENCA (Stat.)

Population, 7,916.

Hotel.—Fonda del Sol.

A city, capital of the province of the same name most charmingly situated on a peak, near the confluence of the rivers Huercar and Jucar. It is enclosed by high walls, and is situated 3,400 feet above the level of the sea. It is quite a Moorish city; has six gates, and the rivers are crossed by eight bridges. It gives name to the Sierra Cuenca, which traverse the province. The mountains to the north are 5,920 feet above sea at Cerro de S. Felipe, near the heads of the Tagus, Jucar, and Guadalaviar. The neighbouring forests are very fine, and fishing and shooting are to be had in the vicinity. It has manufactures of paper and woollen stuffs.

Sights.—Gothic Cathedral, 12th–13th centur beautifully painted windows; high altar,

its fine jaspers and bronze capitals. Note especially the Capilla de los Apostoles, and that of San Martin, with its carvings and sepulchres; also the cloisters, the Sala Capitular, with fine façade, and beautifully carved walnut doors. The other chapels worthy of note are those of Santa Elena, the Asuncion, La Onda, San Juan, and Santiago; also the Capilla de los Caballeros y Albornoces, which contains some very superb sepulchres, and some good pictures. Archiepiscopal palace, a handsome building, containing a splendid saloon, called "Salon de San Julian." Among the parish Churches is Juan Bautista, containing the tombs of the Montemayors. San Pablo, a convent, beautifully situated on a precipice; note the retablo of the church. Several other convents, the best of which is Las Petras, with good fresco paintings. The Church of Sta. Maria de Gracia was once a synagogue. San Cristobal and El Socorro, two heights. Viaduct, 350 feet long, and 150 high; some curious old houses built on the heights. &c. Bridges of San Anton and Las Escalas, which cross the Jucar; also that of San Pablo, whence there are fine views. Promenades in the vicinity, with fine views.

Conveyances.—To Valencia, passes Fuentes, Cardenete, Utiel, Siete Aguas, and Chiva. There is also a route to Valencia by Alarcon, Minglanilla, and Requena. The road to **Teruel** (page 88) runs by Trajacete, Frias, and Albarracin. Trajacete lies at the base of an eminence, in a valley surrounded by hills, and watered by the Jucar. Here are found rock crystals.

Excursions.—In the neighbourhood of Cuenca the botanist, the geologist, the antiquary, and the sportsman will be repaid. Some trout may be had at Uña, about 5 leagues from Cuenca. The geologist should visit La Cueva del Judio; Buenache, about 2 leagues off; and La Cueva de Pedro Cotillas, a stalactitic cavern, up the Huercar valley.

ROUTE 6.

Madrid to Talavera, Trujillo, Merida, and Badajoz, by road.

The road to Badajoz passes Navalcarnero, Maqueda, Talavera de la Reyna, Navalmoral, Almaraz, Trujillo, and Merida. The country is poorly cultivated, except in the vicinity of towns and villages. Many of these being near the line of rail, will be found either here or in Route 13.

Railway.—The shortest and best route to Lisbon (411 miles), by the Del Tajo line, passes through Villaverde, Cabañas, Torrijos, Talavera (86 miles), Navalmoral, Plasencia, Arroyo (branch to Caceres), Herranela, Valencia de Alcantara (252 miles); hence to Oporto (438 miles), or to Lisbon, *via* Marvao (near Portalegre), Torrede Vargensa, Santarem, &c. A detailed description of this route will be found at page 82. Only those desirous of seeing the country, and having plenty of time, would take the carriage road.

TALAVERA (Stat.), or Talavera de la Reyna.

Population, 10,029.

Hotel.—Posada de las Postas.

The ancient *Talabriga*, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Tagus, here crossed by a bridge of thirty-five arches. Here, on the 27th and 28th July, 1809, was fought the *Battle* in which the English and Spanish troops, under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshals Jourdain and Victor. It is called Talavera de la Reyna, having been the dowry of Doña Maria, and to distinguish it from Talavera la Real, in the province of Badajoz, and Talavera la Vieja, in that of Toledo. It has manufactures of earthenware, leather, soap, and silk, and two large annual fairs.

Sights.—La Colegiata (Sta. Maria la Mayor), of the Gothic order; also several other churches. A fine Convent, now turned into a manufactory; also, other convents. Several Hospitals and schools of Latin and Philosophy. Bridge over the Tagus, built in the fifteenth century. Public Promenade, called La Alameda. Some Roman remains, and many Moorish Towers.

Distance: 37 miles west-north-west of Toledo.

The Talavera line was extended westerly in 1877-8 to **Oropesa**, an old town which has a Castle of the Duke de Frias; and *Navalmoral*, or *Navalmoral de la Mata* (pop. 3,471); from whence it runs to **Malpartida** (pop. 4,000), **Plasencia** (page 82), **Arroyo** (branch to Caceres, page 84), and **Valencia de Alcantara**, near Alcantara (page 85); and thence into Portugal.

The distance from Talavera to Navalmoral and Almaraz, by road, is 14 leagues.

Shortly before arriving at Almaraz, the Tagus is crossed by a bridge, 550 feet long, and 134 feet in height; it was built in 1552. Almaraz to Jaraicejo is 6 leagues. This place contains considerable vestiges of Moorish architecture. From Jaraicejo to Trujillo is 4 leagues.

TRUJILLO, or TRUXILLO.

Population, 9,428.

Hotel.—Posada de los Caballeros.

The ancient *Turris Julia*, province of Caceres. It stands on the declivity of a granite hill, crowned by an ancient castle, and has an imposing appearance. It has earthenware factories, and is the birth-place of *Pizarro*, the conqueror of Peru.

Sights.—La Villa, the ancient part of the town, with some Roman and Moorish remains. Church of Santa Maria Mayor; note the windows and the tomb of Diego de Paredes. The base of this church is the Roman tower from which the town is named. Santa Maria de la Concepcion, where Pizarro lies buried. San Martin, well worthy of a visit; curious tombs and fine rose window. Church of Santiago; very ancient, fine retablo. Palace of San Carlos, with a fine court. La Alberca, said to have been a Roman reservoir. Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), containing some paintings. La Plaza. Moorish Tower, near the Arch of Santiago.

Distance: 23 miles east of **Caceres (Stat.)**, page 84.

From Trujillo to Merida by road is 13 leagues.

MERIDA (Stat.)

Population, 7,390.

Hotels.—De las Animas; del Leon. Buffet.

A city on the right bank of the Guadiana. It is the *Emerita Augusta* of the Romans, and was founded in the year 25 B.C., by Augustus, for the settlement of his veteran troops *(emeriti)*. It afterwards became the capital of Lusitania. It fell into the hands of the Moors A.D. 713, and was attached to the kingdom of Castile in 1228.

Sights.—Santa Eulalia, a huge convent. Church of Santa Eulalia, near the convent. Castle, partly Roman and partly Moorish; well worthy of a visit.

Alcazar, partly Roman and partly Moorish. Arch of Santiago, built by Trajan. Palacio, a prison of the Count de la Roca; partly Roman and partly Moorish.

A fine Roman Aqueduct of one hundred and forty arches. El Tajamar (cutwater), a Roman dyke, to prevent inundations. Roman Bridge, of four arches, crossing the Albarregas, of peculiar interest to the antiquarian, the historian, and the architect. Roman aqueduct, called Los Milagros. Remains of a Roman circus. Roman Amphitheatre outside the town.

Mérida was the largest city of the Roman *Hispania;* it had 84 gates, and a garrison of 90,000 soldiers. A Moorish historian declared that no man could tell the wonders of Mérida.

Conveyances.—Rail to Badajoz and Ciudad Real. Diligence to Madrid, through Trujillo and Almaraz, to Talavera de la Reyna; thence by rail. Branch rail from Merida to Tocina (on the line between Seville and Madrid) *via* **Calamonte, Almendralejo**, a pleasant spot in Estremadura, **Los Santos**, under Sierra di S. Cristobal, **Zafra**, with a Moorish Castle and the Palace of its Dukes, and **Llerena**, an ancient town near the Sierra Morena. From **Zafra** a line of 111 miles runs to **Huelva** (page 111), the principal stations being **Fregenal** and **Valdelamusa.**

Excursions to the Roman water reservoirs, one about 1 league from the city, the other about 2 leagues, near Trujillanos.

BADAJOZ (Stat.), pron. *Badahŏth.*

Population (1887), 27,279.

Hotel.—Gran Hotel Central. Buffet.

The ancient *Pax-Augusta*, a strongly fortified frontier city, at the confluence of the Rivillas with the Guadiana. It is strengthened by outworks, and by the fortified height called San Cristobal. The river is crossed by a superb granite bridge of twenty-eight arches. It was taken by the French under Soult, on the 10th March, 1811, and by the English, under Wellington, on the 6th April, 1812. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Spanish painter, Luis Morales.

Sights.—Cathedral (begun in 1248), containing a Conception, and other pictures by Luis Morales; also a Magdalen, by Cereso; note also the cloisters. Church of the Conception, containing among other works, a Virgin and Child, and a Christ, bearing a Cross. Church of San Augustin; note a curious tomb of the Marquis de Bal, general of [illegible]

Citadel, with lofty tower, with the remains of a mosque. Arsenal. Several hospitals.

Conveyances.—Rail to Lisbon (174 miles), through Elvas, Portalegre, Abrantes, Torres Novas, Santarem, Villafranca, and Olivaes; two trains daily; 12 to 15 hours. Rail to Merida, and thence to Madrid, by Ciudad Real; two trains a day. Time, 20 to 25 hours.

Distance: 5 miles from the Portuguese frontier, and 314 miles from Madrid.

ROUTE 7.

A Tour in the North of Spain, Barcelona to Lerida, Saragossa, Pamplona, Vitoria, Miranda, Bilbao, and Santander.

Ordinary trains from Paris to Marseilles in about 23 hours; express train in about 15 hours.

Steamer or rail from Marseilles. The usual route is from Paris *viâ* Toulouse, Narbonne and Port Bou, as in Route 9, in reverse order. Time to Barcelona, about 26 hours.

BARCELONA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 264,400.

Hotels.—Las Cuatro Naciones; Fonda Falcon; Grand Continental; Universo; Del Oriente; De las Cuatro Partes del Mundo; Fonda Peninsular; Fonda de España; Fonda Catalana; del Comercio.

Several Posadas, or second-class hotels. Lodgings only second-rate. First-class Cafés.

Post Office.—Plaza de Cataluña.

Telegraph Office.—Plaza de Palacio.

The ancient *Barkina*, a strongly fortified city and sea-port on the Mediterranean, formerly capital of Catalonia, surrounded by a charming and highly-cultivated country, under a fine healthy climate, and commanded by a citadel on the north-east, and the fortress of Montjuich on the south-west. It is divided in half by a fine broad promenade called the Rambla, which name is retained throughout with various suffixes. New suburbs have grown up, as, for instance, at Gracia, which is connected with the old town by a fine street, Paseo de Gracia. Population of town and suburbs, over 400,000.

Its Harbour is deep enough for large ships to anchor inside the port. Its ancient name is due to its Carthaginian founder, Hamilcar Barkino, about 200 years B.C. It was taken by the French *in 1714, and afterwards in 1808 desolated by the* yellow fever in 1821, and bombarded by Espartero in 1843. It is a place of great trade, and has much increased of late years, in spite of revolutions and the Carlists. It has manufactures of cotton goods, silks, &c., employing 100,000 hands. The suburb of *Barceloneta* (population, 5,000), across the harbour, is now an integral portion of the town. A bank was founded here in 1401, perhaps the first on record. Here Columbus, returning from his discovery of America (1493), was received in triumph by Ferdinand and Isabella.

Sights.—Gothic Cathedral, La Seo, containing many beautiful tombs, and some grand stained glass; the choir and silleria are deserving of especial attention for their fine carvings; the view from the tower is very fine; note also the cloister, with its frescoes.

The old Cathedral Church of Santa Maria del Mar, of the fourteenth century, containing some magnificent stained glass; note also the high altar, and the pictures by Villadomat. San Miguel, very ancient, with a Roman inscription. San Justo y San Pastor, of the fourteenth century. Santa Marta del Pino, with a fine nave and tower. San Augustin, modern. San Pedro, of the tenth century. San Pablo, Byzantine, built in the tenth century. San Cucufat, of the tenth century. Santa Ana, of the twelfth century. San Jaime, of the fourteenth century, with a fine nave.

Franciscan Convent, with some curious tombs. La Colegiata Sta. Ana; note the sepulchre of Boera. San Belem; some fine marbles, pictures by Villadomat, and sword of Loyola. El General, a hospital. Santa Cruz, a hospital. Casa de Caridad, for poor men, women, and children.

Real Palacio, originally built in the thirteenth century, but since modernised. The old chapel of S. Agueda, which was part of it, now Sta. Clara Convent, has a Museum of Architecture and Antiquities. Museo Salvador, containing some curious MSS., coins, a collection of marbles, some Spanish swords, a museum of natural history, and a splendid herbal. Library of San Juan (Biblioteca Nacional), containing 40,000 volumes, and an interesting collection of MSS.

There are also three other public libraries, one of which is called the Episcopal. Academia de Buenas Letras, containing some pictures and a

few Roman antiquities. University, the second in rank in Spain. Its library contains 160,000 volumes.

Steamers.—There are several steamboat companies in Barcelona, possessing vessels, sailing to all parts—as to Alicante, Malaga, Gibraltar, Cette,

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LÉRIDA (Stat.)

Population, 17,672.
Buffet at station.
Hotel.—Fonda San Luis.

The ancient *Ilerda*, a bustling town, capital of the province, pleasantly situated on the Segre, here crossed by a noble bridge. It stands on a hill slope, commanded by a lofty citadel. It was stormed by the French during the War of Succession in 1707, and was again taken by them under Suchet in 1810. Here Cæsar defeated two of Pompey's generals; and in the adjoining plain Scipio defeated the Carthaginian Hanno, 216 B.C.

Sights.—The old Cathedral (originally a mosque), built in the thirteenth century. It is now a ruin, but still presents some rare studies of the Byzantine-Gothic style. The cloisters are especially worthy of attention. From the tower is a most charming and extensive view. The new Cathedral, in the lower part of the town, is a fine Corinthian building, containing some good carving and sculpture. The churches of San Lorenzo and San Juan, anciently mosques. The latter is especially worthy of notice as offering samples of 12th century art.

Conveyances.—Rail to Saragossa and Pamplona; to Madrid; to Barcelona. Diligences to Fraga and Balaguer. Rail throughout to **Tarragona** by Reus, Villaseca, &c. (See Tarragona, Route 18). A line from Lerida to *Monsech* is projected to join the French Southern (Du Midi), *via* La Conca de Tremp and Las Caldas de Bohi, in connection with a tunnel through the Pyrenees.

Balaguer (population, 4,742), is a fortified town on the Segre, 16 miles north-east of Lerida. Distance: 82 miles west of Barcelona.

Pass **Binefar** and **Monzon** to **Selgua (Stat.)**, where a branch goes off *via* **Castejon**, to

Barbastro (Stat.)—population, about 8,200—50 miles north-east of Saragossa. It is an ancient walled city on the Cinca, and contains a cathedral, with some paintings of the sixteenth century, and three convents. The road from Lerida to **Mequinenza** (population, 2,677), 60 miles south south-east of Huesca, runs past Torre and Aytona. It is the ancient *Octogesa*, situated at the confluence of the Cinca with the Ebro, and is defended by a fortress, which was taken by the French in 1811.

From **Lerida** to **Tardienta** and **Saragossa**, by ordinary trains, in 5½ hours. Thence to Vitoria and Bilbao.

For Saragossa, Pamplona, Tolosa, and Vitoria, see Routes 1 and 2. Train from **Vitoria to Miranda** (ditto) in 1½ hour. Ordinary trains from **Miranda to Orduña** and **Bilbao**, in 5½ hours, quick trains, 3¾ hours.

BILBAO (Stat.)

Population (1887), 50,772.

Hotels.—De Inglaterra; las Navarras; Telegrafo. English Reading Room, with papers, &c.

It is the chief port of the North of Spain, capital of the Province Vizcaya (Biscay), and is situated on the River Nervion. It is surrounded by lofty mountains. The town is well built, but damp and unhealthy. The river was once crossed by an old stone bridge, replaced by a new iron suspension bridge. The name signifies "fine bay." The place originated in the year 1300. Towards the close of the fifteenth century the celebrated Consulado, which, as a commercial tribunal, holds the highest rank in the kingdom, was removed here from Burgos, where it was at first established. At the epoch of the earliest wars it was the scene of frequent contests and was twice besieged. It was here the celebrated Carlist chief, Zumalacarregui, received his death wound on the 10th June, 1835. In 1874, it was besieged three months by the Carlists, including a bombardment of 40 days; until relieved by Marshals Serrano and Concha, in May. The chief exports are of wool, fish, iron, and fruits, and iron ore, of which large quantities are shipped to South Wales. Much also goes to foundries in the northern provinces. There are mines of copper and iron, and smelting works in the neighbourhood. Large ship-building yard on the river Nervion.

Sights.—Cathedral and several churches; Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall); arsenal; Carniceria, or public slaughter-house; superior schools, supported by the tribunal of commerce; Campo Santo, a large public cemetery; Casa Torre; Punta de Banderas, with its gardens; Puente de San Anton, of the twelfth century; new suspension bridge; large rope-walks; dock, for building merchant vessels. The greatest attraction are the public walks, the most frequented being the Arenal, near the port. English Church

at Portugalete. English Physician. Resident English and American Consuls.

Conveyances.—Rail to Orduña, Miranda, Haro, Castejon, and Logroño. To Miranda Junction on the main line (Paris to Madrid), 4 hours. Steamers to Bayonne, San Sebastian, and Santander. Tram to **Las Arenas** and **Portugalete** (7 miles), situated at the embouchure of the Nervion into the sea. *Hotel.*—Fonda de Portugalete. Rail to **Durango** and **Zumarraga** (page 16), on the line from Madrid to Irun.

The road to Santander is by Somorrostro, Islares, Santoña, and Langre; that to San Sebastian through Guernica, Ondarrea, Motrico, **Deba**, or **Deva**, a bathing place, and Orio.

Take steamer or coach to Santander.

SANTANDER.

Population (1887), 42,125.

Hotels.—Europa; Urana; Comercio.

The *Portus Blendium* of the ancients; capital of the province of the same name, and a seaport of the first class. It is beautifully situated on a headland stretching into the Bay of Biscay. Its harbour is large and well sheltered, and is accessible at all times to the largest vessels. Since 1899, considerable improvements have been carried out, and a large dry dock, the only one on the Spanish and Portuguese coast all the way to Cadiz, has been constructed. Length of the bay, 4½ miles; average width, 2½. It is a flourishing commercial town, and has a large trade with Great Britain, France, Holland and Italy.

The vicinity abounds in corn, fruit, and cattle; and in the neighbouring mountains are iron and coal mines. The chief articles of export are wheat and flour, ores, and wine. It was sacked by the French, under Soult, in 1808.

Sights.—Spacious harbour and fine quays. Cathedral; note the cloister, the relics, and the Arabian font. Plaza de Toros, accommodating 8,000 spectators. Good theatre and baths. Tobacco manufactory (formerly the convent of Santa Cruz), where cigars and tobacco are manufactured to a large extent, giving employment to upwards of 1,000 people. The fine promenades, called Alameda Primera, and Alameda Secunda, and at El Sardinero Bathing Establishment, to which there is a tramway.

Resident English Vice-Consul.

Conveyances.—*Steamers to* San Sebastian, Bilbao, Bayonne, Corunna, Cadiz, Bordeaux, London, Liverpool, Brazil, West Indies, &c. Rail to Madrid, *viâ* Palencia (Route 1.) Time 18¼ hours. Buffet at Baños. Diligences to Castrourdiales, Laredo, Los Baños de Ontaneda (20 miles), and Viesgo. About 40 miles south-west is **Potes**, a fine spot among the Asturian mountains, in the Liebana Valley. On the road to Gijon is *Santillana* (15 miles), in the country of "Gil Blas."

Good fishing (trout, salmon, bream, &c.) here and all the way to Gijon, see Route 8.

ROUTE 8.

A Tour in the north-west, by Vigo, Pontevedra, Compostella, Corunna, Ferrol, Lugo, Astorga, Leon, Oviedo, Gijon, Santander, to Palencia.

VIGO.

Population, about 13,416.

Hotels.—Continental; Europa; Cuatro Naciones.

The ancient *Vigo Spacorum*, a seaport town, in province of Pontevedra; beautifully situated. It is enclosed by walls, and has a good harbour. The roadstead beyond Vigo is about 20 miles long. Narrowing at the points of Bestia and Randa, it forms, afterwards, a vast land-locked bay, having on its shores the little town of **Redondela**. It was much injured by the attacks of the English under Drake in 1585 and in 1589, under the Duke of Ormond in 1702, and in 1719 under Lord Cobham. Treasure from the Spanish galleons, sunk in 1702, was recovered in 1888 by an American company.

Sights.—Modern church, with fine columns; castles of Del Castro and San Sebastian, with fine views; Lazaretto; Alameda.

British Vice-Consul.

Conveyances.—Steamers to Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malaga, and to St. Nazaire; to Oporto in from 8 to 9 hours. Rail from Vigo to Corunna in the northerly direction (see Route 15), and to Leon and Palencia in the southerly direction. Those who do not care to visit Santiago may avail themselves of this route to Lugo **Orense** and **Monforte** on the line to Lugo and and Corunna. Rail *viâ* **Redondela** (Junction) to

PONTEVEDRA.

Population, 20,810.

Hotel.—Parador Nuevo.

An ancient walled town, near the mouth of the River Lerez, in the Bay of Pontevedra. It is

built and has a commodious port for small craft. It has a good coasting trade and an extensive pilchard fishery. The manufactures comprise woollen cloth, muslins, leather, and hats. The name is derived from *Pons Vetus*, or "old bridge."

British Vice-Consul.

Sights. — Plaza del Teucro. Santa Clara (Gothic). Convent of Augustines (in ruins). Franciscan convent in the Plaza de la Herreria. Palace of the Churruchaos (in ruins). Long bridge. Agreeable promenade, with some pretty views. The vicinity of Pontevedra is one of the most beautiful and fertile parts in Spain.

Diligence to Padron by **Caldas del Rey**, with warm mineral Baths, thence 14 miles rail to

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA (Stat.), or St. James of Campus Stellæ,

The terminus of a line (called Compostelano de Santiago) of 26 miles, from **Carril**, on the coast.

Population, 24,200.

Hotels.—Fonda San Miguel: de la Vizcaia; de las Animas; Vizcaina.

Formerly capital of Galicia, on the Sar, in a moor tract. The town is built around its cathedral, and has numerous arcades and fountains. It is an archbishop's see, and the metropolis of the Knights of St. James of Compostela. Its principal resources are derived from being the resort of numerous devotees. Fiesta of Santiago, patron saint of Spain, July 25th.

Sights.—A celebrated **Cathedral**; part of the building is of the ninth century; the front is modern; each of its sides faces a public square. It stands on the Pico Sacro, and is dedicated to St. James the Elder. Though built of granite, it is full of good carved work. Note the Norman round arch; the gothic cloister, and tall bell tower; and especially the triple *Gloria portal* of the 13th century, by Mateo, of which there is a copy at South Kensington. Note the bronzes of Celma, the alto-relievos, the pictures by Bauzas, the jaspers and marbles, &c., in the Capilla de la Virgen del Pilar; also the Capilla del Rey de Francia; the sepulchral statues, and the tombs; with the relics, among which are a thorn of the crown, some milk of the Virgin, a tooth of St. Cristobal, a portion of *the cross, in a beautiful crucifix*, which bears date 874, *and some remains of the 11,000 Virgins*.

Among the churches and convents are San Felix, a church of the fourteenth century. La Cortesela, near the cathedral; note the cloisters. San Francisco, a fine parish church, formerly a convent. San Martin, a Benedictine convent, founded in the tenth century; note the sacristy and pulpits, the fountain, and the garden. San Domingo, a convent; note the belfry. San Augustin, a convent; note the cloisters. Hospicio de los Royes, facing the cathedral; a large hospital, founded by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1501, for the use of the pilgrims; note the portal, the fountain, and the chapel.

University founded in the sixteenth century It has about 800 students, and in it have been incorporated all the colleges of the city, more especially the library. El Seminario (in front of the cathedral), built for the education of priests, but now used for the Town Hall. Quintana de los Muertos, formerly a cemetery of the Canons. La Plateria, at the south entrance of the cathedral. El Mercado, the market on the Plaza del Par; note the costumes on Sundays. Casas Consistoriales. Plaza Mayor, where the bull-fights take place. Plaza de los Plateros, with its beautiful fountain. The public walk, called El Gran Campo de Santa Susana. The best streets are the Rua Nueva, and Rua del Villar.

Roads.—The road to **Cape Finisterre** passes Puente Maceira, Buen Jesus, and Corcubion; that to Lugo, through San Miguel and Sobrado; that to Corunna, through Sigoneiro, Leyra, and Carral; that to Pontevedra, through El Padron and Caldas del Rey; that to Orense, through Sistrama, Castrovite, Fojo, and Piñor.

Diligence to Corunna; the distance is 33 miles; 6 to 7 hours.

CORUNNA (Stat.); Spanish La Coruna; French La Corogne; the Groyne of our sailors.

Population (1887), 34,098.

Hotels.—Fonda del Comercio, in the Calle Real; Fonda Universal; Fonda Ferro-carrilana; Iberia. Café Suizo.

The ancient *Ardobicum Corunium*, the chief seaport of Galicia. It is situated in the bays of Betanzos and El Ferrol, on the east side of a small peninsula. The town, which is fortified, is divided into two parts, the upper, or old town, and the

lower, or new town, called Pescaderia. The latter is well built, but the streets are narrow. It was from Corunna that the Spanish Armada set sail in 1588, and on the heights of Elvina the French were defeated by Sir J. Moore on the 16th January, 1809. The population are employed to a great extent in the herring and pilchard fishery. The climate is delightful, and favourable to longevity. Capital fishing. The Bay of Ferrol is directly opposite Corunna.

Sights.—Church of Santiago, of the eleventh century. Church of La Santa Maria, with a Norman porch. The Pharos, or lighthouse, called Torre de Hercules, on a Roman foundation. It is situated about one mile north-west of the town, is 363 feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen at 20 miles distance. Darsena, or dockyard. The slips for shipbuilding. Hospital. Presidio, or convict prison. The tobacco manufactory (called La Pulloza), which employs upwards of 2,000 hands, principally women, and turns out 400 tons of cigars annually. Several good promenades; Calle Real; Calle Espoz y Mina; that called La Marina is much frequented on summer evenings. The garden of San Carlos (Jardin de San Carlos), containing a monument to the memory of Sir John Moore, erected by the French to the "Leader of the British Army," who was buried here. General Graham (Lord Lyncdoch), who was with Moore when he fell, was confirmed in his rank at Moore's dying request.

Resident English and American Consuls.

Conveyances.—Steamers to all the northern ports, and also to Vigo, Cadiz, &c.; also twice a day to Ferrol. To Liverpool, Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Regular communication with Southampton. Diligences for Vigo every evening.

Railway.—To Lugo (see below), 72 miles; with several bridges and seven tunnels; thence to **Monforte, Ponferrada, Astorga, Leon,** and **Palencia,** in conjunction with the line for Madrid.

Excursion to Ferrol.—Steamers once a day from Coruña to Ferrol and back. Time of trip 1¼ hour. By land, 32 miles, a delightful ride. Rail to Betanzos, 9 miles, thence by diligence.

FERROL, or El Ferrol.

(Posada de San Felipe), with 23,811 inhabitants, has the first and safest naval port in Spain. *Its position has been rendered* almost impregnable, being only accessible by a narrow passage of 4 miles, bristling with batteries. Old town of Ferrol irregularly built. Admission to arsenals, &c., readily granted. Parish Church of San Julian is well built. Walks near the town, especially the Alameda, are pretty. *Cleopatra's Needle*, which left Alexandria in tow for London, having been cast off in a storm in the Bay of Biscay, was picked up and brought in here, in October, 1877. It was safely towed to London in January, 1878.

Coach carrying the mails leaves every forenoon for Betanzos, on the line to Lugo, Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, and Madrid.

LUGO (Stat.)

Population, 19,760.

Hotel.—Posada, in the Barrio de San Roque.

A city, capital of the province of the same name, on a height over the Minho. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a large plaza surrounded by arcades. In the time of the Romans it was the capital of this part of Spain.

Sights.—Gothic Cathedral of the twelfth century; notice the north portal. Some curious walls of immense thickness, defended by buttress-towers, and a very old fortress with quaint chimney. Ancient warm mineral *Baths* and a spring on the left bank of the Minho, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Puerta de Santiago. Roman remains. See the Plaza Mayor, where will be found many curious types of the provincial inhabitants.

Conveyances.—Railway to **Monforte (Stat.);** thence to Orense and Vigo; and from Monforte to Astorga and Leon. Rail to Coruña as above.

Roads to Oviedo.—Under the Asturias mountains, one by Gonda, Fontanegra, Acevo, Berducedo, **Cangas de Tineo** (population, 1,200), **Tineo** (a fine spot up the Nacera, population 1,800), Salsas, and **Grado** (population, 2,000). Those who prefer the rail may travel viâ Monforte, Ponferrada, Astorga, and Leon, 193 miles.

ASTORGA (Stat.)

Population, 4,483.

Inn.—Fonda del Norte.

Rail to Palencia, 6 hours.

The Asturica Augusta of the Romans, a walled town on the Tuerto, in the country of the Maragat

or Moorish Goths, near the Telleno hills. In the time of Pliny it was capital of the *Asturez*, and was styled *Urbs magnifica*. It has an old castle and some ruined fortifications. The walls are similar to those of Leon, but in a more perfect state, flanked by many semicircular towers, none of which rise higher than the walls.

The Gothic Cathedral, built in 1471, has been disfigured by repairs and alterations. It has two towers, one of grey the other of red stone. The retablo, by Becerra, was executed in 1569, and is considered his *chef d'œuvre*. It represents subjects from the life of the Saviour, but has been somewhat injured by re-painting. There are also some convents, and two Roman tombs near the Puerta de Hierro (gate of iron). In the vicinity of the town is the castle of the Counts of Benavente, situated on an island in the lake of Sanabria.

LEON (Stat.)

Population, 11,240.

Hotels.—Parador del Norte; Posada de los Catalanes. Casas de Pupilos (lodging and board), on the Santa Domingo. A posada on the Rastro.

Leon is capital of the province (and anciently of the kingdom) of the same name. It occupies a low and level tract under a sloping hill, at the confluence of the Torio and the Bernesga, each of which is here crossed by a bridge. The two rivers form nearly an isle, which is surrounded by delicious huertos, prados, and woodland. The climate is, generally speaking, cold, on account of the quantity of snow, which, for a great part of the year, covers the mountains to the north, east, and west. The province of Leon, with the two Castiles and Estramadura, stands on the great central tableland of Spain, 2,000 feet above sea, dry and sunburnt, without woods or water. The Duero, or Douro, rises in the highlands to the north.

This old and now somewhat decayed city is the ancient *Legio Septima*, and is said to have been built by the Roman soldiers of the 7th legion in the time of Vespasian, and was for more than two centuries the residence of the kings of Christian Spain. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls, in a somewhat dilapidated state, and is entered by eleven gates. The *most worthy of notice is the* Puerta del Castillo. *Including those in the arrabales or suburbs, there are 1,618 houses, many of which, however, are* uninhabited, and in a state of decay. There are seventy-two good streets, besides some smaller ones, five principal plazas or squares, and several plazuelas, or little squares. The streets called Nueva, Santa Cruz, La Rua, and San Marcelo are the best. The four principal plazas are lined with handsome buildings. Plaza de la Constitucion is a beautiful square, and has a fine front of balconies. The others are, that of the Conde de Luna, whence the name of his palacio, San Isidoro, San Marcelo, and de la Catedral. The city contains also some superb fountains, composed of marble and jasper, with allegorical groups.

The manufactures are unimportant, the city having become rather an agricultural market town than anything else. There are two weekly markets and three annual fairs; all the latter are well attended, and last several days. Horse fair, 24th June.

Sights.—The **Cathedral**, one of the best specimens of Early Pointed Gothic architecture extant, was begun A.D. 1200; although smaller than many, for elegance, delicacy, lightness of structure, and fine proportion considered to be unrivalled in Spain; it is constructed of hewn stone of a beautiful colour; the masonry is superb, the walls are 105 feet high. It was partly restored by Mandrago in the early half of this century. The principal façade, thirteenth century, comprises five richly sculptured pointed arches, ornamented with forty statues, and surmounted by two very elegant and lofty towers. The plan of the building is that of an irregular figure, composed of others of a regular shape, which include the church, the sacristy, and oratory, the chapels of Santiago and Santa Teresa, and the cloister and its dependencies. The nave, transept, and presbytery form a perfect Latin cross, decorated with light pillars sustaining the high and beautiful fronted arches. Over the Crucero and eastern part of the building are seven Chapels; at the south part is the Sacristia and Sala Capitular, and to the north the entrance to the Capilla de Santiago and the passage to that of Santa Teresa and the cloister. The decoration of these chapels, their arches, &c., is like that of the naves; and they are closed with beautiful iron grates, and contain some good retablos. The Capilla de Santiago is of the figure of a rectangular parallelogram; it is large and in good taste, with graceful arches and

beautifully painted windows, representing saints, apostles, virgins, &c., by Flemish artists; the principal retablo in the niche of the presbytery is dedicated to the Assumption of Our Lady. The basement is composed of dark marbles, well polished, and brought from the quarries of the country.

Above is the first tier of the Corinthian order, and above it another tier or attic of the same order with columns. In the centre is the statue of the Assumption, of good execution and of regular dimensions, and at the sides figures of the apostles scattered over the field of the retablo. In the centre of the basement is the custodia, beautifully executed in silver, adorned with statuettes of apostles and patron saints of the city and the cathedral. In the middle is a small temple of the same material, with highly finished columns. The back of the choir is carved in white alabaster and gold, the subjects being the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Adoration, and the Offering of the Three Kings. The cathedral is being thoroughly renovated and almost rebuilt in some parts, the internal arrangements being changed; the retablo and choir being taken away and the choir rearranged, and the altar placed under a baldacchino. The cloisters have also been modernised. The cathedral was completed about 1512. The interior is mainly fourteenth century.

San Isidoro, or Real Casa, a massive structure; Romano-Byzantine of the eleventh century. In the chapel of Santa Catalina is the Panteon, which in early times was the royal mausoleum; note the roof, the arches, and the curious paintings inside the vaults.

San Marcos, outside the walls, Plateresque of sixteenth century; note the fine façade of the convent and the medallions. This church and monastery will well repay a visit. The church has been carefully repaired, but the interior of the monastery is not worth seeing. Few of the other churches or convents are of any interest; that of San Domingo, near the Puerta San Domingo, was half destroyed by the French; it contains some ancient tombs of the Guzman family. San Marcelo, rebuilt about 1100, has a good portal of the twelfth century, with sculpture representing the Virgin surrounded by angels. Church of Sta. Maria del Mercado; arches of the naves and their capitals are noteworthy.

Hospital de San Antonio Abad, situated in the western part of the city, between the church of San Marcelo and the Casa Municipal. There are also several other hospitals.

Casa de Espositos, or foundling hospital, a large building outside the town, opposite San Clodio.

El Palacio Episcopal to the east of the city, its principal façade fronting the Santa Iglesia; one part of the building is occupied in winter, the other in summer; there is a fine garden attached to it.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall). Casa Consistorial, a vast edifice situated on one of the sides of the Plaza Mayor, and used for great municipal ceremonies; it is flanked with two towers, surmounted by pointed cupolas. Casa Capitular, appropriated to the secretariat and the archives of the municipality.

Museo in the Santa Catalina, an ancient nunnery, which also contains the Public Library of 6,000 volumes.

A Diocesan Seminary. A Gymnasium, or institute lately established to afford a superior general education.

A Theatre in the Plaza de San Marcello, near Casa de Ayuntamiento. It is capacious and well decorated, but the exterior is unimportant, and is, moreover, confounded with contiguous buildings.

Casa de los Guzmanes, on the Plaza de San Marcelo, formerly a magnificent palace. It was founded about the year 1580, by Don Juan de Guzman who died at Calahorra; note especially the windows and the balconies. Contiguous to this house, and separated only by the Calle de Recoletas, is that of the Marqueses de Villasinta. Count of Sevilla la Nueva. It is spacious, solidly built of hewn stone, with balconies, but not so fine as those of the Casa de los Guzmanes. Opposite is the Casa de los Condes, an unfinished palace of the Luna family; note especially the tower and curious window.

El Mercado (the market); Plaza Mayor, surrounded by fine buildings, and much frequented by the *élite*.

Espolon de la Puerta del Castillo, a finely planted space, affording a beautiful and much frequented promenade. Several promenades outside the walls, the principal being the Paseo de San Francisco, a large square, planted with trees, with a convent on one side and a bull-ring on the other.

Conveyance.—Leon to Oviedo (see below) by rail, 86¼ miles, past Busdongo and Pola de Lena through the Asturian Mountains.

From Leon by direct rail to Palencia (page 48), through Mansilla, Sahagun, Grajal, Villada, Mazuecos, Paredes, &c., 76¼ miles. An uninteresting route.

Mansilla (population, 1,274), **near El Burgo**, lies on the Esla. It is in a somewhat ruinous state, and the vicinity is unhealthy. Here, on the 30th December, 1808, the French routed the Spaniards. It is called Mansilla de las Mulas, to distinguish it from several other towns in Spain of the same name.

The line passes several stations, among which are **Torneros, Palanquinos,** and **El Burgo.**

SAHAGUN (Stat.)

Hotel.—A posada.

This town is situated on a declivity, in a pleasant and well-wooded country, on the banks of the river Cea, or Coa. It is of ancient foundation, and had its name from St. Facundus, the martyr. It is a walled town, and has some elegant and substantial houses. In 1808 General Moore defeated a small party of French cavalry, and established his head-quarters here. It has several flour and linseed mills, a tannery, and manufactures of woollens, linens, serges, &c.

Sights.—Celebrated Benedictine Abbey, near Carrion, on the margin of the Cea, rebuilt in 905. It was here that St. Facundus suffered martyrdom. Here also San Bernardo was created Archbishop of Toledo, and King Alonso took refuge when persecuted by his brother Sancho. The Gothic Church is of the twelfth century; note the retablo by Hernandez, the beautiful tomb of Alfonso VI. and his five wives, and the tombs of Bernardo, archbishop of Toledo, and of Peranzurez. Four churches, named San Tirso Martir, San Lorenzo, La Santisima Trinidad, and Santiago el Mayor. Four hermitages, a nunnery, and two suppressed convents. Remains of a Roman castle and fortification. The district is very fertile and well cultivated.

Grajal (Stat.) is situated on a gentle eminence at the angle of the road from the Asturias to *Palencia, and is of* ancient foundation. It has *some spacious streets, and many good bodegas or wine stores. Among other edifices, is a castle of* the time of the Moors, and the palace of the Counts of the place, in a good style of architecture.

Villada (Stat.) lies in a level tract on the banks of the Sequillo, and is of modern origin. It has some well-built houses, three plazas for its markets, a large old bridge, two parish churches named Santa Maria de la Era and San Fructuoso, a well called Aguilar, and the fountain of Ontilledo.

Mazuecos (Stat.) is on a declivity near the river Valdeginete. It has a Town Hall and a prison, both in the same building; some small plazas of regular construction; a parish church called San Miguel; a hermitage named Santo Cristo de Arenillas; a Campo Santo; and two fountains of excellent water.

PAREDES (Stat.), or PAREDES-DE-NAVA (Population, 4,428) lies 16 miles north-west of Palencia, in a pestilential marsh, near the Canal de Campos. It is of ancient origin. Besides a Town Hall, schools, and other public edifices, there are four parish churches, viz., Santa Eulalia, San Juan, San Martin, and Santa Maria. The high altar of Santa Eulalia was carved by Berruguete. There is also a convent of nuns of the order of Santa Brigida, besides three hermitages, called Cristo de la Casa de la Cruz, Nuestra Señora de Carejas, and Nuestra Señora del Carmen Cerezo, at about ½ league north of the hills which defend the place. It is the birth-place of Pedro and Alonso Berruguete, and of the celebrated commentator and political writer, Baltasar Collazos. There is some wool-spinning for the manufacture of serges at Palencia.

GRIJOTA (Stat.)

(Population, 1,525) lies 4 miles north-west of Palencia, in a beautiful and well-wooded district, nearly encircled by the Canal de Campos, and is commanded by a height. It is of ancient origin: most of the houses have but one storey, but are tolerably built. It has twelve streets, a plaza, a town hall, with prison attached, a parish church, a primary school, numerous flour mills, and a trade in flour and game.

PALENCIA (Stat.)

Population, 14,000.

Hotel.—Fonda Vizcaina.

The ancient *Pallantia*, pleasantly situated on the River Carrion. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of woollens and leather.

Sights.—A small elegant Gothic Cathedral, partly of the fourteenth and partly of the sixteenth century; note the coro, the custodia, the fine sculpture, and some paintings by Murillo, &c. Several convents. Hospicio de San Lazaro, once the palace of the Cid. Roman sepulchral stone near the Puerta del Mercado. Old town walls and public walks.

Conveyances. — Rail to Venta de Baños (page 18), Valladolid, and Madrid; to Leon, Astorga, and Brannelas; thence for Corunna and Vigo.

From Palencia by rail to Reinosa and Santander (page 41), 125¾ miles, through the Cantabrian or Asturian range, with many tunnels and curves.

REINOSA (Stat.)

Population, 2,780. Buffet.

The chief place of the district extending from the Cantabrian mountains to near Burgos, and called Las Montañas de Burgos. It is situated on the Ebro, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It is a place of some trade, and good fishing is to be had in the vicinity. To the west is Peña Labra, 6,570 feet above sea.

Large coalfields in the vicinity. The railway between Barcena and Reinosa presented considerable engineering difficulties, which were eventually successfully overcome.

OVIEDO (Stat.)

Population (1887), 42,716.

Hotels.—Luisa; La Catalana; La Tiñana; La Vizcaina. Café Suizo.

A city, capital of the province, between two mountains, near the confluence of the Ovia with the Nora. It was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths, and beds of coal extending over 240 square miles. It has manufactures of arms, hats, and leather.

Sights.—The **Cathedral** (called La Santa), one of the finest Gothic buildings in Spain; note the façade, the painted glass, the cloisters, the shrine of Santa Eulalia, the Cámara Santa (holy chamber), with its relics, comprising the bones of the Saints Pantaleon, Cucufato, and nine other *Gothic kings*; *manna from the desert*, our *Saviour's shroud*, *some of the Virgin's milk*, the sandal of St. Peter, a wine vessel used at the marriage of Cana, and the Cross of Pelayus, which fell from Heaven, another Cross, date 846, Library and curious MSS.

Church of San Miguel; note the windows and pillars in the transept (very ancient). Church of Santa Maria (very ancient), worthy of a visit by theantiquarian. Santullano (a mile from the town), of the Byzantine order. San Pelayo (Pelayus). San Tirso, in ruins. San Juan. San Vicente, a large Benedictine convent, now used for government offices. Doña Bolesquida, a pilgrim hospital San Domingo, a hospital. San Francisco, a hospital, formerly a large convent, in the vicinity of the town; note the cloister and chapel. Las Casa Consistorial. La Corte, a prison, formerly a fortress. University, large building of the 17th century, containing a library of 12,000 volumes, and a cabinet of natural history, mineralogy, &c. Las Caldas, the warm *Baths*, beautifully situated at a short distance from the town. A fortress of the tenth century. Monument of black marble to Jovellanos, outside the Puerto de Nocera. Eleven public Fountains, supplied with water by two Aqueducts; one called Pilares, which brings water from Gitoria, was built in 1599. Interesting streets and promenades are those named Chambel, Bombé, and La Tenderina.

Conveyances.—Diligences to Santander, from **Gijon**, Lastres, Colombres, San Vicente, or by another road by Infiesto, Covadonga, and San Vicente to **Santillana** (page 41). **Covadonga** is the historical capital of the first Asturian kings, Pelayo, &c., whose remains lie in Sta. Maria, in Cueva Grotto. Diligence to Norena for Gijon.

Railway.—To Gijon, Sama, and Laviama; and through **Pola de Lena, Puente los Fierros,** and **Busdongo** to **Leon,** 86½ miles, a rough and picturesque country; the rail traverses the Asturian mountains.

The road to Leon passes Mieres, La Muela, Pajares, and Carbajal, crossing the Puerto de Pajares, a mountain gap, 4,470 feet above sea.

GIJON (Stat.)

Population, 35,170.

Hotels.—Iberia; Comercio.

The ancient Gegio, a seaport, situated in Bay of Biscay, on an embankment. It is

town, remarkably clean, is well supplied with provisions, and is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a large trade. It exports a great deal of coal, nuts and other fruits, through its harbour, which is a good one. The largest street is called La Corrida, and runs the entire extent of the town. The town was sacked by the French under Bonnet.

Sights.—A fine arched gateway called del Infante, built by Charles III. The palaces of the Marquis de San Esteban, Valdés, and Revillajigedo. The college founded in 1797. The church of San Pedro, with some statues by Antonio Borja. A high school, school of navigation, &c., in the Instituto Asturiano, with a valuable museum. The tobacco manufactory, employing upwards of 1,670 hands.

English Vice-Consul.

Excursions are made to the Cistercian Convent of Santa Maria, and also to Deva; neither of which is far off.

Conveyances.—Railway to Oviedo, and to **Sama** and Laviana. Rail to **Aviles**, *vid* Villabona, Steamers (in fine weather) to Santander and Corunna. Diligences to Santander at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.; fare, 20 reals. For the most part the road follows the coast through **Villaviciosa** (population, 1,400), Lastres, Ribadesella, Llanes, San Vicente, and Santillana. (See page 41.)

ROUTE 9.

Barcelona, to Gerona, Figueras, Rosas, and Perpignan, on the French border.

Barcelona (Stat.) See Route 7. To Gerona, by rail, in about 4 hours. To Granollers (18 miles) in 1¼ hour; past **Mollet** or S. Vincente de Mollet, where a short branch turns off *vid* **Gallechs**, to the hot springs of **Caldas de Montbuy**, very plentiful and efficacious.

Granollers (Stat.)—A small town, with extensive manufactures of sandals. [A branch rail towards the Pyrenees passes **San Martin** to **Vich**, or **Vique**, the ancient *Vicus*, an old Catalonian town (population 12,478), with a Cathedral, good Rambla, and thriving manufactures; thence *to San Quirico, Torello, and* **Ripoll**, *24 miles, on the Ter and Fraser, with ruins of a fine Benedictine Convent; on to* **San Juan** (de las Abadesas), *54 miles. The volcanic peaks of Olot are to the east.*]

Hostalrich (Stat.)—An important fortress, taken by the French in 1694 and 1809. Windows, constructed in the old walls, give light to dwellings behind, an arrangement which is probably unique. **Empalme** (Stat.)

GERONA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 15,015.

Hotel.—Fonda Italiana.

The ancient *Gerunda*, capital of the province of the same name. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ter and Oña, and commanded by a fortified height called Montjuich. It is partially enclosed by walls and is well built. It was taken in 785 by Charlemagne, who made it into a bishopric. It was blockaded by Philip V. in the war of succession, and in 1809 by the French under Augereau, who, in seven months, lost upwards of 15,000 men. The siege of Gerona in 1808 is as memorable as that of Saragossa. The name of its heroic veteran, Don Mariano Alvarez de Castro, deserves to live in history by the side of those of Leonidas, Zrini, Sobieski, and other strenuous defenders of their country and of the faith. The town of Gerona was exposed to three sieges (1808-9). It stands on both banks of the Oña, united by a fine stone bridge. The defences consisted chiefly of an old wall with turrets, to which seven bulwarks or bastions were added at the time of the siege.

The population of Gerona amounted in 1808 to 14,000, and its garrison at the beginning of the third siege was 5,700 men. Its trade is small; but it has manufactures of cottons and woollens hosiery, paper, and soap.

Sights.—The Cathedral, a fine edifice of the fourteenth century; it is approached by a magnificent flight of eighty-six steps; note the façade, the Puerta de los Apostoles, the Silleria, the altar with splendid retablo, by Benes, the sepulchres of Berenguer, Anglesola, and Bernardo de Pavo, the Sala Capitular, the cloisters, the Cemeterio, and the Galilea, with their inscriptions, and the archives. From the belfry a fine view is to be had. Colegiata de San Felice (Felix). In this church

note the relics, among which are the body of San Narciso and the head of San Felice. Capuchin convent, with an Arab bath. Diocesan school, large library, several hospitals, and nine convents.

Conveyances.—Rail opened 1878, to **Port Vendres (Stat.)**, for Perpignan; following the coast, across the French border. The stations are Bordils, Flassa, S. Miguel, Figueras, **Portbou,** Cerbère, &c.

The high road to Perpignan passes Bascara, Figueras, La Junquera, and El Boulou.

FIGUERAS (Stat.)

Population, 11,739.

Hotels.--Fonda del Comercio; Dessays.

The ancient *Ficaris*, a frontier town of Spain, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and situated on a fertile plain, 21 miles north-north-east of Gerona. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811 (twice by surprise), and 1823. It has trade with France, and its manufactures comprise paper and leather.

Sights.—The large Citadel, called San Fernando, from having been built by Ferdinand VI., with large arsenals and magazines, and quarters for 16,000 men, is the only object of interest.

[To the right of Figueras, at the distance of a few miles, is

ROSAS.

Population, 3,219.

The ancient *Rhoda*, a seaport on the north shore of the gulf of the same name. It is situated at an angle between Perpignan and Gerona, and consists of one large street along the shore, and several others which traverse it. A torrent divides the town into two parts. It has a trade in timber, machinery, iron, steel, oil, wine, brandy, and hemp. There are also some flour mills.

Sights.—Fortress, in a ruinous state, in which it has remained ever since it was besieged by the French, in 1808, and most gallantly defended by British blue jackets; another Castle, for the defence of the bay, on a peak south-east of the town, and a battery with five guns at its foot. A parish church and elementary school].

The route to **Port Vendres (Stat.)**, the old *Portus Veneris*, which is situated 17 miles south-*east of Perpignan, on the* **French** side, runs by Cabo de Creus and Cervera, or **Cerbère (Stat.)**, as above.

Between La Junquera and El Boulou the road has a fine view of the Pyrenees. The fortress of *Bellegarde*, situated on an eminence, was built by Louis XIV. to protect the entrance into France. It is 17 miles south of Perpignan and from it a fine view of the Canigou may be had. The **Canigou** is situated 24 miles south-west of Perpignan, and is one of the culminating points of the Pyrenees. It is 9,130 feet in elevation.

PERPIGNAN (Stat.), in France.

Population, 34,183.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel de Perpignan; de l'Europe; du Nord.

Omnibus to railway, stopping at all the hotels, in about 15 minutes.

Conveyances.—To Prades, 25½ miles. To Narbonne, 40 miles.

ROUTE 10.

A TOUR IN THE SOUTH, THROUGH ANDALUSIA.

Gibraltar to Malaga, Granada, Cordova, Seville, Xeres, and Cadiz.

London to Gibraltar, by steamer, direct, about 5½ days; P. & O. Co., Orient Co.; Liverpool to Gibraltar, Cunard and Moss Lines.

GIBRALTAR.

Population (1891), 25,775, inclusive of the garrison (nearly 6,000).

Hotels.—Royal; Europa. The Club House was some time the residence of the Duke of Connaught. Accommodation for strangers limited. Lodgings scarce, and rather dear.

The promontory, fortress, town, and bay of Gibraltar, situated on the Spanish side of the Strait, belong to Britain. The promontory is a vast Rock, jutting into the Mediterranean, consisting principally of grey compact limestone, about 1,400 feet above the sea; is about 2½ miles in length, and from half to three-quarters of a mile in width, and is joined to the mainland by a low, sandy isthmus, about 1½ mile in length. On the north side, fronting the isthmus, the rock is almost perpendicular; the east and south sides are also steep and rugged, but on the west side it slopes downwards to a fine bay, 8 miles long by 5 broad.

this slope, facing Algeciras, lies the town, and above rise the principal ramparts of the rocky fortress, which is generally garrisoned by upwards of 5,000 troops.

It was taken by Tarik, the Moor, in 711, who erected a castle on the shoulder of the rock called Gibel Tarik (the mountain of Tarik); whence its present name is derived. Traces of this castle may still be seen. From here he marched to Medina Sidonia, and defeated Roderic, the last of the Goths. The Moors continued in possession of Gibraltar till the beginning of the eleventh century, when it was recovered from them by Ferdinand IV., King of Castile and Leon. It subsequently fell into the hands of the Moorish King of Granada, from whom it was taken in 1462 by the Christians, under Henry IV., King of Castile, who gave it the arms it still bears, namely, a castle with a key hanging to the gate, alluding to its being the key of the Mediterranean. From this time to the end of the seventeenth century Gibraltar remained in the hands of the Spaniards, by whom the fortifications were so far increased and modernised that the place was looked upon as impregnable; until taken by an English and Dutch fleet, under Sir George Rooke and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the 24th July, 1704. During the nine following years several unsuccessful attempts were made to recover the fortress by force or stratagem, in which the loss of the assailants was very great. In 1713 the possession of the place was confirmed to the English by the peace of Utrecht. In 1727 it was again attacked by the Spaniards, with an army of 23,000 men. The siege continued for several months, and was terminated by the general peace on the 12th May. The last and most memorable of all the sieges of Gibraltar was commenced by the French and Spaniards, in 1779, and did not terminate till the 2nd February, 1783, when it was announced that the preliminaries of a general peace had been signed. On this occasion it was attacked with great determination by land and sea, the enemy being provided with all the appliances of destruction that could be devised in that day; but the British general, Governor Elliot (Lord Heathfield), and his garrison utterly foiled all their attempts.

The Rock, which is hard grey Jurassic limestone, *abounds with Caves, the most remarkable of* which is St. Michael's, on the south-west side. The entrance, 1,000 feet above sea, leads to a spacious hall, apparently supported by massive stalactites. Beneath is a succession of descending caves, very picturesque, but of difficult access. Not far from these are some other Caves, discovered by the late Captain Brome, 1863. In the perpendicular fissures of the rock, bones of various animals, mostly African (as described by Professor Busk), including human bones, and other relics, have been discovered.

The Spanish Lines, which extend across the isthmus, are defended by two forts, the principal of which is called St. Philip. The space between these lines and the foot of the rock is called the Neutral Ground, and it is here that the Lazaretto is situated.

Sights.—Fortifications: magnificent view from the signal tower and batteries; harbour; markets, with great variety of fish; extensive promenade; military prison and convict establishment. Good English and Foreign Library, called the garrison library, in Governor's Parade. It contains upwards of 45,000 volumes. English newspapers and periodicals are also taken in. The building comprises two suites of handsome rooms, to which strangers are admitted by a subscriber, towards whom the greatest liberality is always shown. The lions of the place are the monkeys, which are held in great respect. They are of a dark fawn-colour, and without tails. They are few in number, and not always seen by casual visitors. The highest points are the Signal Tower (El Hacho, *i.e.* the bale-fire) and O'Hara's Tower. Under this, on the east side of the rock, is a remarkable sloping bank of sand, 600 feet above sea at its upper edge, blown up by the wind. From the north end of the Alameda an aerial cable-rail runs to the Signal Station, obviating the necessity of carts conveying stores by a steep and circuitous hill route.

The Alameda is one of the principal attractions of the place, as it is here that all the various types of nationality, in which the Rock abounds, may be seen in picturesque variety. It is a large public promenade laid out with gardens, the geraniums which grow luxuriantly being especially remarkable; the palmetto and eucalyptus are also met with. The regimental bands play at the entrance,

in the parade ground, almost every evening. Fine views of the bay and opposite coast. The market, near Commercial Square, not far from the Royal Hotel, is also well worth an early morning visit. Notice the troops of goats driven round to be milked at the door of the customer. Many Moors are seen in the streets, and their noisy Arabic frequently rises above the sonorous and stately Spanish, and the less striking English tongue.

Public worship at the Cathedral on Sundays, twice; at the King's Chapel, three times; and at the South, twice. There are also a Roman Catholic Church, a Presbyterian, and other chapels, and a Synagogue.

Charges for Landing and Embarking Passengers, &c.—The published tariff fixes the charges for going to or from the landing place to or from any place in the Bay, notwithstanding which passengers who are charged the tariff rate may consider themselves fortunate. The demand usually varies from ½ dollar to 2 dollars each, and if the slightest wind blows, 5 and even 10 dollars have been demanded and paid. There is no tariff for cabs, charges for which are high.

Post Office.—A mail is made up daily, for England, *viâ* Madrid, Paris, &c. Since the opening of the line from Algeciras to Ronda and Bobadilla, the service has been accelerated, and letters to London now take a little over 4 days, in place of 5 days or more as formerly.

Foreigners cannot reside on the Rock without a consul or surety becoming responsible for them, but little difficulty is occasioned. The magistrates, moreover, grant permits of from 10 to 20 days. Shooting may be had in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

The gates are shut at from 5 to 15 minutes after the evening gun has been fired; second gun, 8-30 to 9 p.m. Martial law is in force.

Several Consuls reside here; also an Agent to Lloyd's, and Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. There are a resident Senior Officer of the Royal Navy, and a Captain of the Port.

Works on the Rock: Drinkwater's "Siege of Gibraltar;" "The Mediterranean," by Admiral Smyth, 8vo., 1854; and Kelzart's' Flora Calpensis."

Money.—100 centimos = 1 peseta = about 8d. sterling for Spanish silver and notes. The coins are Spanish and British. The official sterling rate for Spanish varies, and is revised quarterly. In April, 1896, it was about 29½ pesetas for £1. From 1872 to 1881 the moneys were dollars of 20 reals-vellon each of 20 decimos; before 1872, dollars of 12 reals each of 16 cuartos. Dollar = 5 pesetas.

Conveyances. — Steamers from Liverpool, weekly; P. and O. Steamers and Hall's line to and from London, weekly; French Steamers, three times a month, to Malaga (hours uncertain); and to Cadiz (hours uncertain); first class, 4 dollars. Spanish Steamers, about three times a week, to Cadiz and St. Lucar, touching at Algeciras and Tarifa; first class, 2 dollars. About three times a week to Malaga; first class, 2 dollars. To Cadiz, Lisbon, Vigo, and St. Nazaire, three times a month. To Algeciras and back, daily. To **Tangier** (English and French), on the African side (twice a week), which belonged to England, 1682-4, being part of Catherine of Braganza's dowry. Pepys went there, as Commissioner, with Lord Peterborough, &c. Twice a week. Wazan, 70 miles up the country, is the sacred city of the Grand Sheriff. To **Ceuta** and **Tetuan**, carrying the mail (returning same day), about twice a week (days uncertain). These two places are Spanish possessions, on the African mainland. To **Oran** (Algiers) once a month, French steamers. To the Canaries, Mazagan, and Mogador, once a month. Liverpool steamers about every ten days, to Genoa, &c. See Steamer List, *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Ferry to **Algeciras** in connection with the new line to Jimena, now continued to Ronda and Bobadilla. See next page.

Distance: Gibraltar is 60 miles south-east f Cadiz, and 1,540 miles from Southampton. The road to Cadiz lies over the Sierra de Fonda, with a splendid view of land and sea. It passes **Algeciras**, under a hill, on the Spanish side of the Bay; **Tarifa**, a Moorish place, at the most southern corner of Spain, celebrated for the conduct of Alonzo Guzman, the patriot, 1292, ancestor of the Medina Sidonia family; thence, in view of *Cape Trafalgar* (page 68), to Conil, on the way to **Barossa** and **Ocana**, which figured in the Peninsular wars.

A Tunnel under the Straits has been projected, from Gibraltar to Ceuta and Tangier, but there seems little likelihood of its being made. It would be 9 miles long, with a decline of 1 in 100 to the deepest part, which would be 3,300 feet down. Estimated cost, four millions. The high mountain on the African coast, which corresponds to the Rock of Gibraltar, and forms the other Pillar of Hercules (Mons Abyla), is called Jibel Musa. It may be visited from Ceuta or Tangier.

Walks and Excursions.—The walks and rides through the Alameda, on the slope of the rock, as far as Europa Point Light, and round on the east side as far as the Mediterranean Stairs, are (notwithstanding the limited extent over which the rock is accessible) numerous as well as beautiful. A drive may be taken through the town to the Neutral Ground, and village of *San Roque*, 5½ miles; to Carteia, 5 miles; to the convent of Almoraima; to the Cork wood, 13 miles; and to Algeciras, along the sea-shore, about 11 miles. Excursions are frequently made from Gibraltar to the Barbary coast to visit Tangier, Tetuan, and Ceuta. Malaga may be reached on horseback in two days by way of Estepona and Marbella.

There is no public conveyance, except by sea, to or from any place within a radius of 80 miles. Carriages and horses may be hired, but the fares are high. Every carriage entering Spain is searched at the Spanish Lines; and excursionists have to pay duty for the wine, tobacco, salt, &c., with which they may have provided themselves for the day.

Travellers are reminded that (Gibraltar being a garrison town) between the evening gun-fire (an hour after sunset) and the morning gun-fire (an hour before sunrise) the gates are shut. A second evening gun is fired at 8 30 to 9 p.m., after which entrance and exit are impossible.

The road over the mountains to Ronda passes San Roque, Gaucin, Algatocin, and Atajate. The route is grand, picturesque, frequently rugged, and not without danger. The distance is 13 leagues, which may be ridden in 15 or 16 hours; but the best plan will be to make two days of it, stopping the first night at *Gaucin* which is charmingly situated on a ridge. A short cut by the *Angostura de Cortes saves 2 leagues. The distance from Gibraltar to Gaucin is about 8 leagues.* There are two decent Posadas. A line from **Algeciras** is now open as far as **San Roque** and **Jimena**, and continued to Ronda (below), and **Bobadilla** (pag. 54), forming a through connection, by Cordova and Madrid, between Gibraltar and England.

RONDA.

Population, 19,181.

Hotels.—Posada del Tajo and Posada de San Cristobal, in the new town. Posada de San Carlos and Posada de las Animas, in the old town.

The city of Ronda, which is in the province of Malaga, is charmingly situated over the gorge of the Guadairo. It is built on precipitous heights at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, an extension of the Sierra Nevada, between 200 and 300 feet above its bed; one peak, the Sierra Pinar, is 5,625 feet above sea. The river is spanned by three bridges; one has a single arch of 110 feet, where the gorge is 250 feet down, near a waterfall, from which a wide street leads to the Alameda and Cathedral. It consists of an old and new city. The former is surrounded by Moorish fortifications; the latter, which is encircled by cliffs, is built within a narrow compass, and is well laid out. A fair on the 20th May, is well worth seeing. The place is reckoned very healthy, is celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants and is a great resort in summer for the people of Xerez, &c. Indeed few travellers in Andalusia would omit to visit this delightful spot. It is said to occupy the site of the ancient *Arunda;* which some place at Ronda la Vieja, about 2 leagues to the north.

Sights.—The Bridges over the Tajo, or cleft which separates the old from the new town. The Dominican convent. The Alcazar or castle, in ruins. Moorish Tower, in Calle del Puente Viejo. Churches, highly decorated. Plaza de Toros, in the new town, near the Alameda, considered to be one of the finest bull-rings in Spain. A celebrated breeding stud. La Mina, the stair-case of 400 steps, leading down to the river, cut in the rock. The Alameda, at the edge of the cliff, whence there is a most magnificent view. The Market Place.

Conveyances.—The tourist can reach Seville

by Olvera, Zaframagon, and Moron, and thence by rail, *via* Utrera. Cordova is now (1892) accessible by direct rail to **Bobadilla** (pages 54 and 58), passing through Teba and Campillos.

Granada may be reached on horseback in three days, by way of Cuevas del Becerro, Campillos, Bobadilla, Antequera, Archidona, and Loja. Ronda to Campillos, 9 hours; Campillos to Loja, 12 hours; Loja to Granada, 9 hours; total, 30 hours. But the shortest way is by rail *vid* Bobadilla.

The road to Jerez passes Grazalema, Puebla, El Bosque, and Arcos. It may be ridden in about 16 or 17 hours, but the traveller would do well to rest at Arcos, where there is a tolerable Posada. **Arcos** is situated on a rocky eminence near the right bank of the Guadalete.

Rail from Ronda to Malaga *via* Bobadilla, but the journey may be made on horseback, in about 14 hours, by way of Al Borgo, Casabonela, and Cartama. It is a rough mountain ride, but the scenery is magnificent. At **Cartama (Stat.)** the rail may be taken to Malaga. There is, and rather nearer, another route by **Alora (Stat.)**, population, 10,014, with ruins of an ancient castle, 20 miles north-west of Malaga; whence train to Malaga. **Pizarra (Stat.)**, between Alora and Cartama, is the starting place for the Sulphur Baths of **Carratraca**, 2 hours distant, in a picturesque valley, 1,600 feet above sea. Two Hotels (Principe, &c.), and Bath-house. The waters are good for skin and rheumatic disease, and bronchial complaints.

MALAGA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 134,016.

Hotels.—Roma; Alameda; Nuevo; Victoria; Europa.

Casas de Pupilos (boarding houses).—tolerably good. Rate of living, from six to eight pesetas per day.

Several bath establishments, 3 clubs, and reading room.

English and American Consuls.

Post Office.—Calle de Casapalma.

Telegraph Office.—At the Aduana.

Church of England Service.

Spanish Protestant Service.

Malaga, the ancient *Malaca*, is a seaport city on the *Mediterranean, and is reckoned as the fourth important city in Spain. It stands at the head of a bay, near the foot of a mountainous range, and is situated in the midst of a delightful country, producing wines and fruits in abundance. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets in the old town are narrow and dirty; those in the new town are clean. The houses are low and painted or whitewashed with green balconies, verandahs, and alcoves, often furnished with flowers and shrubs. Malaga is much frequented by British invalids during winter for its fine climate, snow and ice being things almost unknown. Dr. Edwin Lee says of it: "Malaga has a south-eastern aspect. The houses on the sunny side of the Alameda look directly south. The mountains by which the small plain is enclosed, rise to the height of 3,000 feet, at a distance of 4 to 5 miles. On the lower acclivities the vine is cultivated. On the eastern side the town is protected by the Castle Hill, whence a range of hills extends along the shore. It is comparatively open to the west. At one part of the mountain-chain to the north-west there is a considerable break or depression, admitting cold winds which occasionally blow with force, and, like the mistral of Provence, oblige invalids to remain within doors." In fact, Malaga, having a fine sheltered climate, open to the south, is pronounced by Dr. Granville to be better than Nice for consumptive persons.

It was taken by Ferdinand on the 18th August 1487, after a terrific siege; and by the French under Sebastiani, on the 5th February, 1810, and again in 1823. It has several times suffered very severely from plague, which on one occasion swept off 20,000 of the inhabitants in forty days; and again, in the years 1833-34 the population was nearly decimated by the yellow fever. It has a large export trade in wines, the best of which are those called "Mountain" and "Lagrimas." Other exports comprise grapes, raisins, figs, oranges, almonds, lemons, olive oil, esparto grass, lead, and iron. About 1½ million boxes of muscatel raisins are sent to England yearly, and nearly as much to the United States. The imports are silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, colonial produce, salt fish, bar iron, iron hoops, and nails. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen, iron, paper leather, rope, sail-cloth, soap, &c. Of late years its iron-foundries, cotton-mills, and fabrics have been rising in importance.

Sights.—The **Cathedral,** one of the largest in Spain, a splendid edifice on the site of a mosque commenced by Philip II. at the time of his marriage with Mary of England. It contains a beautiful choir, some good paintings, remarkable altar-piece, one of fine marble in the chapel of La Encarnacion, being particularly deserving attention. Note the fine picture of the Virgin of the Rosary, by Alonso Cano. The Virgin is seated on a throne of clouds, and is adored by a group of saints (men and women) in various religious habits; note especially one of the child's feet, gracefully placed on the left hand of the mother. The picture is fast decaying. The spire of the cathedral is over 300 feet high. From the summit a fine view may be had of the town, harbour, and the environs. Church of Los Santos Martires, with interior richly decorated, and some good sculpture. Puerta del Sagrario, near the Cathedral. Of the other churches the only one of interest is El Cristo de la Victoria; tombs of the Buenaristas, and near the altar Ferdinand's royal standard.

Plaza de Toros, or bull-ring, capable of accommodating 12,000 persons. Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), with a beautiful façade. Large iron foundries. The Harbour, formed by a mole 700 feet in length (on which is a lighthouse), which may be entered during any wind, and capable of holding 450 merchant ships. The Atarazanas, or dockyard, used as a store-house. The fine old Moorish castle perched on a pointed rock called Gibralfaro. It was built six centuries ago, but the alcazaba, or lower part, is perfectly Phœnician.

Protestant Cemetery, formed by the late British consul, Mr. Mark. It is situated on an eminence about half a mile along the road to Velez Malaga. It is laid out with considerable taste, and contains some fine monuments, the most conspicuous among which is that erected to the memory of the founder. Some antiquities. The promenades called Alameda and Calle Hermosa, the former extending from the Atarazanas to the port; the latter commanding a fine view of the bay. English Church Service held in the Consulate house. A special account of Malaga will be found in Dr. Lee's "*Spain and its climate*," *London, W. J. Adams, 1860. The Empress Eugénie was born at Granada, 1827. Resident English Consul and Vice-Consul.* English Church Service at the Consulate, Peligro, No. 7.

Conveyances.—Steamers three or four times a week on uncertain days, to Gibraltar, in 8 hours; to Cadiz, San Lugar, and Seville, stopping from 12 to 24 hours at each intermediate port; once a week to Cadiz direct in 13 hours; to Cartagena in about 24 hours; by Ibarra & Co.'s and other steamers to Almeria, Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona, and Marseilles; to Lisbon, Vigo, and St. Nazaire; to Marseilles direct; to London, John Hall & Co.'s line, weekly; and to Genoa and Leghorn direct.

Railway.—To Madrid open throughout, *viâ* Cordova. The new branch (1894) from Puente Genil (page 60) to Linares (page 59) opens up a nearer route leaving Cordova to the west. The branch to Granada, *viâ* **Antequera** (population, 25,449) and **Loja,** turns off at **Bobadilla** (where the branch to Las Salinas comes in), by many tunnels and bridges through the striking defile of Sierra de Antequera. A direct line to Granada is projected. At Bobadilla is also the junction for the line to Gibraltar *viâ* Ronda and Algeciras. Pizarra (p. 53) is the station for Carratraca Baths.

The numerous stalactite caverns in the neighbourhood are well worthy the attention of the geologist.

Routes.—The road to Gibraltar passes Marbella and **Estepona;** at the latter place is a mine of magnetic iron ore. Near here are the valuable sulphurous baths of **La Hedionda,** a place of considerable resort. The road to Ronda passes through Cartama, or Pizarra (page 53), Casarabonela, and Al Borgo (2 days). There are two routes to Granada, the one by Colmenar and Loja; the other by Velez Malaga and **Alhama;** or the whole distance may be done by rail as above. There are two conveyances daily to Granada, by way of Colmenar and Loja. The road as far as *Loja* is very bad, and the best and most interesting route is by way of Velez Malaga and Alhama, which may be ridden in 2 days, resting the first night at Alhama; or Granada may be reached in 1 day by taking diligence or carriage to Velez Malaga (4 or 5 hours), and making the rest of the journey by mules previously sent on, by a zigzag road over the Sierra. Mules may even be engaged for the whole journey from Malaga to Granada, Ronda, and Gibraltar.

The distance from Malaga to Velez Malaga, or Old Malaga, is 5 leagues; to Alhama, 6 more; and to Granada, a further journey of 7 leagues.

Velez Malaga lies 14 miles east-north-east of Malaga, near the Mediterranean. Population, 24,332. It is situated in a tropical valley of the raisin country, and has a Moorish castle. **Alhama** (*Inn*: Casa de los Caballeros), 24 miles south-west of Granada has a population of 7,760. It is picturesquely situated under Sierra Tejeda, a peak of the Sierra Nevada 7,670 feet high; has Moorish walls in ruins; and in the vicinity are the celebrated warm *Baths*, from which it derives its Arabic name. A spot where Boabdil took his last look at Granada is called **El Ultimo Sospiro.** The whole district, with Antequera, suffered in the earthquakes of 1884-5; 1,500 houses were ruined, nearly 400 persons and 10,000 head of cattle killed.

GRANADA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 71,370.

Hotels.—Fonda Victoria; Washington Irving Hotel; de los Siete Suelos; del Comercio; de Minerva.

There are many Boarding Houses, both clean and reasonable.

The city of Granada is the capital of a province, and was formerly that of a kingdom, and the ancient metropolis of the Moors in Spain. It is situated at the confluence of the Darro with the Genil, and is 2,245 feet higher than Malaga. It stands partly on the slopes of, and partly in the valleys of the Alpujarra Hills, overlooking the Vega de Granada, a fertile plain 70 miles in length by 20 in width. Its terraced gardens, crenelated walls, minarets, old mosques, flat-roofed houses, and fountains attest its Mahomedan origin. Its environs are beautiful, with the snowy peaks of Sierra Nevada about 20 miles off (11,000 feet). It was built in the tenth century by the Saracens, out of the ruins of the ancient *Illiberis*, and appertained to the Kingdom of Cordova. After the overthrow of the Moors, it became, in 1238, the capital of the new kingdom, and the last bulwark of the Moslems in the Peninsula. It increased to the extent of 3 leagues in circumference, and in 1311 had a population of 280,000, which, at a later date, some have carried as high as 400,000; and finally, in 1491, *100,000 men, under King* Boabdil, defended its *walls and fortresses* against all Christian Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella, who reduced it on the 2nd of January, 1492. **Santa Fé** (Holy Faith), 20 miles down the Genil, was founded by them to commemorate this triumph.

Granada, like Malaga, Seville, and Cadiz, is remarkable for the beauty of its women. It is the birth-place of many illustrious men; among others, of Alonso Cano, called, on account of his talent for painting, sculpture, and architecture, the Michael Angelo of Spain; the historian, Luis del Marmol; Rueda, the Spanish Thespis, who flourished before Lope de Vega; Luis de Granada, the greatest of Spanish orators; the Jesuit Suarez, who gave name to the Suaristas; Hurtado de Mendoza, the Spanish Sallust, and the historical painter, Pedro Athanasio. The University has 1,200 students.

In the Sierra de Nevada there is plenty of occupation for the botanist and geologist. Mula Hacen (11,664), or Picacho de la Veleta (11,387 feet), may be ascended without fatigue.

Sights.—The **Cathedral**, a fine structure, though irregular, profusely ornamented with exquisite jasper and marble works, from the quarries of the neighbourhood; the fine dome rests on twelve arches, supported by as many pilasters, beneath which stands the high altar; the silleria is half Gothic, half modern; the two organs, which occupy each an inter-columniation, are full and well adjusted to the harmony of the voices; the cathedral contains some superb pictures by Cano, relating to the Virgin, viz., the Annunciation, Conception, Nativity, Presentation, Visitation, Purification, and Ascension, and some good pictures by his pupil, Pedro de Mena; in the Altar of Jesus Nazareno is an exquisitely carved Virgin and Child; in the Capilla de la Trinidad are three paintings by Ribera, viz., St. Anthony, St. Jerome, and St. Lawrence, also the following pictures by Alonzo Cano, viz., a Saviour bearing his Cross, St. Augustine, a Virgin, and a Father bearing the Dead Son; in the Capilla de la Santa Cruz are heads of John the Baptist and of St. Paul, natural size; the Capilla de San Miguel contains a Virgin, by Cano, and in the opposite chapel are some curious pillars, brought from Loja by Archbishop Galvan; in the transept are two large pictures by Bocanegra, a disciple of Cano. Note the Virgin and San Bernardo, and the Scourging. The Sagrario contains a San José, by Cano; in detached Sacristia is a fine Conception, carv

Cano. The finest thing in the cathedral, or rather annexed to it, is the **Capilla de los Reyes** (of the kings of Spain); it is placed between the Sagrario and the Sacristia; note the rich Gothic portal, and the magnificent tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of Juana and Philip; casts of these fine monuments have been taken, at an enormous expense, for the gallery of the Louvre. Below the chapel are the plain coffins, which may be seen at the close of the service; the Oratorio contains a Virgin, in blue drapery, by Cano, and a Crucifix by Becerra; above the door of the Sala Capitular is a Charity, in marble, by Torrigiano. A library of 20,000 volumes was bequeathed by Ferdinand Columbus (son of the great navigator), who is buried here. The façade was much injured by an earthquake, December 25th 1884, at the same time one of the towers of the Alhambra suffered slightly.

The parish **Churches** were once twenty-three in number, most of which have been suppressed. Few are of interest. San Angustias; note the splendid high altar; the Twelve Apostles carved by Cornejo, and a miraculous image of its patron.

San Juan de los Reyes, formerly a mosque named El Teybir. San Cristobal, in the Albaycin quarter. Fine view from the belfry.

La Cartuja, a Carthusian convent; note the doors of the chapel, the cabinets and marbles, the paintings in the passages; the doors of the choir, and the presses and woodwork of the sacristy, were carved by Fray Josef Manuel Vasquez; the vault was painted in fresco by Antonio Palomino; note also the sacristy, the cloisters, and the gardens.

San Gerónimo, once a magnificent convent. The chapel formerly contained the remains and the sword of Gonsalvo de Cordova. The interior and retablo should by all means be seen.

San Juan de Dios, an extensive general hospital or infirmary for all complaints, even lunacy, the finest of the kind in Spain; and containing at the entrance an inscription recording that its founder, Don José Robles, "*hizo tambien los pobres*" (made also the poor), an expression which has become proverbial in Spain. Another large hospital, in the Calle de San Lazaro; Hospital de los Locos (Lunatic Asylum), founded by Ferdinand and Isabella. It is situated at the corner of the Plaza del Triunfo.

The bull-fight arena in the Plaza del Triunfo; the archiepiscopal palace; the Alcaiceria, or Moorish bazaar, near El Zacatin, the principal Moorish street; the University, founded in 1526; also six colleges, academies of mathematics and design; and a picture gallery at S. Domingo Convent.

The gipsy colony in the Monte Sacro is interesting.

Fine Prado, with noble old trees, &c.; several fine squares, the three principal being El Campo, La Plaza Mayor, Bivarambla, in which last is a handsome fountain of jasper. The city is also adorned with numerous other fountains. Many fine public walks and objects of interest, the principal of which is the Soto de Roma, or wood of pomegranates, which surrounds the city.

The **Alhambra** is the lion of Granada. This ancient palace of the Moorish kings stands on a lofty eminence between the rivers Darro and Jenil. It was commenced by Ibn-el-Ahmar, about the year 1248 and continued by his son, Mohammed II. According to some writers, it received its appellation from the royal tribe of the Alhamare; but others, with more reason, assert that its founder gave it the name of Medinat Alhamra, or the Red City, on account of the red colour of the materials of which it was built, viz., a kind of red clay, or rather a cement of red clay, and large pebbles. It is surrounded by a strong wall flanked by square towers, and inclosing an area of 2,500 feet in length and 650 breadth. The walls of the palace follow all the windings of the mountain. The River Darro flows at the base on the east, north, and west.

The easiest ascent is by the street of the Gomeles, so called from a distinguished Moorish family of that name. In coming out of the Puerta de las Granadas the road is divided into three—the middle one for carriages, and the other two, which are very steep, for foot travellers. The middle road ascends between the hills of the Alhambra and the Torres Bermejas, through a very thick wood of lofty elms, the branches of which are so interleaved that the rays of the sun never penetrate their thick foliage. Innumerable clear rivulets glide through the forest, irrigating the ground, which is covered with verdure, or fall from rock to rock, forming a number of beautiful cascades. Near the summit of the hill is the fountain of Charles V., on a sort of natural ter-

race, from which there is a bird's-eye view of all the ascent, which amply repays for the fatigue. After passing this fountain, the traveller comes in sight of the Alhambra gate, called Judiciaria, or Torre de Judicia, because justice was administered there, after the custom of the East. It is a square tower, the horse-shoe arch of which rises to half the height of the tower, and is a perfect model of this kind of arch, so characteristic of Arabian architecture.

Upon a stone in this tower is an inscription in Arabic, which is thus rendered by James Murphy: "This gate, named *Babu sheriat*—may God prosper through it the law of Islam, even as he has established it a monument of glory—was built at the command of our lord the commander of the Muslims, the just Sultan Abu-l-Hajjaj, son of our lord, the warlike, sanctified (deceased) Sultan Abu-l Walid ibn-Nasr, whose pious deeds for religion may the Almighty recompense, and whose valorous performance in the cause of the faith may He graciously accept. And it was completed in the month of the glorious birth of Mohammed, in the year 743 (1348). May Heaven constitute it a protecting bulwark, and reckon it among the lasting actions of the righteous."

Over the first arch is a sculptured hand, over the second a key, respecting which there is a curious tradition.

We next enter a passage, which winds along the barbican, and leads to the Plaza de los Algibes, or square of the cisterns. These are two in number, the largest of which is 102 feet long by 56 wide. It is arched over, and enclosed by a wall 6 feet thick. On the east side of this Plaza is the Palace of Charles V. (begun by that monarch but never finished), a beautiful specimen of the cinquecento style, by the famous architect, Alonso Berruguete.

On the north is the entrance to the Mesuar, or common bathing court, an oblong court 150 feet in length and 75 in width. It is paved with white marble, and the walls are covered with arabesques of admirable workmanship. The inscription, "*Walā ghalib illa-llah*," that is, "There is no conqueror but God," which is often repeated throughout the building, is read on the peristyles at each end of the court. In the midst of this court is a basin sufficiently large to swim in, bordered with parterres of flowers, beds of roses, and rows of orange trees. This court was designed as a common bath for servants and other dependants of the palace, and supplied with water the fountains of the other apartments. At the lower end of the Mesuar is an archway leading to the **Patio de los Leones**, or Lions' Court, which may be considered as the type of Arabian architecture. It is 109 feet by 60, and is paved with white marble. In the centre is a large basin of alabaster, supported by twelve lions. Over this basin rises a smaller one, from which a large body of water spouts into the air, and, falling from one basin into the other, is sent forth through the mouths of the lions. This court is surrounded by a gallery supported by a great number of slender and elegant columns, 9 feet high and 8½ inches in diameter. The walls, up to the height of 15 feet from the ground, are covered with blue and yellow mosaic tilings. The peristyles and ceiling are beautifully ornamented with arabesques and fret-work in the most exquisite taste. Around the upper face of the fountain of the lions are some Arabic verses, which describe, in a style of Oriental hyperbole, the wonders and beauty of the fountain. At each end of the court projects a sort of portico, or gallery, on light marble columns.

On the left side of the court of lions is the Sala de los Abencerrages, opposite which is the Sala de las dos Hermanes, or the Hall of the Two Sisters, so called from two large flags of white marble, without a flaw or stain, which are in the pavement. On the upper end of the Mesuar arises the magnificent tower of Comares, so called from delicate work named *Comaragia*. This massive tower rises above the rest of the building, and overhangs a deep ravine, which descends almost perpendicularly to the Darro. The prospect from this tower is truly magnificent. The delightful valley through which the Darro flows, part of the city of Granada and of its beautiful plain, present an enchanting natural panorama. The Sala de Comares was undoubtedly the richest in the Alhambra, and still preserves traces of its past splendour. The walls are richly stuccoed, and ornamented with arabesques of such exquisite workmanship, that the most skilful artists would be greatly embarrassed to imitate it. The ceiling is of cedar wood, inlaid with ivory, silver, and mother-of-pearl. The three sides of the hall are full of windows formed in the immense thickness of the wall, which thus allow

a free circulation to the air, and admit a faint light, which produces a surprising effect. In the same manner all the halls of the Alhambra are lighted and ventilated. On the east of the Sala de Comares is the Tocador de la Reina, or Queen's Toilet; in a corner of this apartment is a stone drilled full of holes, through which arose the smoke of the costly perfumes burned beneath. Close by is the charming little garden of Lindajara, with an alabaster fountain, and groves of roses, myrtles, and orange trees. The parts of the building most worthy of notice are the halls of the Abencerrages and ambassadors, the mezquita (mosque), and the bastioned walls and arches.

Townsend gives the following succinct account of the Alhambra:—"The ascent to this edifice (unique in its style of architecture) is through a shady and well-watered grove of elms, abounding with nightingales. You enter first into an oblong court of 150 feet by 90 feet, with a basin of water in the midst, of 100 feet in length, encompassed by a flower border. At each end is a colonnade. Hence you pass into the court of the lions (so called because the fountain in the middle is supported by lions). It is adorned with a colonnade of 140 marble pillars. The royal bed-chamber has two alcoves adorned with columns, and a fountain between them in the middle of the room; adjoining are two hot baths. The great hall is about 40 feet square, and 60 in height, with eight windows and two doors, all in deep recesses. Between this and the oblong court is a gallery of 96 feet by 16. All these lower apartments have fountains, and are paved either with tiles or marble in checkers. The idea of the ceiling is evidently taken from stalactites or drop stones found in the roofs of natural caverns. The ornaments of the friezes are Arabesque, and perfectly accord with the Arabic inscriptions, which are here suited to the purpose for which each apartment was designed. Thus, for instance, over the entrance of the hall of judgment is the following sentence: 'Enter, fear not, seek justice, and justice thou shalt find.' A handsome staircase leads to a suite of apartments intended for the winter."

The building has been steadily restored since 1862, and is now being zealously kept in repair. *It is open in the forenoon, and from 4 to 7 p.m. A guide and also a fee to the conservator is necessary for the first visit, but not afterwards.*

At a short distance from the Alhambra rises the Cerro del Sol, or "Sun Mountain," on which is situated the **Generalife**, where the Muhammadan kings spent the summer months. This palace, the entrance to which is adorned by two immense cypress trees, reputed to have flourished for many ages, is built in the same style as the Alhambra. The gardens and fountains are charming. A *permiso* is necessary, and a small fee to the gardener. See also *Penny Cyclopædia;* Swinburne's Travels in Spain, letter xiii., Colmenar; Délices de l' Espagne, vol. iii.; James Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain; and Washington Irving's Tales of the Alhambra.

Conveyances.—Gibraltar may be reached by rail *viâ* Bobadilla and Ronda. The road to **Murcia** passes the Sierra Sagra, 7,870 feet above sea in one part. Diligence from Granada to **Menjibar**, through Jaen (page 59), thence train to **Madrid**. But the whole journey may be made by **Railway**, *viâ* a branch line now open, connecting **Granada** with Loja, Antequera, and Bobadilla, on the Malaga and Cordova line. Thence to Cordova, Baeza, and Madrid. A buffet at **Bobadilla.** From **Archidona (Stat.)**, 12 miles from Antequera, the Alhama Baths (p. 55) are accessible.

Distance: Granada to Cordova direct is 22½ leagues. The places passed through are Pinos Puente, Puerto Lope, Alcalá la Real, Alcaudete, Baena, and Castro del Rio. The first part of the ride is made through fine mountain scenery. The traveller may pass the night at Alcalá (where are two posadas), or Baena. The inn at Baena is not good. There is work for the geologist and botanist.

Alcalá la Real is picturesquely situated, and its Moorish castle is worthy of attention.

Baena (population, 13,336) is the ancient *Castra Viniana*, and lies 26 miles south-east of Cordova, 5½ hours from Cordova. It has a good square and several churches, with extensive salt mines in its vicinity. The site of the ancient Roman town is still visible, and in 1833 a sepulchre was discovered, said to be that of the families of Pompey and Gracchus. The church of Santa Maria has some old inscriptions. Baena is now a station on the line from **Puente Genil** (page 60) through Jaen and Ballen (next page) to **Linares** (next page).

The road to Jaen is picturesque, and passes Mituganda, Segri, and Campillo de Arenas. The distance is 16 leagues, and may be done by diligence.

JAEN (Stat.)

Population (1887), 22,654.

Hotels.—Parador de las Diligencias; Fonda Europa; El Café Nuevo.

It is situated about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is enclosed by walls and commanded by a fortress. At the time of the Romans it was an important city, Auringi, and under the Moors was capital of the kingdom of the same name. It was taken by Ferdinand II., in 1246. It has extensive lead mines, and produces olives, inferior wine, and fine fruit. In the time of the Moors it had manufactures of silk.

Sights.—Græco-Roman Cathedral, on the site of a mosque; note the custodia, the sacristia, the statues, and relics, one of which is the Santo Rostro (Sacred Countenance). This is said to be a handkerchief with which the sweat was wiped from the Saviour's face. S. Miguel and S. Juan are worth a visit. Handsome Alameda.

Rail, 20¼ miles, to **Espeluy**, on the line between Cordova and Madrid. From Espeluy to **Vadollano** (through **Baeza**) 21½ miles. From Vadollano, a short branch of 5½ miles to

LINARES (Stat.)

(Population, 36,627), a fine town, situated in a fertile plain, under the Sierra Morena. It has several convents, and in the vicinity are some antiquities, including a Roman aqueduct and a palace, both in ruins, and a fountain. Some ancient mines of copper and lead are still worked. It was here that Mr. A. Hamilton, while looking after the mines, was captured by brigands, 3rd July, 1874, and ransomed for £6,000. Here Scipio put to flight Asdrubal. Some good shooting and fishing are to be had. A line is projected to Jaen, Cabra, Lucena, and Puente-Genil.

On the diligence road from Linares to Andujar (see next page) is

BAILEN.

Population, 10,041.

Hotel.—*Parador de las Diligencias.*

It has a ruined Castle. The capitulation of *Bailen, the commencement of* the French disasters in the Peninsula, was signed 23rd July, 1808, at Andujar, after the *Battle* of Bailen, one of the most remarkable in the wars of the great Napoleon, because it was the first great reverse that befel his army. After the entrance of Joseph Bonaparte, the intrusive king, into Madrid, General Dupont de l'Etany, one of Napoleon's most distinguished officers, was sent at the end of May into Andalusia, with a corps of 8,000 men, to secure the possession of Cadiz. Dupont passed the Sierra Morena, beat (June 7th) the Spanish patriots at Arcolea, then fell back on Andujar to await reinforcements, which was led up by Generals Vedel and Gobert. Meanwhile the Spanish army led by Castaños came up by forced marches, and after several sharp actions, threw itself between Dupont and Vedel, making the former believe that it was his intention to march on Andujar. Dupont having detected the real aim of Castaños, marched during the night of July 18th on Bailen, when he encountered the Spanish divisions of Reding and Coupigny, whom he attacked vigorously several times in the morning of the 19th. But he was soon after attacked in flank and rear through the masterly manœuvre of the Spanish leader; and thus hemmed in, ignorant of the fate of Vedel, and with troops harassed by the great heat (for they had not the endurance of Havelock's British force under the fire of an Indian sun), Dupont proposed a truce, which was granted by the Spaniards.

Meanwhile Vedel who had marched off northwards returned on his steps and attacked the Spaniards. But Dupont ordered him to cease, including him in the capitulation which he made of all the French forces under his command. By this capitulation Dupont's force was declared prisoners of war, and Vedel's was to be transported by sea to France. But on the march they were nearly torn in pieces by the infuriated population, whom they had robbed and maltreated in every manner. Indeed the Spanish authorities overruled the capitulation, crowded the prisoners on the galleys at Cadiz, and left many to perish of want, conduct which could not be excused, but which was natural after what the French had inflicted on them. Dupont, who was a highly honourable man and an excellent officer, was shut up in prison by the tyranny of Napoleon till the restoration of Louis XVIII.

The capitulation of Bailen taught Europe

Napoleon's best forces and generals could be baffled and defeated, and produced an immense effect.

It is 22 miles north-north-east of Jaen. Diligence to Andujar, 6 leagues.

ANDUJAR (Stat.), on the main line to Madrid.

Population, 11,974.

Hotel.—A Posada.

It is situated at the foot of the Sierra Morena, near the right bank of the Guadalquivir, with an old bridge in ruins. Here on the 23rd July, 1808, was signed the Convention of Baylen; and on the 8th August, 1823, the decree was made by which the Duc d'Angoulême assumed French authority over Spain. Santa Marina, anciently a mosque, has a fine Santo Sepulcro. Extensive olive grounds in the neighbourhood. The town is said to stand on the site of the ancient *Forum-Julium*, and is 20 miles north-north-west of Jaen.

Conveyance.—Rail to Madrid and to Cordova.

CÓRDOVA (Stat.); or *Córdoba*, in Spanish.

Population (1887), 48,884.

Hotels.—Fonda Suiza, with a succursal, superior to the hotel itself; Oriente.

This large decayed city stands in a charming situation on the banks of the Guadalquivir, 2,140 feet above sea. Under the Moors (who held it 756–1236), it is said to have extended 8 leagues along the banks of the Guadalquivir, and to have contained 600 grand mosques, 3,837 small mosques or chapels, 4,300 minarets or towers, 900 public baths, 28 suburbs, 80,455 shops, 213,070 dwelling-houses, and 60,300 palaces. It was founded by Marcellus, and was the first Roman colony established in Spain. It boasts of having given birth to the two Senecas; the poet Lucan; the Arabian physicians, Averroës and Avicenna; Maimonides; the Spanish painter, Pablo de Cespedes; the Spanish Chaucer, Juan de Mena; and Gonzalves Fernandes. Another native is Marius Novatus, or Junius *Gallio*, the proconsul mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. It abounds in Roman and Moorish antiquities. To the north of it, in the Sierra Morena, is the gorge of **Despeña-perros**, 2,430 feet above sea, to which Don Quixote retired. The name signifies 'Pitch the dogs over," in reference to a fight here.

Sights.—*The* **Cathedral** *(called La Mezquita, the mosque), erected originally by the Romans,* and rebuilt by the Moors on the old foundation, 786 to 793. Note the court of oranges; the labyrinth, with its columns of porphyry, jasper, &c.; the numerous aisles and over 800 columns; the Capilla de Villaviciosa; the beautiful Mihráb; the retablo by Berruguete, in the Capilla S. Nicolas; the Capilla del Cardenal, containing the superb sepulchre of Pedro de Salazar; the Pantheon, with some good marbles; the Custodia; the wooden choir, with roof in white and gold; and the retablo by Matias, in the Silleria; ascend the belfry tower. The Campo Santo, where the Christian Martyrs suffered. The Archiepiscopal Palace, built in the eighteenth century, in a bad state of repair, near the Alcazar. Museo, with some inferior pictures. La Corredera, formerly used for bull-fights. Hospital de San Sebastian; some old baths; octagon tower, near La Puerta de Plasencia, called La Mala Muerte; some curious Moorish houses. The old Roman and Moorish Bridge figures in the City Arms. Synagogue (about A.D. 1250) discovered in 1884. The whole may be seen in a day and a half. For works on Cordova, consult *Antiguedades de Cordova*, by P. D. de Rivas, 4to. 1624; the *Indicador* of L. M. Ramirez; and the *Manualito de Cordova*. It was famous for its painted leather, called Guadamacile work, and morocco leather, in which the London Cordwainers' Company traded.

Railway.—Station near the city, to the north, and on the old high road to Seville, by the right bank of the river. An omnibus in correspondence with the railway, from the Calle de San Fernando.

Rail to Seville, Jerez, and Cadiz (174½ miles), in about 10 hours. Rail through to Madrid, 17½ hours. Two trains a day each way.

Rail to Malaga, in six hours (Buffet Bobadilla, the junction for Granada.) It passes **Torres Cabrera**, on the Guadajocillo, to **Montilla** (population, 13,200), at a fine point of view on a table-land 1,100 feet above sea, the birth-place of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the Great Captain, ancestor of the Dukes of Medina Celi; noted for wine; thence to **Aguilar** (population, 11,659), **Puente Génil**, near the Genil, **Casariche, La Roda** (where the branch from Utrera comes in, page 69), **Puente de Piedra**, and its mineral spring, **Bobadilla**, in a gorge of the Vega.

of Antequera, on the Guadalhorce (branch to Granada), and **Gobantes**; by several tunnels, through Sierra Morena, to **Alora**, near the Sierra del Hacho, **Pizarra** (for the road to the Baths of Cárratraca, page 53), **Cartama** (population, 4,906), to **Malaga** (page 53). In 1894, a line was opened from **Puente Genil**, (above) through **Cabra**, **Baena** (page 58), **Martos**, **Jaen** (page 59), Espeluy (page 59), and **Bailen** (page 59 to **Linares** (page 59), For Badajoz and Lisbon, a train starts daily from Cordova, past **Obejo**, **Alhondiguilla**, **Espiel**, **Belmez**, **Peñarroya**, **Vasequillo**, and **Zujar**, to **Almorchon**, on the Madrid-Badajoz line; saving a wide détour, by way of Manzanares and Ciudad Real.

Excursions may be made to the Hermitages on the Sierra Morena, which date from remote antiquity. Also to ruins of a Convent of Hieronymite monks, embowered in orange-groves, oaks, and luxuriant trees of all kinds, many of them of great interest.

Resident English Vice-Consul.

Conveyances.—From Cordova to Granada by way of Santa Crucita, Castro del Rio, Baena, Alcalá la Real, Puerto Lope, and Pinos Puente. The railway route is by Bobadilla, 154 miles.

Railway from Cordova to Seville passes through **Almodóvar**, **Peñaflor**, **Carmona**, and **Tocina**. Distance about 80 miles; time from 3 to 4¼ hours. The route follows the Guadalquivir, but has little interest. At Tocina, a branch goes off *via* **Villana de la Minas** to **Pedroso** and its large iron works, and thence to **Merida** (page 37).

Distance by the road from Cordova to Seville, by Ecija and Carmona, 25 leagues.

Instead of proceeding direct to Seville by rail, the tourist can take the railway to Ecija and Carmona; or proceed to **Guadajoz (Stat.)**, as below, for Carmona.

The distance from Cordova to Ecija is 10 leagues; through Valchillon and La Carlota.

ECIJA (Stat.),

On a branch from Marchena, on the Utrera and La Roda line (page 69).

Population, 24,955.

Hotels.—Posada de la Posta; Parador de la Diligencia.

The town of *Ecija is pleasantly* situated on the *left bank of the Genil, and is* well built. The heat is so excessive that the place is called the "frying-pan of Andalusia" *(Sartenilla de Andalucia)*. It has manufactures of linens, coarse woollen cloths, and leather. It is the ancient *Astigis*, which denotes its Greek origin. In the time of the Romans it rivalled Seville and Cordova. The vicinity is rich in oil and corn.

Sights.—The Church of Santa Maria; Church of Santa Barbara; San Domingo, a convent; San Francisco, a convent; note the cloisters. Fine Plaza de Toros, on the site of a Roman amphitheatre; bridge over the Genil; Plaza Mayor, with its fountain and arcades, a great evening resort of the natives; several finely painted and decorated houses; Moorish gates. Several hospitals. A fine public promenade.

Conveyances.—

Diligence to **Carmona**, 9 leagues.

CARMONA (Stat.)

Population, 17,426.

Hotel.—Parador de las Diligencias.

This city is the Moorish Karmunah, and is picturesqely situated on a hill, and enclosed by Moorish walls. It has manufactures of woollen, hemp, leather, glue, soap, &c. Its annual fair, on the 25th April, is celebrated, and should be visited by artists. Numerous oil mills in the neighbourhood.

Sights.—Ruined Castle, or Alcazar; Church of San Pedro, with a remarkable tower; University, partly of Moorish architecture; fine Moorish gateway; Puerta de Cordoba; Alameda, or public promenade, with its fountain.

Conveyances.—Rail to Seville in about 2 hours, 27 miles, *via* **Alcaudete**, **Viso**, **Mairena**, &c.; to Cordova in about 3½ hours, via **Guadajoz** (Junction), on the Guadalquivir, near **Tocina**.

SEVILLE (Stat.), or Sevilla in Spanish.

Population 163,000.

Hotels.—De Madrid; de Paris; Fonda de Europa; English and American Pension; Calle Fernandez Espino.

There are good Casinos. Casas de Pupilos, or Casas de Huespedes, 25 to 30 reals per day. Post and Telegraph Office, Calle Sierpes, San Antonio. Near Plaza S. Tomas was the barber's shop which Beaumarchais' celebrated "Figaro" used to kee

Cab fares (one horse), by course, 4 reals hour, 8 reals.

Special omnibuses on Plaza San Francisco, and Plaza de la Encarnacion, to the terminus, for Cordova, outside Puerta Real, and Cadiz terminus, outside Puerta San Fernando.

Seville, the ancient *Hispalis*, stands on the left bank of the Guadalquivir (or *Bætis*) in Andalusia, and was the capital of Spain during a part of the Gothic dynasty. The city is nearly circular, and the circuit is from 5 to 6 English miles; it has a dry pure air. It is surrounded by old Walls, partly of Roman and partly of Moorish construction, flanked by numerous ramparts, forming alamedas, or public walks. It has fifteen gates and eight suburbs. Its interior has quite an Oriental appearance. The Alameda, in the centre, is a fine thoroughfare. The city contains several fine squares, viz.: Del Duque, San Francisco, Del Triunfo, and 108 others. The houses are handsome. The river is crossed by an iron bridge, and on the opposite side is the suburb called Triana. The town had formerly a very large commerce, having been the principal entrepôt of the South American trade; but its principal trade now-a-days consists in the export of oranges. The traffic on the river is small. In the sixth century the Goths removed their capital from Toledo to Seville. It was taken by the Moors in 711, and by Frederick II. in 1247, from which period until the time of Philip V. it was the chief residence of the Spanish monarchs. The city was occupied by the French from the year 1810 till after the battle of Salamanca, in 1812, and they took it again in 1823. Among many other celebrated painters born at Seville, we may mention Velasquez, Murillo, and Carbajal. Columbus started on his voyage of discovery from the port of Palos, in the province of Seville.

The **Holy Week**—Santa Semana—presents Seville in all its glory. This extraordinary festival commences about the middle of April. On Thursday and Friday the religious processions begin at 4 30 p.m. each day, and last till sunset; and six events in the life and death of our Saviour are represented. The Virgin is gorgeously decorated in various costumes. Saturday is a quiet day; Sunday, bull-fighting; Monday, the great fair is held; and on Tuesday the fair and also a bull-fight, which terminates the festival. *Write beforehand to secure apartments in the hotels. Living is double during* the Holy Week. Tickets must be procured early, as they are all bought up in forties and fifties, to be retailed at exorbitant prices. If curious in the sport, visit the bulls the night before the fight, on the plain outside the town, or see them driven in at 3 a.m. on the day of the fight. The geologist should inspect the coal mines at Villanueva del Rio, 20 miles from Seville.

Sights.—The noble **Cathedral**, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is 414 feet in length by 270 in breadth, partly in the Roman and partly in the Gothic style. It occupies the site of a mosque, and is the largest and finest church in Spain. The famous red square tower, the lower part once a minaret, called **La Giralda**, or the weathercock, is 350 feet high, and is surmounted by a movable bronze statue of Faith. In the Cathedral, note the fine organ; the superb painted windows; the retablo of the high altar; the Sala Capitular; the Coro; the Sacristia, with its marble tables and pavement; the Capilla Real, with its statues, tombs, and medallions; the Capilla de Santa Ana, with its retablo, and the tomb in which the remains of Columbus (or Colon) were first deposited, under a stone inscribed:—

"A Castilla y á Leon
Nuevo Mundo dió Colon."

They were afterwards transferred to Havana. His son, Ferdinand, is buried here. La Puerta del Perdon, of Moorish architecture, has four statues of S. Pedro and S. Pablo, and the Annunciation. The Puerta has two panels (dos hojas), which belonged to the ancient mosque, or were constructed by order of Alonzo (or Alfonse) XI., in 1340, returning victorious from the battle of Salado.

Note **Paintings**, by Murillo, Alonso Cano, Roelas, Valdes, Zurbaran, El Griego, Morales, Pedro Fernandez, Tobar, Luis de Vargas, Pedro Campana, Pachecho, Cespedes; also frescoes by D. Martines, and a fine carving by J. M. Montanes. One of the pictures by Roelas is that of Santiago at the battle of Clavigo, on his white war-horse, hewing down the Saracens. The Murillos are almost invisible from the want of light. Murillo's *Guardian Angel* is placed over the altar of its small chapel. The angel, in a rich yellow robe and purple mantle, points with his right hand to heaven, and with the other leads a lovely child, the emblem of the soul passing through the pilgrimage of this world. A copy, painted by Don

Salvador Gutierrez, in 1809, is now at Sir W. M. Stirling's seat, Perthshire. Note also, by Murillo, a St. Ferdinand. His *St. Antony of Padua*, in the Baptistery, a grand picture, had a singular adventure in 1874. The principal figure was, one night, cut out of the frame and successfully carried off by the thieves; but was recovered soon after in New York, upon being offered for sale for 250 dollars. It is now fitted again into its proper place, after being manipulated by skilful hands to hide the injuries it received.

Observe one of the most beautiful, and one of the latest, of Cano's paintings, called Our Lady of Belem or Bethlehem, in a small dark chapel to the left of the door leading to the court of orange trees, where it can only be seen by the light of the tapers.

Churches.—Church of Santa Ana, in the Gothic style, and one of the finest in Seville; note the high altar; the tablas illustrating the passages of the life of the Virgin; Santa Ana and San Jorge (George); also some statues and reliefs by Pedro Delgado.

Church of San Andrés, whose interior is of the Gotho-Byzantine style. It contains a Conception, attributed to Montanez, a work of extraordinary merit, and other statues of his distinguished disciple, Alonso Martinez, and some pictures of the Seville School, among which are several by Juan Valdés, a contemporary of Murillo.

Church of San Bernardo, with three naves, and constructed with great regularity and good taste. The retablos contain some fine pictures; among others, a magnificent one of the Last Judgment.

Church of Santa Catalina; note the statue of the saint in the great retablo, and a picture of Jesus at the column in the Sagrario.

Church of Santa Cruz, capacious and well built.

Church of San Esteban; a former mosque, Moorish style; note the superb paintings; the beautiful Corinthian columns, and the decorations in the Genero-Plateresco.

Church of San Isidoro. In the high altar is one of the best pictures of the Seville school—perhaps the best work of Roelas—called El Transito de San Isidoro.

Church of San Juan de la Palma, formerly a mosque; much renovated at different times. It contains some fine pictures.

Church of San Julian; note the retablo of its large altar, in the plateresque style, of elegant form, and adorned with beautiful statues; in the precincts are some excellent pictures.

Church of San Lorenzo; also once a mosque; fine altar; alto-relievos, with passages in the life of the saint, and in the centre his statue, terminating with a crucifix.

Church of Santa Lucia; note the high altar, containing a picture by Roelas, representing the martyrdom of the saint; also a statue of the Concepcion, and an effigy of Santa Lucia. The tower, which serves for a belfry, is of Moorish construction, and in a ruined state.

Church of La Magdalena, of the tenth century, contains some tolerable paintings.

Church of San Marcos; note its beautiful western façade, which has served as a model for several churches; the retablo of the Altar de Animas contains a painting by D. Martinez; the tower, rising to the left of the church, in imitation of the Giralda, is a fine monument of Arabian architecture.

Church of Santa Maria la Blanca, which, before the French invasion, possessed several of Murillo's paintings, still retains a Last Supper, called La Sagrada Cena; note the celebrated tabla of Luis de Vargas, called Señora de las Angustias.

Church of Santa Marina; note the disfigured Arabian tower; the retablo of its greater chapel, with a statue of the saint, full of nature and majesty; and in the same chapel the tomb of Pedro de Majéa, so well known for his various works, with a Latin epitaph of the celebrated Benito Arias Juntano; note also a fine picture of Santa Ana, and some statues by the celebrated sculptor, Pedro de Roldan.

Church of San Martin. In the side of the high altar are several paintings by Francisco Herrera the elder; and in one of the chapels is an excellent painting of the Descent, by Alonso Cano; besides four lateral pictures figuring the Ascension, the Resurrection, a San Lorenzo, and a San Vicente.

Church of San Miguel, of the Gothic order, and rebuilt in the reign of Don Pedro el Justiciero. The pictures are merely indifferent copies, and without interest. It contains the remains of the learned antiquary, Rodrigo Caro. In one of the capillas is a crucifix of natural size, the superb work of Montañes, which, for correctness of design and beauty of form is entitled to the highest eulogy.

Church of Omnium Sanctorum, whose towers pertain to the Saracenic period; it possesses but few works of merit; note, however, the six paintings by Francisco Varela.

Church of San Pedro; note the great retablo, of two styles of architecture; the six relievos referring to the life of the saint, whose fine statue is in the centre. In the chapel of San Pedro Ad Vincula, note a fine painting by Roelas, representing the Angel freeing the Apostles from prison. In different parts of the precinct are other pictures and tablas worthy of attention.

Church of Santiago; note the retablo of the great chapel, containing a fine painting of the celebrated Roman artist, Mateo Perez Alesio, representing the patron saint in the memorable battle of Clavijo. Near the altar may be seen the flag-stone which covers the remains of the excellent poet and learned historian, Gonzalo Argote de Molina.

Church of San Vicente, probably the most ancient (in portions) in Seville. According to some authors, it served as cathedral in the time of the Goths. In the chapel entitled Los Remedios is a plateresque retablo containing several fine pictures. In the Capilla del Santisimo is a painting alluding to the sacrament; and, among other well-executed pictures, a superb Ecce Homo of Morales.

Among the other churches are San Alberto, which contains some works well worthy of mention. In one of the retablos is the magnificent picture of Alonso Cano, representing La Calle de la Armagura—"the Via Dolorosa"—a work of perfect composition and wonderful colouring; note also the beautiful statue of Santa Ana, the work of the same author. The retablo has some tablas figuring the four Evangelists, the Coronation of the Virgin, and a priest saying mass, the work of Francisco Pacheco. On the side of the epistola is a beautiful picture; besides two statues by Cano, representing Santa Teresa and San Alberto. Below the choir, note a San Miguel, the sublime creation of Pacheco.

Convent of San Clemente, for its historic remembrances, one of the most ancient and noteworthy in Seville. The great retablo of the church belongs to the genero plateresco. In the presbytery are some paintings with passages of the life of the saint. *The epistola contains a retablo with eight pictures by Pacheco, representing the apostles and evangelists. In the principal niche is a marvellous statue* of San Juan Bautista in the desert, the work of Gaspar Nuñez Delgado. In the great capilla lie the remains of Doña Maria of Portugal, wife of Don Alonso XI., and his two brothers, who died at a very early age. The choir contains the tombs of the Infantas Doña Beatriz, daughter of Enrique II.; Doña Leonor and Doña Berenguela. Church of the Conception, near San Juan de la Palma. In one of the chapels is a fine statue by Cano, representing the Virgin and the infant Jesus.

Church of Las Dueñas; note the great retablo of the Corinthian order; the laterals, consecrated to San Juan Bautista and the Evangelito, contain some good statues and relievos.

Church of Santa Inéz, of the Gothic order, but completely disfigured. The great retablo contains the statue of the saint; and in the two other collaterals are that of Santa Clara, and a Conception by Montañez. This church contains the embalmed body of Doña Maria Coronel, wife of Don Juan de la Cerda, which is annually shown to the public on the 2nd of December, the anniversary of the death of this martyr.

Church of the Nuns of Madre de Dios. It contains some fine sculpture; and in the great chapel are some statues of merit, and some good basreliefs. Among these are a beautifully executed San Geronimo, and an admirably conceived Cena (supper). All these works are by Hernandez. In the same retablo are two good statues of Montañez, called Bautizo and Evangelista. The altars near the door contain also many fine sculptures.

Church of the Passion; note the pictures, the tablas, and a beautiful high relief in the centre of the great retablo.

Church of Santa Paula; note the Gothic portal, only equalled by that of the cathedral; note also the two fine retablos by Cano, and, in the retablo of Our Lady of the Rosary, six fine pictures by Francisco de Cabrian. The altar and the statues are the work of the celebrated sculptor and architect, Gaspar de Ribas. The church contains also the remains of its founders, the Constable of Portugal, Don Juan, and Doña Isabel Enriquez, descended from the kings of Castile, and the Marquis of Montemayor.

Church of the Hospital de los Venerables. It was built on the site of El Cerral (the court) de Doña Elvira, a sort of coliseum of the sixteenth

century, for the exhibition of the dramatic works of Juan de Cueva, Juan de Mallara, and other Spanish authors of that epoch, so renowned for their contributions to the national literature. The church formerly contained some fine paintings by Murillo and others; note on the high altar a painting by Valdez, representing San Fernando; and the fresco on the ceiling by the same artist.

La Cartuja, an ex-monastery, occupying a very picturesque and charming situation on the western bank of the Guadalquivir, and to the north of the Arrabal de Triana. It is now a pottery, carried on by the Marquis de Pickman, an Englishman. The chapel, however, has been preserved.

San Isidore de Campo, another ex-monastery, in the same state as when it was inhabited by its monks. It is picturesquely situated on a hill, surrounded by olive groves, to the east of the ruins of Italica.

Convent of San Gerónimo de Buena Vista, situated a quarter of a league north of the city, on the eastern bank of the river. Its architecture is of the Renaissance. The building is grand and severe. The principal court and the superb gallery which surrounds it are of two styles of architecture, the Doric and Ionic. The principal staircase is remarkable for its solidity, its construction, and its costliness. The building received the appellation of Buena Vista from the beautiful views from its towers and windows.

Santas Justina and Rufina, a Capuchin convent near the Puerta de Cordova.

Hospital de la Caridad, situated in El Postigo del Carbon y del Aceite, an alms-house, founded in 1578, and rebuilt by the Caballero Mañara, for the relief of the poor. In the two courts are spacious galleries, with many marble columns, and two groups of figures in marble, of Charity and Faith. The church has some fine **Paintings** by Murillo, Pedro Roldan, and Valdés Leal. Among the Murillos, are a San Juan, an Infant Saviour, Moses striking the Rock (La Sed), the Loaves and Fishes (Pan y Peces), and a San Juan de Dios; and an Exaltacion de la Cruz, by Valdés Leal. The high altar contains a Descent from the Cross, carved and painted by Roldan, considered by some to be his chef-d'œuvre.

Hospital de la Sangre (built in 1546), an immense building, with a beautiful façade, and having accommodation for 300 patients; note the portal, the fine chapel with medallions by Machuca, and some pictures by Zurbaran.

La Cuna, or the cradle, a foundling hospital in the Calle of the same name. The city contains also a great many other richly endowed hospitals.

College of San Telmo an immense building near the promenade called Las Delicias. It was founded by the son of Columbus, for a nautical college, and built in 1682.

Alcazar (Al-Kasr), a Royal Palace. It is the ancient palace of the Sultan Abderrahman, and though modernised and spoilt by the Christian kings, it still preserves much of its original beauty. In its present state, it is a compound of Gothic and Arabian architecture. Note the superb court, the Moorish doors and ceilings, the Patio de las Muñecas or of the Puppets, the Cuarto del Principe; Isabella's chapel; the rooms fronting the garden, and the gardens themselves, which are very beautiful. The Hall of Ambassadors is as fine as that of the Alhambra, of which it seems to be an imitation. The pavement is of marble, the ceiling is painted in blue and gold, and the panelling of the wainscots is formed of painted tiles. It also contains the Royal apartments; and its "Court of Lions" is considered by some to be the finest piece of Arabian architecture in Spain. In one of the rooms on the ground-floor are several statues, inscriptions, and other remains of antiquity, which have been found on the site of the ancient Italica. On the façade which looks to the north, in the great garden is the Puerta, called El Laberinto, so named from the great difficulty of exit, occasioned by the combination of the streets. In the interior of this garden, and behind the labyrinth, has been built a rustic house, which is called La Gruta (the grotto). There are several other reserved gardens, to which the public are not admitted. Pedro the Cruel bestowed great pains on the renovation and embellishment of the Alcazar. Many of its marble columns were brought from Valencia, and much of the delicate stucco embroidery was the work of the Moors of Granada. Apply to the Teniente de Alcaide (resident) for a permit, or fee the sentry.

La Casa de Pilatos, a magnificent Palace of the ancient dukes of Alcalá, in Seville, situated in the eastern part of the city. The principal façade is of the Corinthian order, with pilasters of white marble

the interior is fine, especially the staircase. The ceiling of the Hall, called Contaduria Alta, is painted in distemper by the celebrated Francisco Pacheco, and is one of his best works. The lower rooms of the palace are adorned in the Arabesque style, the walls covered with glazed tiles, and beautiful designs; the doors contain inscriptions worked in the wood, like those in the Alcazar. Hence you pass into a gallery of arches and columns, which serves as the entrance to a beautiful garden, surrounded with myrtles and orange-trees. In the other two galleries which correspond to the garden, are a Venus with a dolphin, many relics of fine statues, various pedestals and stones with inscriptions of much merit; the walls of the capilla are of exquisite workmanship. Proprietor, the Duke de Medina Celi, descended from the dukes of Alcala.

Consulado, or Casa Lonja de Mercadores (**Exchange**), a very fine building of the Tuscan order, situated to the south of the cathedral, and having the Alcazar to the east; it was designed by the celebrated Herrera, and built by his distinguished pupil Juan de Mingares, at the expense of the merchants of the city; it was commenced in 1585, in the reign of Philip II, but not finished till the year 1598. Its plan is entirely square, having four equal façades of 200 feet in length, in the style of architecture called Greco-Romano; it has three storeys; the height to the breastwork or parapet is only 73 feet; the exterior has 119 windows and doors, inclosed by a balustrade; it has two puertas or doors, one on the northern, the other on the western façade; the magnificent court, which is 72 feet square, and 58 in height, is surrounded with grand and spacious galleries. The columns, above which are the arches of the first storey, are of the Doric order, and those of the second, of the Ionic. In the first storey are various saloons and departments used by the tribunal of the Consulado. The principal staircase which leads to the second storey is broad and spacious, with three landing places, and is rich in the variety of marbles of which it is constructed: the second storey contains three magnificent saloons, of the length of the three façades which correspond to it, and in these are preserved, in magnificent mahogany shelves, all the *Documents* relating to the discovery and conquest of the Americas, by Columbus and Cortes, and also some of the papers of the archives of Simancas, relating to the very numerous subjects of those auriferous regions. This collection is called *Archivo de Indias*. Admission free. Another superb staircase conducts to the platforms, which are spacious and magnificent; and from which may be had charming views of the cathedral, the alcazar, and the vast plains of the Vega de Triana.

El Museo, in the ex-convento de la Merced, which was founded by Ferdinand, in 1249, and which is remarkable for its size and architecture. The Museo is of modern foundation, dating only from 1838, and was destined as a receptacle for all the pictures and books collected in the convents of the capital and other towns in the province, with the view to the formation of a principal library and gallery of paintings; it contains five saloons; the first occupies the ancient church (consisting only of a nave), the plan of which represents the figure of a Latin cross; the second was destined for the magnificent Silleria de Santa Maria de las Cuevas; the third and fourth contain, like the rest, a considerable number of paintings, by several authors; the fifth saloon contains the superb paintings of Murillo, which were formerly in the Convent of Capuchins. In the upper gallery of the northern court are a great number of **Paintings**, but of inferior merit to those in the saloons. With the exception, however, of the canvases of Murillo all are disposed without order; the Escuela Sevillana includes the following distinguished masters, viz., Murillo, Zurbaran, Roelas, Valdés Leal, Herrera, Cespedes, Cano, Castillo, Varela Perez, Gutierrez, Meneses, Tovar, El Mulato, and others. Considering the number of **works by Murillo**, especially those which he painted for the many convents of this city, this museo possesses very few.

Thirteen are to be found in the saloon which bears his name: they are San Leandro, San Buenaventura, both of natural size; Nacimiento (the nativity); San Felix de Cantalicio; San Tomás de Villanueva, giving alms to the poor; Santa Justa y Santa Rufina, sustaining the tower of the church; Vision de San Antonio; a Concepcion; a Concepcion of somewhat less size; Anunciacion de Nuestra Señora; St. Francis embracing the Saviour crucified, one of the finest pictures

in the Museo; St. John the Baptist (natural size) in the Desert; Virgin, surrounded by angels, weeping over the dead Christ, a striking picture, full of feeling and expression; San José, with the Infant Jesus held up over his right shoulder (natural size). Such are the principal obras maestras (chef d'œuvres) contained in the saloon which bears the name of Murillo. It contains, however, four more of his canvases, of less size, although not inferior in merit and value, representing San Feliz, San Antonio, La Virgen de Belen, and the one called *La Servilleta*, because painted on a dinner napkin, magnificent creations of the celebrated pupil of Velasquez. The salon of the church contains also some of Murillo's works, the most notable of which are a Concepcion, and two pictures of San Augustin; the works of Zurbaran (a pupil of Roelas) comprise his Apoteosis de Santo Tomás de Aquino, considered his master-piece; also La Coronacion de San José; an Eterno Padre, Dos Frailes (natural size), two Christs, a Nuestra Señora de las Cuevas, a San Hugo, a San Bruno in conference with Pope Urban, a Refectory of Dominicans, an Archbishop invested in pontificals, a Cardinal, and a Supreme Roman Pontiff.

The most notable production of Roelas is the Martiro de San Andres. The Museo contains other paintings attributed to Roelas, among which are a Concepcion, but the authenticity has been doubted. The works of Valdés are a Calvario (natural size), a Via Dolorosa, an Ascencion, a Concepcion, a San Gerónimo, a Cinco Santos, viz., San Antonio, Santa Catalina, San Andrés, San Anton, and San Sebastian; a Dos Frailes, and a Bautismo de San Gerónimo. The works of Francisco de Herrera the elder, comprise an Apoteosis de San Hermenegildo (his principal work), a colossal picture, and an Apoteosis de San Basilio. Those of Pablo de Cespedes, a Last Supper, and a Salvador. The works of Juan de Castillo comprise an Annunciacion, a Nacimiento, an Adoracion de los Reyes, a Visitacion, and above all, a Coronacion de Nuestra Señora. Alonso Cano and Juan de Farela (a disciple of Roelas) have each only one work: the former, an Animas (little noteworthy), the latter a Batala de Clavijo. The Museo contains also a *St. Peter* by Francisco *Pacheco. Among painters of* second rank figure the two brothers, Palanco and Bernabé de Ayala to whom is attributed an Apostolado. The Museo also contains some paintings by Andrés, Perez, Juan, Simon Gutierrez, Tovar, Francisco Meneses, and other painters who lived about the epoch of the decadence of the Seville School; there are also two pictures of the Artista Improvisado by Sebastian Gomez (better known as Mulato de Murillo); they are called La Vision de Santo Domingo, and El San José del Mulato In the Museo are also some works of the Italian School, by Francisco Frutet. They comprise a Calvario, a Via Dolorosa, a Descendimiento, a Virgen de Belen and a San Bernardo; there is likewise a marvellous picture of the Flemish School, representing El Juicio Finál, by Martin de Vos.

Seville has also many private **Galleries** of Pictures, some of which are very fine; among these are the Galeria del Señor D. Aniceto Bravo (considered by some the finest); Galeria de los Herederos del Señor D. Manuel Lopez Cepero; Galeria del Señor D. Pedro Garcia; Galeria del Señor D. José Saenz. All these galleries are of the Spanish school. There are also private collections of foreign art. In purchasing, great caution is required, as swindlers abound.

Biblioteca Colombina.—A most interesting collection of books and MSS., chiefly formed by the son of Christopher Columbus, about 30,000 vols. This library is but little known, and is certainly worthy the investigation of scholars. Admission free. Closed on holidays.

Public Buildings.—Fabrica de Tabacos (tobacco manufactory), an immense building, covering a quadrangle of 612 feet by 524, and enclosing twenty-eight courts; it was erected in 1757, at a cost of £370,000, and sometimes employs 6,000 hands, principally females.

A Roman Aqueduct of 400 arches, which still conveys water to the city from Alcalá.

La Aduana, or custom-house, built in 1792, with both façades of the Composite order; it is near the Postigo de Carbon.

Plaza de Toros, a bull-ring, capable of holding 14,000 spectators; it is situated near the Arenal gate.

El Quemadero, on the site of the burning pl of the Inquisition, in El Prado de San Seba

Between the years 1481 and 1808, besides those burned in effigy and imprisoned, nearly 35,000 persons are recorded to have been burnt alive by order of this infamous tribunal.

Casas Consistoriales y Capitularias, on the Plaza Mayor; note especially the staircase and the carved doors.

La Barbacana, the Barbican.

Universidad, containing nine colleges, founded in the sixteenth century. Its church contains paintings by Roelas, Alonso Cano, Pacheco, and Zurbaran. The Roelas include, among others, a Holy Family adored by St. Ignatius Martyr and St. Ignatius Loyola; a Nativity, and an Adoration of the Shepherds. There are also a St. John the Baptist, and a St. John the Evangelist, by Cano, and an Annunciacion by Pacheco; note also the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul by Montañes. The Library, 60,000 vols., and valuable MSS., with a good catalogue.

Atarazanas de Azogues, or warehouse, in which are stored the produce of the government quicksilver mines at Almaden.

Casa de Moneda, or old mint, now transferred to Madrid.

Torre del Oro, or Golden Tower, on the bank of the Guadalquivir, is not, as has generally been stated, octagonal, but consists rather of twelve sides. It has three storeys; the third storey served in ancient times as a faro, over which floated the Spanish banner on the anniversaries of a signal victory or solemn festivity. The staircase which leads to the three first floors is broad and commodious, and has arches. There was anciently a communication between this tower and the Alcazar. In 1827 it was proposed to reopen it, but it was never carried out. There are many conjectures concerning the name, some considering it to be of Roman construction, while others state it to be of the date of Don Pedro, and to have been the place in which the treasures of the crown were kept. According to others it was the depository of the chests of gold and silver brought from America. This is certain, that it anciently had its especial alcaid, and that it pertained to the Alcazar. It shines like gold in the sun.

Matadero, or Shambles, a fine building, paved with large Algeciras flags.

Alhondiga, or public Granary, a costly edifice, of Moorish origin, with a large court on the right side of which are ranges of piazzas.

The Audiencia, or High Court of Seville.

The Archiepiscopal Palace, commenced in 1664, whose façade forms an angle nearly opposite the Giralda. Many of the paintings and sculptures which it contained were carried off by Soult, who resided in it during the French occupation.

Cemetery of San Sebastian, which attracts a great many visitors between the last night of October and the 2nd of November, All Souls' Day.

Botanical Gardens, near Las Delicias.

La Feria, where there is a fair every Thursday, which is well worthy of a visit; it is situated near the Alameda de Hercules. A great Feria is held beyond the railway station about the middle of April, and visited by thousands from all parts.

Seville had fifteen Puertas or Gates, the names of which are as follow:—Puerta Real, Puerta de San Juan, Puerta de la Barqueta, Puerta de la Macarena, Puerta de Cordoba, Puerta del Sol, Puerta del Osario, Puerta de Carmona, Puerta de la Carne, Puerta Nueva de San Fernando, Puerta de Jerez, Postigo del Carbon, Postigo del Aceite, Puerta del Arenal, and Puerta de Triana. Some of these are Moorish, and date from the time of the Arab occupation, but most have been so much modernised that their character is quite altered.

Among the Houses most worthy of notice are those in the Calle de los Abades, the Calle de los Dueñas, the Calle Botica del Agua, the Calle de la Inquisicion Vieja, and La Juderia. *San Telmo*, the seat of the Duke of Montpensier, has a good front, and fine pictures.

El Paseo, a charming promenade and ride along the bank of the river, 1¼ mile long, terminating in the delightful garden of *Las Delicias*; the Alameda, a promenade near the Plaza del Duque; note the Roman pillars, statues of Hercules, Cæsar, &c., and the Calle del Duque.

The **Triana** suburb, beyond the river, is the gipsy quarter. Here was formerly the House of the Inquisition. In the vicinity is a Moorish dam, to prevent inundations. It is supposed to derive its name either from three antique arches which its gate once had, or from the Emperor Trajan. The houses are perhaps some of the most picturesque in Spain. Among the olive groves to the west of

it, is **Castilleja de la Cuesta,** where (No. 66 of the main street) Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico, died in 1547.

Macarena, the poorest and dirtiest quarter, should be visited for picturesque effects.

At No. 2, Plaza del Alfaro, is shown the cell in which Murillo died.

The ancient *Italica* is at the village of Santa Ponce, about a league to the west of the city. It was founded by Scipio Africanus, and is the birthplace of the emperors Hadrian and Trajan, and of Theodosius the Great. Here are to be seen the ruins of a Roman Amphitheatre, and other antiquities. Excavations have lately been made at the expense of the Spanish government. Large annual fairs are held both at Italica and Triana.

Cecilia Bohl de Faber, the authoress, who called herself "Fernan Caballero," died here, 1877, and had a sort of public funeral.

Seville can scarcely be seen in less than nine or ten days; a guide will save the tourist three or four days. Several good ones are to be met with, some of whom speak English. Visit the Olive farms. The open Dehesa stretches from here towards Xeres.

For **Books** on Seville, consult Glorias de Sevilla (1849), C. Santigosa, editor, Calle de La Sierpes, No. 81; Seville and its Vicinity, by F. H. Standish, London, 1840, octavo; and Davial's Guide, Seville, 1832.

Resident English and American Consuls.

English Church Service.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Steamer to Cadiz, down the river, from Torre del Oro.

Railway.—Rail to Cordova in about 5 hours; to Jerez and Cadiz in about 4½ hours. The station is close to the gate of San Fernando. A branch of 24 miles is open to **Alcalá-de-Guadaira (Stat.),** where the Seville bread is made, **Mairene, Viso (Stat.),** or Viso del Acor, **Alcaudete,** and **Carmona** (page 61). The rail to **Huelva,** 68 miles, passes by **San Lucar la Mayor,** or **de Barrameda** (population, 22,700), in a rich fruit country, called by the Arabs *Aljarafe,* or Garden of Hercules, **Camas, Benacazon, Escacena, La Palma** (a pretty spot on two streams), **San Juan del Puerto** (branch to **Zalamea,** page 111), **Niebla** (a decayed old Arab town), to **Huelva** (page 111).

Routes.—There are two roads to Badajoz; the one through Guillena, Ronquillo, Santa Olalla, Los Santos, Santa Marta, and Albuera; the other, by way of Algarrobo, Castillo, Rio Tinto Aracena, Segura de Leon, **Zafra (Stat.)** (page 37), Santa Marta, and Albuera.

Trains to **Utrera (Stat.),** where two branch lines to Moron and Osuna go off. Utrera (population 15,093) with Moorish walls, has a pilgrim church, Moorish alcazar, barracks, &c., and good salt springs. **Moron,** or Moron de la Frontera, on the branch rail towards Ronda, 12 miles from Utrera, has a population of 14,879, and produces good olive oil. The other line from Utrera passes Marchena to Osuna and La Roda (page 60), **Marchena** (population, 13,768) is on a branch of the Guadalquivir (branch to **Ecija,** page 61), **Osuna** (population, 17,211), which belongs to one of the great Spanish dukedoms, is the Roman *Urso,* and a military post, on a plain, where much esparto fibre is grown. It had a university, and possesses several churches and suppressed convents.

The rail from Utrera to Cadiz, 95 miles, goes past **Dos Hermanas, Utrera** (above), **Las Alcantarillas, Lebrija, Jerez** (branch to **San Lucar), Puerto Sta. Maria, Puerto Real, San Fernando,** to **Cadiz.**

LEBRIJA (Stat.)

Population, 12,864.

Hotels.—Fonda San Luis; Porada del Hospital; Buffet.

It is the ancient *Nebrissa-Veneria,* and is situated on an eminence on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, in a marshy district. Its manufactures comprise soap, pottery, and cloths, and it is celebrated for its oil.

Sights.—The parochial Church, part of which was formerly a mosque, with some carvings in the altar by Alonso Cano; note also the cloister, with a crucifix by Montañes. Belfry, copied from the Giralda at Seville. College. Ruined Moorish Castle, with a small chapel like a mosque. A Roman remains.

JEREZ (Stat.), or JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

Population (1887), 64,533.

Hotels.—Busch's Private Hotel; De Jerez. From Jerez we get the name for "Sherry," its staple produce.

Jerez is situated near the right bank of the Guadalete. The old part of the town has narrow and crooked streets, but the more modern part is well built. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient *Asti Regia*, near which spot Roderic, last monarch of the Visigoths, lost the battle that put a period to their dominion in Spain. Its manufactures comprise woollen cloths and leather, and it has numerous **Wine Stores** or bodegas. It exports from 5,500,000 to 7,000,000 gallons of sherry wine, about one half being exported to England. Some is 150 years old. The best is dear, very little drunk in Spain, and is almost looked upon as a liqueur. The best wines are those called Moscadel, Pedro Jimenez, and Paxarete. Jerez is denominated Jerez de la Frontera, in contradistinction to Jerez de los Caballeros, in Estremadura. There are several conjectures as to the meaning of the name Jerez. It was called by the Moors, *Sherish Filistin*. It is most probably derived from Cæris, the abbreviation by the Moors of Asidona Cæsaris. Some shooting is to be had in the neighbourhood.

Sights.—Moorish Alcazar, near the Alameda or public walk. La Colegiata. The churches of San Miguel, Santiago, and San Dionisio, a fine sample of Moorish-Gothic. La Cartuja, a Carthusian monastery, situated about 2 miles from the town. The chief bodegas, or wine stores, are those of Domecq, Gordon, Ysasi, Remates, Garvey, Gonsalez, Cosens, Mackenzie, &c.

Conveyances.—Rail to Cadiz in about 1¼ hour; to Seville in 2¼ hours and 3¼ hours. To **San Lucar (Stat.)** by branch line (*viâ* **Las Tablas**), 1 hour; a port in the mouth of the Guadalquivir, on the Bay of Cadiz, once noted for adventurers of the Picaresque, or roguish class, as described in Mendoza's "Lazarillo de Tormes." Coaches to *Arcos*, a picturesque town on the *Guadalete (i.e., the river of Lethe or Death)*, with a fine church. *Steamers to Puerto de St. Maria.*

Puerto de Sta. Maria (Stat.) or **Port St. Mary's**, formerly a Greek and Moorish port, at the mouth of the Guadalete (a suspension bridge), on the opposite side of the Bay from Cadiz, 7 miles from Cadiz by sea, but 21 by land, round to the Isthmus of Leon. Population, 22,122. It has numerous bodegas or wine stores, and a noted breed of bulls for fighting. *Inn.*—Vista Alegra. At **Rota**, the Tent wine for sacramental use is grown.

Puerto Real (Stat.), the ancient *Portus Gaditanus*, where a branch goes off to **Trocadero**, on a point facing Cadiz, which the French occupied 1823, now the site of the Spanish Transatlantic Co.'s docks.

San Fernando (Stat.), near the Naval yard, San Carlos Hospital, and Carracas Dockyard and Arsenal. Population, 26,836.

CADIZ (Stat.)

Population (1887), 62,531.

Hotels.—Hotel de Paris; de America; de Cadiz; Fonda de las Cuatro Naciones. Very many Casas de Pupilos (Boarding Houses). Casino.

Baths in the Plaza de Mina, near the Correos (Post Office); sea-bathing establishments on the Alameda and the Muelle.

Shops.—The best shops for fans, mantillas, gloves (for which Cadiz is celebrated), perfumery, and confectionery, are in the Calle Ancha, which leads from the Plaza San Antonio to the theatre.

Casino.—On the Plaza San Antonio, where strangers are introduced without difficulty. Here the principal Spanish, French, and English journals are taken in.

Large hackney carriages, by the hour, 20 reals; smaller, 15 reals. Second hour, 15 reals and 10 reals.

Fare of boats to steamers, 4 reals each person.

Head Post Office: Calle Enrique. Telegraph, at the Custom House.

Cadiz, the Phœnician Gaddir, *Gades* of the ancients, stands at the extremity of a peninsula of the Isle of Leon, the small isthmus of which forms an immense *Bay;* being elevated, and built of white stone, it has a beautiful appearance from the sea. The entrance is commanded by three Forts, called Santa Catalina, St. Sebastian, and Matagorda. On the other sides it is surrounded by sand banks,

sunken reefs, and a precipitous beach. On the land side, the only access is by a long belt of land, in some places not more than 200 yards wide and bristling with cannon. The city is surrounded

imports are staves and tobacco, from America; hides, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, dyewoods, sugar, and other colonial produce, from Cuba, Puerto
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England.

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Facilitad Medica
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mandad de Caridad, in the church of the Military Hospital, a society established for rendering religious offices, &c., to culprits, and conducting them to the place of burial.

El Museo, containing some pictures by Zurbaran, Tobar, and L. Giordano.

Medical school, and several superior schools, all in connection with the Seville University.

Several private collections of pictures, shells, botanical specimens, and arms.

Casa de Espositos, founded in 1621, in the Calle de Cuna. Aduana, an immense building. Government cigar factory.

Two Theatres, in one of which, El Principal, operas are performed during the winter.

Artillery barracks; *Arsenal* at S.Fernando; naval college; new prison; school of commerce (Escuela de Commercio), Plaza de Toros; Torre de la Vigia, or of the look-out, worth ascending. San Sebastian, a fort and light-house, 172 feet in height.

La Calle Ancha, a very handsome street. Puerta del Mar, containing the fish markets, where every variety of fish may be seen.

Charming Alameda, a public promenade, with fountains and trees. Ramparts surrounding the city for four miles, affording agreeable promenades, commanding fine views of the bay and country beyond, and much frequented. Las Delicias, a winter resort, and La Muralla del Mar, a summer promenade.

Railway station, outside the town.

Resident English Consul; English Church Service at the Consulate.

For works on Cadiz, consult Manuel de la Provincia, by Igartuburu, Cadiz, 4to, 1847; and Cadiz Phenicia, Mondejar, 3 volumes, Madrid 1805, 8vo.

Conveyances.—Rail to Jerez, Seville, and Cordova.

Steamers.—To Huelva, Seville, Gibraltar, Malaga, Alicante, Barcelona, and Marseilles; also to Lisbon, Vigo, and St. Nazaire. The average passage from Cadiz to London, stoppages included, is about seven days. The voyage from Cadiz to Lisbon takes between 30 and 35 hours.

Passengers arriving at Cadiz, disembark in the bay, and boats convey them to the shore; four reals each person, and three reals each package. All baggage is examined at the Custom-House on entering Cadiz.

A steamer ascends the Guadalquivir every second morning, and reaches Seville in about 7 or 8 hours. The site of *Tarshish*, *Tharsis*, or *Tartessus*, is placed somewhere near the mouth of this river (anct. *Bætis*); from which the Phœnicians exported the mineral produce of the south of Spain.

Excursions.—The land route to Gibraltar is by Chiclana, Venta de Vejer, Venta de Ojen, and Los Barrios; or by Chiclana, Venta de Vejer, Tarifa, and Algeciras. Excursions are made to Ronda; also to *Chiclana* and its sulphur springs (12 miles south-east of Cadiz, population 11,627), where the inhabitants of Cadiz have numerous country houses. In the vicinity of Chiclana is an ancient Moorish Castle. At the old Arab town of *Medina Sidonia* Roderick the Goth was defeated by Tarik, A.D. 711. Rail or steamer to Puerto de Sta. Maria (19 m.): rail to San Fernando (good observatory); steamer to Huelva, a pleasant trip.

About 30 miles south-east of Cadiz is **Cape Trafalgar**, a low headland terminating in two points. Off this Cape, on the 21st October, 1805, was fought the memorable battle in which the English, under Lord Nelson, gained a complete victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, and in which Nelson was killed. The name is sounded Trafalgar' by Spanish sailors, whom Byron followed in his "Childe Harold." *Taraf-al-Ghar* means Cape of the cave.

Positive intelligence having been received in London that the French and Spanish squadrons were equipping themselves for another excursion, Nelson, on the 15th September, 1805, left England for the last time, animated with the most determined resolution, and carrying his flag on board the Victory, of 100 guns. Apprehending that the enemy might be deterred from putting their design into execution, if the amount of force under his command became known to them, Nelson stationed the main body of his fleet behind Cape St. Mary, and only posted a smaller detachment in sight of Cadiz. Several manœuvres were subsequently practised to deceive the enemy, and on the 19th October they sailed from Cadiz, to every appearance confident that only an inferior force was opposed to their passage. On Monday, the 21st, the two fleets came in sight at a distance of about six

leagues from Cape Trafalgar. The British had twenty-seven, the French eighteen, the Spaniards fifteen ships.

To save the delay of forming a regular line, Nelson ordered his fleet to bear up in two columns, of which he led the weather side in person, and appointed Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, to head the lee. The combined armament drew themselves closely up into the figure of a crescent, and awaited the attack with steady composure. The action became general at twelve o'clock, when almost every ship throughout the lines was engaged muzzle to muzzle. The enemy displayed great vigour, and the conflict raged for some time with severity; but the fury of the assault was irresistible. By three o'clock they began to strike their colours, and the order of their array was completely broken. The result was, one ship of sixty-four guns, and nineteen sail were left in our possession, amongst which were three first-rate ships, with their three flag officers on board. The fate of Nelson remains to be recorded. About the middle of the battle the Victory fell aboard the Redoubtable, and a great struggle took place. The superiority of the British ship was, however, evident; the crew of her adversary were swept away from their decks; and she was at the last extremity of resistance, when a musket ball from the mizen top struck Nelson in the left shoulder; he fell on the instant, and was quickly removed to the cockpit. When the surgeon approached, he complained of acute pain in the back, and frequently declared that the bone was shot through. His extremities soon became cold; he lost all sense of bodily motion, and confessed that death was fast approaching. In the course of an hour his pulse grew indistinct, and his forehead became cold. To the last moment his faculties were undepressed, and the energy of his mind remained conspicuous. To every cheer given by his crew he listened with lively interest, and earnestly enquired after the state of the battle, and the number of captures. When told that only twelve ships could be counted with their colours down, he expressed surprise, and affirmed that, by his own calculation, at least twenty ought to be seized, a conjecture which was ultimately realised. Far from expressing any concern at his fall, he declared the day to be the happiest of his life, and rejoiced greatly when assured that his anticipations of a decisive victory were fulfilled. As his excitement subsided, he said he could have wished to have survived a little longer, and seen the fleet safe; but as that was impossible, he gave God thanks that he had outlived the victory, and done his duty to his country. He lingered on for about two hours, and expired without a struggle at five o'clock.

ROUTE 11.

Granada to Murcia, through Diezma, Guadix, Baza, Cullar, Velez Rubio, Lorca, and Lebrilla.

The road to Guadix passes Huetor, Molinillo, and Diezma.

The distance from Granada to Guadix is about 34 miles; and may be ridden in from 14 to 15 hours. The road is mountainous, and a great part of it is very picturesque. The ride to **Huetor** takes about two hours. It lies seven miles east-north-east of Granada, has a decent posada, a church, a Casa de Ayuntamiento (town hall), a prison, several flour and oil mills, and a population of 813.

The road, after passing through magnificent defiles, descends to Molinillo and Diezma, which is about 16 miles from Huetor.

From Diezma to Guadix is about 12 miles.

GUADIX.

Population, 11,787.

Hotels.—Fonda del Sol; besides several posadas.

Guadix, which is the ancient *Acci*, is situated on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, on the left bank of the river of the same name, signifying "river of life," from the Arabic *wadi-al-'ayah*. The place is of ancient origin, having been founded, according to some authors, by the Phœnicians. It was the principal seat of *Bastitania*. The Romans, who re-peopled it, conceded to it the privileges of a colony, and it was rebuilt by the Moors. It is surrounded by ancient walls and mulberry plantations. The houses are badly built, and the streets narrow and ill paved. The Plaza de la Constitucion is a rectangular parallelogram, 120 yards long by 60 broad. It is of the Corinthian order, and is supported by arches, under which is a paseo, or public walk.

The manufactures comprise hempen goods, saltpetre, earthenware, and hats. It has also a trade in wool, cotton, silk, flax, corn, and liqueurs, [illegible]

weekly markets, and a well attended fair, which lasts eight weeks. There is interest for the geologist in the environs. The mineral baths of Graena are about 3 miles distant.

Sights.—Cathedral: partly Doric, partly Corinthian; note the choir and the pulpit. It was begun in 1710, and finished in 1796, at an expense of 10,500,000 reals. It occupies the site of a considerable mosque. There are four parish churches, one with three naves, a fine portal, and a tower. There are likewise two nunneries, viz.: Santa Clara and La Concepcion; four suppressed monasteries, one of the order of Santo Domingo, another of that of San Augustin, and the two remaining ones of the order of San Francisco.

The other objects worthy of note are a Moorish castle called La Alcazaba, finely situated on a height, but nearly in ruins. It was repaired during the War of Independence, and is now the public cemetery. A good Casa Consistorial, where the Ayuntamiento holds its sessions; an indifferent prison situated, as well as the Casa de Ayuntamiento, in the Plaza de la Constitucion; a hospital, occupying the buildings of the Jesuit college; an Ecclesiastical seminary for latin grammar, philosophy and theology; a Sociedad Económica; four primary schools; a hospicio established by Carlos IV. in 1803; an episcopal palace; and seven public fountains, having their sources at a short distance from the town.

From Guadix there is a road to Almeria, 54 miles, through Ocaña, and rail, 62 miles.

The road from Guadix to Murcia runs past Venta de Gor, Venta de Baul, Baza, Cullar, Chirivel, Velez Rubio, Lorca, Totana, and Lebrilla. The distance is about 37 leagues. A diligence runs from Lorca to Murcia.

The road to Baza is somewhat hilly, and of a wild character.

BAZA (Stat.)

(Population, 12,992) is situated in a plain at the foot of the Sierra of the same name, near the rivulet Guadalquiton. It derived its ancient name, *Basti*, from a part of the Sierra in which the Guadalquivir has its source. It streets are crooked and narrow. Its manufactures comprise linen fabrics, hats, earthenware, and gypsum. It has an annual fair in September, and is celebrated for its red wines, and for its beautiful women. In the environs, mules, sheep, and cattle are reared.

It is renowned in early Spanish history, more especially in the history of Granada. It was taken by the Spaniards from the Moors in 1489, after a siege of nearly seven months; and here on the 3rd November, 1810, the Spaniards, under Blake and Freire, were defeated by the French, under Sebastiani. In the first attack of the Spaniards the French were routed, and abandoning their positions, fell back upon Baza. Their cavalry however made a dexterous movement, in order to surround the Spaniards who were advancing; upon this, Freire made a retrograde movement, whereupon the French made an impetuous charge with a thousand horsemen and routed the third Spanish division commanded by Sanz, who lost two standards and five pieces of artillery. The division commanded by Ello was alone able to protect the retiring Spaniards.

Sights.—The town has three Plazas, a Collegiate and two other churches, Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), a college, four schools, hospital, civil and ecclesiastical prisons, several public fountains, and some fine gardens and paseos or promenades.

Railway to **Lorca** (next page).

The distance from Baza to Cullar is about 14 miles. The road is in a bad state; several watercourses have to be forded.

CULLAR DE BAZA

(Population, 7,417) is situated in a plain near the summit of the Sierra of the same name, which separates the waters of the Guadalquivir and the Segura. The place is of Moorish origin. It contains 600 houses, besides many caves in which the inhabitants dwell. It has its Plaza or square, and, in the centre of the town, a torreon or round tower, anciently a fortress; a parish church called Nuestra Señora de la Annunciacion; four hermitages in the town dedicated to San Agustin, San José, San Antonio, and Angel de la Guarda, and five in the aldeas or hamlet, named Vertientes, Barrio-Nuevo, El Margen, Martian, and Poso-Iglesias; a Casa Consistorial, a prison, a cemetery, and three fountains. It has a large manufactory of saltpetre. The vicinity produces grain, fruits, and vegetables; and an annual cattle fair is held here in the month of August. From here the country is extremely picturesque and interesting.

The distance from Cullar to **Chirivel** is 14 miles, and 10½ miles more by a rocky road to

Velez Rubio (Posada del Rosario), situated at the foot of a gentle eminence in a pleasant valley. It has four Squares, called Plaza de los Constitucion, Plaza de Fatin, Plaza del Capitan Martin Garcia, and Plaza de la Ximenez. There are some handsome houses, a well-built prison, a Casa Consistorial, an ancient Convent of Franciscan monks, and another which now serves as the grange to the palace of the Marques of Villafranca, a fine hospital, and a philological college, established in 1838 (having four professorships), and incorporated in the University of Granada.

The Church of Nuestra Señora de Encarnacion, built in 1753, upon the ruins of an ancient temple, which dated from the conquest of the Moors, in 1488, and destroyed on the 4th March, 1751, by a terrific earthquake. It is a substantial edifice of brick and stone; the exterior is elegant, the portal is wholly of hewn stone, very lofty, composed of several columns, statues, and cornices, crowned by a gilt cross, supported by two figures of angels, with a medallion of demi-relief of some merit, in which is represented the mystery of the Annunciation; and underneath the puerta are the arms of the House of Velez. Two elevated towers form the corners, which terminate with beautiful capitals, surrounded with broad corridors, whence there is a good view of the town and the puerta. Near the walls are three handsome fountains.

The road from Velez Rubio to Lorca passes the defile of Lumbreras. Distance: about 28 miles.

LORCA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 52,935.

Inn.—Fonda de San Vicente.

Lorca the ancient *Eliocroca*, is situated in an uneven tract, on the banks of the Sangonera. It is said to have been founded by the Phocian Greeks; to have been subsequently ruled over and enlarged by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, and in the time of the Goths was the episcopal see. It is irregularly built and dull, but the streets are clean, and there are some good houses, and an old plaza. Its manufactures comprise linen cloths, thread, and saltpetre; and it has a large annual fair, beginning on the 8th, and terminating *on the 23rd September*.

Sights.—A Collegiate church, partly Gothic, partly Composite, containing some relics: the Gothic church of Santa Maria; the modern Church of Santiago; and the Churches of San Mateo, San Cristobal, San Pedro, San Juan, and San Clemente. Two nunneries, Las Mercedes, and Santa Ana y Magdalena. Episcopal Palace. A college. Two hospitals. Casa Consistorial. An old castle, once considered the key of Murcia. Some Roman antiquities, including a pillar with an inscription. Four public fountains; and some pleasant Alamedas or public walks.

Conveyances.—Lorca is connected with **Murcia** (page 113) by a line running through **Totana** (below), **Alhama de Murcia** (next page), and **Librilla** to **Alcantarilla**, where it joins the main line from Madrid *viâ* **Chinchilla** (for Alicante), and **Murcia** to **Cartagena, &c.**, (Route 13). A direct line to Cartagena is projected.

From Lorca a line runs through **Almendricos** to **Aguilas**, a small port, of abont 9,000 people, on the Mediterranean, and to **Baza** (page 74).

From Almendricos junction another line passing through **Huercal** runs to **Zurgena** a town of 13,000 inhabitants on the Almanzor.

These lines will probably be continued to Almeria. Their immediate development is owing to the opening up of the mines in the district.

Distance: Lorca lies 29 miles west-south-west of Murcia.

The distance from Lorca to Totana is 14 miles. The route is dull and uninteresting.

TOTANA (Stat.)

(Population, 9,648) lies 10 miles north-east of Lorca; and 27 miles south-west of Murcia, on the brow of the Sierras which surround that of España, and is of ancient foundation. It is divided by a rambla or sandy space, running from east to west, the southern part being called Barrio de Sevilla, the northern, Barrio de Triana. The place has been reduced to its present size by wars and epidemic diseases. It consists of ill-built and irregular houses, and dirty and ill-paved streets. The Plaza de la Constitucion contains some good houses.

The parish Church, which is situated in the centre of the town, is a solid edifice of the Tuscan order, with three naves. Its tower is of brick, and squared, and terminates in turrets. The chan-

called de la Concepcion was anciently the parish church; that of San Buenaventura belonged to the community of bare-footed Franciscans. There are also the Churches of San José and San Roque. The Casa Consistorial is of solid construction. There are several schools, and a cemetery. In the Barrio is a pretty fountain of jasper, with eighteen satyrs. In the Triana is another fountain. There are eight potteries, which produce a great deal of fine earthenware; and some looms for linens, and a stuff made of wool and silk called tocas. About 6 miles further on is **Alhama de Murcia (Stat.)**, see preceding page. Population: 5,000, with mineral springs, efficacious in rheumatism, and known to the Romans.

The distance to **Lebrilla (Stat.)** by road is 5 miles, and 14 miles further to **Murcia (Stat.)**; for which see Coast Tour, Route 18.

ROUTE 12.

Madrid to Avila and Medina del Campo for Zamora, Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo, Coimbra, and Oporto.

Madrid to Avila and Medina del Campo (see Route 1, reversing the order).

At **Medina del Campo** (page 35) a line 56 miles long runs off to **Zamora**, a place of considerable interest, from which the tourist can reach the baths of **Ledesma** (see page 77), which can also be visited from Salamanca.

ZAMORA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 14,137.

Hotels.—Posada de la Morera, on the Plaza del Carbon. Two or three other decent Inns; one on the Plaza Santa Lucia.

A good buffet.

Omnibus from the station to the centre of the town, not quite a mile distant.

It is situated for the most part under a gentle eminence, near the margin of the Duero, over which it has a fine bridge. It is nearly surrounded by a wall of hewn stone, and of irregular figure, from the many angles and corners which it forms. *The wall is not thick, but parts of it are very ancient.*

Beside eighty-five streets, a plaza, and thirty plazuelas, there are five arrabales or suburbs, named San Lazaro, Espiritu Santo, Olivares, Cabañales, and San Frontis. The principal street in the city is that of Santa Clara; the next in importance are those called San Torcuato, Costanilla, and Balborraz. This very old city was from early times an object of contention, as its position and importance made it the key of an extensive district, the old kingdom of Leon. It is the ancient *Ocellodurum*, and is said to have been founded by Jews, B.C. 590. It subsequently came under the dominion of the Moors, but was recovered from them by Alonso, the Catholic, in 748. Nearly destroyed and abandoned, it was re-peopled in 904 by Alonso III. of Leon, when it was known by the name of Sentica. It was retaken and destroyed by Al Mansur in the tenth century, and was rebuilt by Ferdinand I., who, in 1065, gave it to his daughter Urraca. Those who are curious respecting the history of the city in the time of Don Sancho should read the well-known Romancero del Cid.

It has manufactures of blankets, serges, hats, tanned leather, liqueurs, dyes, and gunpowder, and there is some commerce.

Its great fair is important both for its duration and its articles of traffic. It is called Botigero, because, according to tradition, it commenced by selling *botijos*, or earthen jars or *cachárros* of the country. With regard to the name, Lamartinière says it was anciently called *Sentica*, which the Moors, on becoming masters, changed to Zamora, or Medinato Zamorati, "the town of turquoises," because most of the neighbouring rocks have mines which produce turquoises. Ford says "it is said to be derived from the Moorish *Samurâh*, a city of turquoises, which it does not signify, and of which it possesses none."

That the name is of Moorish origin seems probable, inasmuch as there is or was a very ancient place in Barbary of the same name. *Zumar* in Arabic signifies crowds of people, troops, families; but the name of the place in modern Arabic is written *Semūrah*, and may be derived from *Madinat-al-Samūrat*, "the town of thorny bushes."

Sights.—Byzantine Cathedral, 11th Century; note the tower, the Saxon arches, the dome, the

superb rose windows; the high altar, with its marble pillars; the fine retablo; the choir, surrounded by a wainscot of walnut, representing above each stall the patriarchs, the apostles, and the evangelists, with sacred inscriptions; note also, in one of the chapels a St. Paul, and a mummy in a perfect state of preservation, which was found in the convent of Moreruela, and is supposed to be the body of the unknown founder of the convent. Observe also the tombs of Bishops Bernard and Perez, and of Alvaro Romero, and the modern cloisters.

Among the twenty-three parochial Churches, that called De la Magdalena is well worthy of a visit. It is partly Moorish, partly Gothic, and is said to be of the twelfth century. It formerly belonged to the Templars; note especially the fine portal; the rose window; the altar mayor, and the ancient tombs. The oldest church is S. Pedro y S. Ildefenso.

A Hospital for men, in the centre of the city, one of its best edifices; it was founded on 10th February, 1629, and is capable of accommodating 300 poor people; there is also one for women nearly as capacious, but not so fine a building as the other.

Palace of Doña Urraca (near the Puerta de la Feria), where Bellido Dolfos took refuge after he had accomplished the assassination of Sancho II.

Prison, a solid modern building both commodious and capacious, but possessing no architectural beauty.

Casa de Hacienda, or of the Exchequer, a capacious building, in the most central part of the city, in a small square, by some called Plazuela de la Yerba, a name which has its anecdote.

Seminario Conciliar, formerly a convent of the "Company of Jesus," a fine building; all its façades are of hewn stone, and it commands beautiful views to the south-east.

Episcopal palace, ten nunneries, barracks, a public granary, Casa del Cid, near the episcopal palace, and the Puerta del Obispo. Castle, or rather citadel of the third class, in the extreme south-west of the city. It is garrisoned by a company of artillery. The powder magazine is in the most elevated part of the principal tower; the entrance to the fortress is facilitated by a raised bridge, and it has a glacis and a semicircular moat, on the former of which 2,000 foot soldiers can be manœuvred.

A good Town Hall, and a powder magazine outside the city.

In the neighbourhood some geological and botanical excursions may be made.

Promenades: San Martin de Arriba and San Martin de Abajo.

Conveyances.—Madrid is reached by rail, *via* Medina, Avila, and Escorial. Rail to Medina del Campo. Time 3 hours.

A line is projected from Zamora to Astorga.

Diligences to Alcañices (near the Portuguese frontier), Bermillo de Sáyago, La Bóveda de Toro, and Rionegro del Puente (on the road to Orense).

The road from Zamora to Ledesma passes San Marcial, Peña Osenda, Asmenal, and Calzada Six hours of mountain travelling.

LEDESMA (the ancient *Bletissa*).

Population, 3,070.

Hotel.—A Posada.

A walled town, picturesquely situated upon a rock on the left bank of the river Tormes, which is here crossed by a fine old bridge on Roman foundation. It was taken from the Arabs by Alonso the Catholic, third king of the Asturias, and successor of Don Favila, in the year 739. The present town was founded in 1196 by King Ferdinand, of Leon, who gave it its present name. It has seven gates, the principal of which are San Pedro and de Herreros.

It has a Plaza and eight Plazuelas; that of the fortress is one of the most frequented and most picturesque of the town, being situated in the centre of an alameda or public walk. The houses of the interior of the town are of two storeys. There are six small suburbs. The climate is very salubrious.

Sights.—A Hospital with fine façade and windows. It has capacious saloons and a large granary with three great naves. It was destroyed in the time of the French, and has been since rebuilt.

Church of Santa Maria in the centre of the town. The roof of the capilla mayor is of great artistic merit, and is of the figure of a shell. The tower is raised over an arch, which serves as a passage or entrance to the Plaza connected with the houses. Church of Santa Elena, in the suburbs. Nunnery of Benedictines, outside the walls; a monastery in ruins, two extramural hermitages; cemetery.

Bridge of five arches over the Tormes; the middle arch is very fine, it is 180 feet in length, 8 in breadth, and 25 yards in height; several fountains; some antiquities outside the Puerta de los Toros; curious old walls.

Sulphur *Baths*, much frequented, about 2 leagues from the town, on the Tormes; season from the beginning of June to the end of September. These baths were well known to and much used by the Moors, who built part of the present erection.]

Rail from **Medina del Campo** to **Salamanca**, 47½ miles (see page 80).

SALAMANCA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 22,199.

Hotels.—Fonda del Comercio; Fonda Burgalesa. Several good Casas de Pupilos, and private lodging-houses.

The city, the capital of a province in Leon, is situated on three rocky heights in the middle of a kind of horse-shoe, on the right bank of the river Tormes, which is here crossed by a fine Bridge (on the foundation of a Roman one) of twenty-seven arches. There are three other bridges, that of Maria Salud being the best. In the *Sierra de Gredos*, a wild region said to be haunted by monsters, the cabra montes or ibex is still hunted.

It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, the river washing part of its walls. A great part of the city within the walls is in a ruinous state. The houses are mostly old-fashioned but commodious. Some of the palaces and private residences are distinguished for their size, solidity, and elegance. It was celebrated in the time of Carthage, and was taken by Hannibal B.C. 222. Its ancient name was *Elmantica*, which some derive from Elman, god of war among the Iberians. In latter times the name was changed to *Salamantica*, probably formed from Sal-Elmantica. Under the Romans it was a municipium, and was the 9th military station between Saragossa and Merida on the road called *Via Lata*, a part of which exists to the present day in a good state of preservation; and here have been discovered from time to time bits of Roman mosaic and also pieces of moresque work. It was ravaged by the Moors, but re-conquered in 1095.

In the War of Independence it was attacked *by the French, and on the 22nd of June, 1812, it made an honourable capitulation, after a blockade* or *Siege* of 11 days. Finally on the 22nd of July, 1812, was fought the famous Battle between the French, under Marmont and Clusel, and the English and Portuguese, under Wellington, when the latter obtained a complete victory. The battle was fought on the heights of **Arapiles**, about 4 miles south-east of the city.

Several councils have been held here, in one of which the suppression of the Templars was discussed. Here also Alonso el Casto convoked a Cortes, as also did Juan II. in 1430. It is the birthplace of the lyric poet, Luis de Leon, who is buried in the Agostinos Calzados; and Quintana and Melendez were among the recent members of the university. From its venerable appearance it was anciently called by the Spaniards Little Rome *(Roma la Chica)*.

The manufactures comprise leather, woollen cloths, excellent blankets, hats, shoes, coarse earthenware, glue, and starch. It has also a trade in dressed leather, barley, wheat, and vetches, and there are several flour mills. The climate is cold.

University.—The University (the Oxford of Spain) is one of the most ancient, and was at one time one of the most celebrated in Europe. It was founded about the close of the 12th century, by Alfonso IX., of Leon, and was afterwards, in 1239, extended by Alfonso X., surnamed "El Sabio" (the learned), so celebrated for the progress which astronomy made under his auspices, and who incorporated with it the University of Palencia. It soon rose into importance, and its professors became eminent in Europe by their acquaintance with the Arabian writers on medicine and philosophy, and through them with the writings of the Greeks. In the fourteenth century it was resorted to from all parts of Europe, the students numbering as many as 14,000. In the sixteenth century its fame began to decline, and in 1846 it was only attended by some 400 students. The number on the occasion of the last census was only 370. The University consists of two edifices, called greater and lesser schools, begun in 1415, and finished in 1433, down to which time the schools were kept in the old cathedral cloisters. The University Library contains 60,000 volumes. Its façade is a superb specimen of architecture. The cloisters are fine, having graceful arches and elaborate mouldings.

Salamanca formerly contained twenty-one colleges; at present there remain only four major colleges, called El Colegio Viejo (San Bartolomé), Colegio del Rey (King's College), Colegio del Arzobispo, and Cuenca, all of which are worthy of a visit. San Bartolomé, or El Viejo Colegio (the old college), was founded in 1410, but renovated (*i.e.* spoilt) in 1760; it is a classic edifice with a fine Ionic portico of four columns. El Colegio del Arzobispo, or Colegio Mayor de Santiago, was founded in 1522 by Alonzo de Fonseca, archbishop of Toledo; the three great architects Pedro de Ibarra, Alonso de Covarrubias, and Berruguete being simultaneously employed in its erection. It is a colossal and superb edifice and is in pretty good preservation; note especially the fine façade, with its double gallery of fluted pillars; it has a beautiful chapel with sculptures on its high altar, by Michael Angelo and Berruguete; it also contains some tolerable paintings; the building is now occupied partly by Irish students and partly as a military hospital. El Colegio del Rey (King's College) was commenced in 1625; its quadrangle is Doric; it has been partially restored from the ruinous state in which it was left by the French, and is now converted into infantry barracks. Cuenca College was founded in 1506; it was formerly a superb edifice, but is now in ruins.

The new **Cathedral**, begun by Juan Gil de Hontañon, in 1513, but not finished till 1734; it is 178 feet in length and 181 feet in width, the height at the nave is 181 feet; it is a magnificent building, in a style partly Gothic and partly Italian; the portal is richly ornamented; the building has three aisles; the roof, which is supported by elegant columns, is adorned with gilded rosettes; the decorations of the interior are superb. It is ornamented with exquisite oak carvings and marble sculptures; among the latter, those most worthy of notice are the Adoration of the Sages, which is placed in bold relief over the principal gate, and the entrance of the Saviour into Jerusalem over another gate. The cathedral contains some good pictures, by Blas de Navarrete, surnamed El Mudo (the dumb), Gaspar Becerra, and Juan de Juanes; note the cupola (cimborio), the Capilla de San Antonio, containing pictures, by Zurbaran and the Capilla del Presidente, with some paintings by Luis Morales; note also the relics in the oratorio, the pieza or vestry, and the tomb of the founder.

The old Cathedral, erected 1102, is near the new Cathedral, and now in a state of decay; it is in the Byzantine style, and contains many interesting monuments; note the fine old retablos, the tombs, the Moorish ceiling in one of the chapels, the pictures of Gallejos in the Capilla de San Antonio, the cloister, and one of the Capillas in which mass is still said according to the Musarabic ritual; inspect also the fine library and ascend the tower, from which a fine view may be had.

Church of San Marcos, a bold edifice. Church of Santa Maria, with three naves; it is considered to be of the year 1173, and is much in the style of the old Cathedral, but with some modern additions. Church of San Nicolas, beyond the walls, said to be of the first century of the city. There are also upwards of twenty other parish churches, few of which however possess any architectural beauty.

San Esteban, a Dominican Convent; note the magnificent façade, the beautiful sacristy, the dome, painted by Palomino, and a martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Coelho. Here, in 1484-6, Columbus was lodged, the monks having espoused his scheme of discovery after it had been condemned by the university. La Caridad (*vulgo* las Viejas), founded in 1623, by Don Bartolomé Caballero. Las Augustinas Recoletas, a convent built of red marble; in the church, note the altar-piece, the precious marbles, the tombs, the bronze tabernacle, and some paintings by Ribera, Lanfranco, and Stanzioni. Santo Espiritu, a convent; note the fine roof of the choir, the portal by Berruguete, the ancient sepulchres, and the tower called Santo Tomé.

Hermitage of La Cruz, within the city. In the Campo de San Francisco, near the Plaza de los Toros, are some tolerable sculptures.

Colegio de los Irlandeses or Casa de los Jesuitas, a clerical seminary, a large and handsome edifice built in the beginning of the seventeenth century; note its superb chapel. Seminario de Carbajal, founded by Antonio de Vargas, for the support and education of a certain number of children, who afterwards follow a literary career. Seminario Conciliar founded in 1779 by Don Carlos Beltran, bishop of Salamanca.

S. Domingo Convent is of different styles, the Gothic church being richly ornamented, with a fine portal.

La Trinidad, a hospital, supposed to have been founded at the time of the Catholic kings (Reyes Católicos); its ward of San Bernardo contains twenty-two beds for males suffering from diseases curable by medicine; the ward San Vicemte has twenty beds for surgical cases. There is also a medical ward for women, called de la Pasion, and another for surgical cases called San Juan de Sahagun. In the Hospicio are supported, for a period of five years, a number of children, from the age of sixteen months up to seven years, besides, annually, many children during the period of lactation. Las Recogidas, a hospital founded in 1455 by Alonso de Solis and his wife. Niños Espósitos, a foundling hospital.

In the cloister of the Convent of S. Esteban is the *Museo Provincial*, with nearly 300 pictures and some sculptures.

El Coliseo (belonging to the civil hospital), a beautiful building, having two balconies with parapets of gilt iron, capable of containing 1,500 persons, and commanding a fine view.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), on the Plaza Mayor.

Torre de Clavel; antiquated architecture; curious turrets.

The splendid bridge over the Tormes, on twenty-seven arches, rests on Roman foundations. It is 500 paces in length, 12 in breadth; the date of its construction is unknown; according to some it was built by Trajan, while others assert that it was rebuilt by Trajan, and afterwards by Adrian. The style is the same as that of the aqueduct of Segovia, and the bridges of Miranda, Alcantara, and others of the Roman epoch.

Palaces of the Marques of Valdecarzana, and the Counts of Garcigrande, Espinosas, Monterey, and Maldonados; also a Moorish house in the Plaza Santa Tomé; and that of the Marques of Almarza in the Plaza de San Boal, where the Duke of Wellington lodged when at Salamanca.

Puerta de San Pablo, with many statues of *saints, &c.* Plaza de la Verdura, or vegetable *market, a square near the Plaza Mayor* (picturesque). Casa del Sal; note the façade, the pillars, the windows, and the gallery supported by grotesque figures. Plaza Mayor, a magnificent square, perhaps the largest in Spain. It is surrounded by a striking colonnade of eighty-eight arches, under which are shops, the post-office, and the Casa de Ayuntamiento. In this Plaza the bull-fights take place, when the balconies are usually filled with from 16,000 to 20,000 spectators. Several Fountains, none of which are remarkable for their beauty, and all badly supplied with water.

Books.—For works on Salamanca, consult "Compendio Historico," by B. Dorada, Salam., 1776, 4to; and "Reseña Historia," by Davila, Salam., 1819, 8vo.

Conveyances.—By rail, to Valladolid, Avila, Madrid, *&c., via* the branch of 48 miles to **Medina** del Campo. It passes up the Tormes some distance, and then strikes through the hills, passing the following stations:—**Morisco; Pedreso; Cantalapiedra** (population, 1,800); **Carpio,** a small village, with a Moorish tower, an old castle and church; **Campillo;** and **Medina del Campo.**

Diligence to the Sulphur Baths of **Ledesma,** see page 77.

Rail to Ciudad Rodrigo, 56½ miles. The line from Salamanca to Villar Formosa was opened in 1885, and joins those to Figueira da Foz and to Oporto. The latter line runs off at **San Esteban** and runs through Lumbrales to **Barca d'Alva** (page 184).

The high road from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo passes through Tejares, Calzadilla, Calzada, Aldehuela de la Boveda, Boadilla, San Esteban, Martin del Rio, and Puebla de Seltes, and is for the most part monotonous and bad. The railway line follows the same route.

CIUDAD RODRIGO (Stat.)

Population, 6,856. **Hotel.**—Fonda de la Colada.

A fortified frontier city, in a level tract, near the right bank of the Agueda, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches.

There is a well attended market every Tuesday. The principal articles for sale are fruits of every sort, and olives. There are two fairs; one in the second week of Lent, and the other on the Tuesday after the Ascension.

The climate is mild and healthy. The town was anciently known under the names of Merobriga and Augustabriga. It was rebuilt by Ferdinand II., of Leon, but afterwards becoming deserted, was re-peopled in 1102 by Count Rodrigo Gonzalez Giron, from whom it acquired its present name, signifying Roderick's Town. Its arms are three columns, with the letters R.G.G., one on each column, being the initials of its last founder. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1706, but recovered by assault on the 4th of October, 1707, by the Marques de Bay.

The most memorable **Siege** that it sustained was that from the 25th April, 1810, to the 10th July of the same year, against the French under Massena, Ney, and Junot, whose united armies numbered 82,000. The besieged, under the gallant Herrasti, performed prodigies of valour, sustaining for sixteen days the continuous fire of forty-six cannons, which literally riddled the city, and opened a breach of sixty feet, on which the governor with his whole staff capitulated. From the 5th to the 24th September, 1811, the city was blockaded by the English; and in the vicinity several actions of small importance took place between the English and the French; and the guerilla chief, Julian Sanchez, intercepted a convoy, and took prisoner Monsieur Reynaud, governor of the place. Finally, the place was besieged by Wellington, who took it by assault on the 8th January, 1812, in eleven days. The English troops committed great excesses, and would have burned the town but for the energetic action of some officers. For this action the Cortes created Wellington a grandee of Spain of the first class, with the title of Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo.

Sights.—Cathedral, begun in 1190, and enlarged in 1538; it is in the form of a cross, and has three naves; the bases of the eight principal pillars are Doric, and the capitals Corinthian; it has two grand windows, one above the collateral doors, the other above the portico of the principal door. Note especially the puerta, with its alto-relievos, the Gothic silleria, the retablo, and the tower, which is full of fractures made by the French cannon in 1810.

Colegiata, or Capilla de Cerralbo, founded by Cardinal Francisco Pacheco in 1588, formerly a very *fine building*.

Convent of Santa Clara, in the suburb of San Francisco; also the ruined convents of Santo Domingo, in Trinidad; Santa Cruz, and San Francisco; and the ex-convent of San Augustin, a good building.

Casa de Beneficencia (containing a hospital), a building of some taste and of several orders of architecture; its church is little deteriorated.

The Governor's Residence; a Castle of the time of Enrique II., of Castile; it is solidly constructed, and well fortified, and is one of the principal defences in this direction.

The walls surrounding the city, of ancient construction, but repaired at various epochs; they are built of stone and mortar, and part of the mortar in the southern face is said to be of the time of the Romans.

Three Puertas, or gates, viz. Puerta de Santiago, Puerta de la Colada, and Puerta del Conde.

A magnificent bridge, outside the Puerta de la Colada, communicating with the arrabal or suburb washed by the Agueda.

The forts, called El Fuerte de Wellington and El Fuerte de Craufurd, in the suburb.

A beautiful Fountain (near the Alameda), supplied by a Roman Aqueduct, at some distance off, also five other fountains not far distant.

Alameda del Campo de Toledo (between the city and the suburb of San Francisco), a good public promenade, so named because constructed for military exercises by the regiment of infantry of the same name

Excursions are made to El Bodon, Sabugal, La Guarda, and *Fuentes de Oñoro*, the scene of one of the Duke of Wellington's actions. To the south-east of it is *La Pena de Francia*, 5,690 feet above sea. There is a grand pilgrimage hither on the 8th September.

The Figueira da Foz line is continued from Ciudad Rodrigo.

Fuentes de Oñoro (Stat.), 20 miles from Ciudad Rodrigo, close to the Portuguese frontier, is the principal station; the line runs one mile further to Villar Formosa, in the Portuguese territory; whence a line runs 167½ miles to Figueira da Foz, at the mouth of the River Mondego. (See page 186.)

Those who are not desirous of visiting Portugal can strike across country to Plasencia (see next Route), 26 leagues, a rough road, wild, and very interesting, with horse and guide. On the way is the district of Las Batuecas (bed at the Convent), the inhabitants as wild as the strange country they inhabit. From Plasencia to Navalmoral on the Madrid line.

ROUTE 13.

Madrid to Talavera, Arroyo de Malpartida (for Caceres), and Valencia de Alcantara; direct railway route to Lisbon.

At present there is only one through train per day, leaving Madrid about 6 p.m., by the station near the Paseos de Atocha and de las Delicias. The *Sud Express*, thrice a week, to Lisbon in 16¼ hours. Consult *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

For the first 50 miles no station of any special interest is passed, **Cabanas** (35¼ miles) being the only place of any note, most of the distance being through the plain lying between the Sierra de Gredos and the Sierra de Toledo, the middle of which is occupied by the Tagus.

Rielves (49¼ miles), a village of 300 inhabitants, in the midst of well cultivated lands.

Torrijos (53¾ miles), a place of over 2,000 inhabitants; formerly a walled town, in a very damp and unwholesome district, subject to fevers. The only building of importance is an old palace of the Counts of Altamira.

Erustes (65 miles); **Illan-Cebolla** (69½ miles); the small town of Cebolla, about ½ mile from the Tagus, possesses only the palace of the dukes of Frias and their country residence on a hill outside the town.

Talavera (84½ miles); stay of 20 minutes. (See page 86 for description of this town.) Buffet.

Oropesa (106¼ miles); a small town (population, 2,240); on a hill covered with dwarf oaks and olives, with a ruinous palace and castle of the dukes of Frias. Between

La Calzada (110 miles), and **Navalmoral** (125¼ miles), the province of Estremadura is entered, and the country becomes pastoral, and cultivated spots only rarely appear.

Navalmoral (population, 3,471) is a good-looking town of no importance.

Malpartida de Plasencia (153¾ miles); 3,000 inhabitants, with a church of 16th century, having some statues and sculpture by Castaño.

PLASENCIA, or PLACENCIA (Stat.)

Population, 7,910.

Hotel.—Posada de las tres Puertas.

The ancient *Deobriga Plasentia*, province of Caceres, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the river Jerte, which is here crossed by three bridges. It lies in a dale, surrounded by hills and sierras, and a well-cultivated and charming country. It is enclosed by a strong wall of stone and mortar, constructed in 1197, by Alonso VIII., of Castile; is pierced with six gates, and flanked by 68 strong towers, regularly placed. Its streets are straight, and generally well paved. Its foundation is of the time of the Romans, who gave it its first name. It was taken in 1180, by Alonso VIII. of Leon, and III. of Castile, and, being in a ruined state, was re-founded by him in order to serve as a bulwark against the Moors. It was the head of the dukedom ruled over by Don Alvaro de Zuniga. In 1488, the Catholic kings incorporated it with their crown, giving in recompense, Bejar, with the same dignity which it held. It was at one time a place of great importance; but has never recovered the sack by Soult, in 1809, occasioned by Cuesta's neglect to secure the passes of Baños and Perales, in spite of Wellington's oft-repeated solicitations.

The family of Christopher Columbus, who dwelt at Plasencia, had already numbered several distinguished sailors. The part which it took in the political tumults of which the city was the victim, compelled the family to quit Spain, and to emigrate to Genoa, whence returned the illustrious navigator, to bestow upon his country his grand ideas. The Spanish name of Columbus was Christoval Colón.

The city is surrounded with ancient walls, and has six Puertas or gates. The Puerta de Trujillo is to the south; those of Coria and Berrozana to the west; that of San Anton to the north; and those of del Sol and de Talavera to the east. The Postigo de Santa Maria to the south-east, and that of Salvador to the north-east, are in a good state of preservation. Many of the houses are well built, and have two and three storeys. Water is brought from the Sierras de Torno by an Aqueduct, carried in some places over arches of great elevation.

Alcazar at Segovia

Luque



Segovia

Placentia

The environs are picturesque, especially in the beautiful *Sierra de Santa Barbara*, with its fine plantations of olive trees, vines, orchards, and numerous country houses and farms. It has tanneries, oil and flour mills, soap works, and a factory for spinning silk.

Sights—A Gothic *Cathedral*, commenced in the fifteenth century, and restored by Alonso VIII. It is a beautifully sculptured edifice of granite, but unfortunately incomplete. The façade of the principal door is delicately sculptured with busts, reliefs, &c.; the columns which support the roof, and divide the principal nave from the two smaller lateral ones, are of colossal size, and of a circular figure; the pavement is of the finest square tile, forming exact circles; the choir has a magnificent iron grate 6 to 7 yards high; the silleria is carved with all sorts of animals, and many ingenious devices, and is also remarkable for the delicate inlaid work in the numerous paintings representing historic deeds of the Bible; the high altar contains some fine pictures by Francisco Rici. In the collateral nave, to the right, at the entrance of the sacristia, is a superb effigy of the Assumption, by Hernandez, which is only shown on the 15th August, the eve of the festivity, or in times of great calamity. In the wall of the Presbytery, at the side of the evangelio, is a niche containing the tomb of the bishop of the church, Don Pedro Ponce de Leon, with a marble statue larger than life in a kneeling position. The Cathedral also contains some other fine sepulchres, and there are three organs and a beautiful clock. The windows are worthy of attention. According to the writer of the "Anales de Plasencia," the architect was Joan de Alba, who executed the Capilla Mayor about 1498, in the time of Bishop Gutierrez de Toledo and Diego de Silve, and the work was continued by Alonso de Covarrubias. The reja of the Coro was constructed in 1604, by Juan Bautista Celma, and the silleria is said to have been carved in 1520 by Rodrigo Aleman.

Church of San Nicolas; note a magnificent statue of Bishop Carbajal kneeling.

Church of San Juan Bautista; note the statue of the founder, Francisco de Almaraz, on a sepulchre of fine white marble.

San Vicente, a Dominican convent, with a pretty chapel; note the *mutilated effigy of Martin Nieto.*

Monjas de San Ildefonso, a nunnery; note the fine tomb of Cristoval de Villalba.

Several Hermitages.

Santa Maria, or Doña Engracia de Monroy, in the Calle de Trujillo, a hospital built by Señor Lasso at the commencement of the present century. It is a solid and magnificent edifice, and has four salons—two for men and two for women, and capable of containing two hundred persons.

Hospital de la Merced, *vulgo* de las Llagas. It has a very few inmates, being only used for the wounded.

Hospital de la Cruz, now in a ruined state.

A Hospicio and Foundling Hospital (in the former College of Jesuits). It is a vast edifice, with a spacious puerta, a magnificent stone staircase, a laundry, fountain, cistern, &c., &c.

A Hospital in the environs for the shelter of unfortunate travellers.

Seminario Concilia, incorporated with the University of Salamanca.

Episcopal Palace, to the north-east of the town, in a fine situation.

A Fortress (in ruins), surrounded with towers and bastions, and capable of containing 500 combatants. It is situated to the north-east of the town.

Aqueduct, by which the place is supplied with water. It has 80 arches, some of which are of great elevation.

Palace of the Marques de Mirabel, called La Casa de las Bovedas (of the vaults), attached to San Vicente. Note the great staircase, the patio and columns, the frescoes, statues, and ornaments, also the gardens.

Palace of the Marques de Santa Cruz de Paniagua *(bread and water)*, having a richly sculptured balcony.

A good Paseo, or public promenade, surrounding the wall; also a fine new alameda on the site of San Anton, with a glorieta, or summer-house, having a beautiful fountain with six jets. The town has also 29 other public fountains, and there are some inscriptions and antiquities. In the environs is occupation for the angler, the sportsman, the geologist, the botanist, and the artist.

Distance: Plasencia lies 44 miles north-west of Almaraz, and 120 miles west-south-west of Madrid.

The distance to Cabezuela, 6 leagues; to El Puerto, 8 leagues.

The road to Salamanca passes Aldea Nueva, *Banos* (noted for its baths), Bejar, Fuente Roble, and Monte Rubio; that to Ciudad Rodrigo, through Abadia, Lagunilla, Batuecas, Alberca, Mailo, and Tenebron.

Excursions may be made to El Puerto, and the convent of Batuecas, see page 82.

Eight leagues from Plasencia, in the territory of Vera, and not far from Magdalena, is the monastery of **San Geronimo de Yuste.** It is celebrated as having been the final retreat of Charles V. after his abdication of the crown in favour of his son, Philip II. Charles died in the convent on the 21st September, 1558. This Convent is well worth visiting, apart from its historical associations, and there is abundance of game, such as wild boars, *cabras montesas* (a kind of chamois), deer, and wolves. There is also good fishing to be had in the neighbourhood. Enquiry should be made at the inn at Plasencia before making arrangements. Horse-road only. The French soldiery under Soult considerably injured the convent, and the rough peasantry still further despoiled it, but there has been some talk of its being restored under a new proprietor. Notice Charles V.'s walnut-tree (el Nogel Grande) and his bedroom. The silleria of the chapel was the work of Mateo Aleman.

Canaveral (178 miles); population 1,824, in a rocky and uncultivated district; shortly after passing this place the Tagus is crossed, and the next station of interest is

ARROYO [DE MALPARTIDA] (Junction).

Hotel.—Aposada. Buffet. Junction for Cáceres. The distance to Cáceres is 10½ miles, one station only, Las Minas, intervenes.

CACERES (Stat.)

Population (1885), 14,204.

Hotels.—Posada Nueva; Posada de los Caballeros.

It is the ancient *Castra Cæsaris*, and is the capital of the province of the same name, formed of the north part of Estremadura. It is situated south of the Tagus, upon a ridge of hills, running from east to west. The climate is agreeable, fogs and snow being scarcely known. The town dates from two epochs. The first and most ancient part is enclosed by a strong wall, which crowns the summit of a lofty eminence, and is dominated by many high towers, which call to mind its ancient strength. It had formerly five **Puertas** or doors, now represented by the arches called de la Estrella, de Santa Ana, del Christo, and del Socorro, which remain in a perfect state, and the Puerta de Mérida which has disappeared. The wall and its towers are in some parts incorporated with subsequent additions, which have extended it beyond its original length, and which form the modern part of the town. The Arco de la Estrella, which, by a broad and commodious flight of steps, leads to the interior of the ancient town, is built of the finest granite, and is in the form of a shell. Above is a small temple, with an image of Nuestra Señora de la Estrella, of Salamanca stone, and well worked. It was constructed in 1726, at the expense of the Marques de la Enjarada, under the direction of Manuel Churriguera. The other arches are not remarkable; but under each is the statue of the saint to which it owes its name. It has a plaza, seven plazuelas, and 115 streets; the latter are narrow, irregular, unpaved, and for the most part in steps. The plaza, situated outside and at the foot of the primitive precincts, is the largest of the kind in Estremadura. It is an oblong square 200 yards in length by 60 in breadth. In the centre is a handsome paseo or promenade. The plazuelas front the church and other buildings, and are spacious. The most beautiful of all is that of San Juan, commonly called La Corredera.

Its manufactures comprise cloth, linen, baize, leather, hats, ropes, earthenware, wine, oil, and soap. There are also some flour and fulling mills, dye works, and a considerable trade in cattle, pigs, bacon, merino wool, manufactured goods, &c. The annual cattle fair is in April.

Sights.—Santa Maria, the principal church, a Gothic edifice with three naves, re-constructed in 1556. Its grand retablo, carved by Gulilen, represents, in a series of tableaux, the principal passages in the life of the Saviour. It is ornamented with statues of the Apostles, the Evangelists, and the doctors of the church. Note also some of the fine sepulchres of alabaster and hewn stone.

Church of San Mateo, situated in the highest part of the town, near the Casa de las Veletas. It is a capacious Gothic edifice, wholly of hewn stone, and having only a single nave, and was anciently a mosque. Note especially the superb arch which sustains the coro, the fine tower, the chapel of Diego de Obando Cáceres, at the side of the epistola; and in that of the Marqueses de Valdefuentes, a very fine alabaster sepulchre, well finished, with the arms of the defunct.

Church of Santiago Apostol, outside the wall to the north-east of the town. In this sumptuous edifice was preserved the Catholic worship during the dominion of the Moors, and in it was founded the first convent of the order and knighthood of Santiago in 1171. It has been re-built and enlarged.

San Juan Bautista, a small church, situated to the south-west of the town. It is of the Gothic order, and wholly of stone. It contains some sepulchres, and a good chapel of the Espaderos; and the family of the Saavedras has a small one in the presbytery at the side of the Evangelio, with a strong and well-finished fence of iron.

Santo Domingo, a monastery founded in 1524, at the instigation of Doña Catalina de Saavedra. Its church, although having only one nave, is very capacious, and its transept and chapels are fine. The modern building is used for the hospital, but its church is still preserved for religious purposes.

The other monastery, called San Francisco, is situated in the environs of the town.

Five nunneries, now united under those named Santa Clara and San Pedro. Santa Clara was founded in 1593; La Concepcion in 1616. Casa Enfermeria, containing the Santuario de San Antonio de Padua, with a fine and well-proportioned church.

College of the Company of Jesus, in the ancient town, situated under a great hill which looks to the east. It is a large, solid, and beautiful building, with two towers, and its principal façade is approached by a fine flight of steps. It contains a fine and capacious church. The whole building is now occupied by the institute of second instruction. A seminario, founded in 1603; normal and local schools; an episcopal palace; an audiencia; a theatre.

Casa de las Veletas, part of the ancient Alcazar of the kings or Moorish governors of the place.

Casa de los Golfines, with a curious façade, presenting a very ancient mosaic.

Casa del Duque de Abrantes (Santa Cruz). The mansion of the Conde de la Torre, the portico of which possesses an ancient statue of Diana in alabaster, an excellent work. The mansion of the Carbajales, occupied by the provincial deputation and the civil governor. The palace of the Godoys; also several other houses, in which are found stones, inscriptions, coats of arms, successive souvenirs of the Romans, Goths, and Moors, and of the ricos hombres or grandees of the middle ages. Plaza de Toros, to the north-east of the town, a modern construction, built of granite, and of great solidity. It is considered to be the largest and one of the most complete of its kind in Spain.

By rail 44¾ miles to Merida and Badajoz. (See page 37). From Cáceres 6 hours on horseback to

ALCANTARA, not far from Valencia de Alcántara (Stat.)

Population, 3,257.

Hotel.—Posada Nueva, near the bridge. One or two Casas de Huespedes.

The ancient *Norba Cæsarea*, a walled town, province of Caceres, about six miles from the Portuguese frontier. It is built on the summit of a rocky height on the left bank of the river Tagus, over which is a magnificent bridge of the time of the Romans. It is surrounded by old walls, mounted with cannon. It has two Plazas or squares, and several Plazuelas or little squares, and five Puertas or gates. The streets are for the most part steep and narrow.

The Plaza de Toros, or la Corredera, is a perfect oblong square of 40 yards in length and 20 in breadth; the other Plaza, which is the principal one, contains the Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall). The most noteworthy of the Plazuelas is that of Santa Ana, the highest part of the town.

Alcántara, founded by the Romans, was taken from the Moors in 1214 by Alonso VIII. of Castile, and given to the Knights of Calatrava, to whom were afterwards united the military order of monks or *Knights of Alcantara*, founded 1156, by San Juan de Pereyro. Some of their tombs are at San Benito Convent. The Portuguese, under

Lapisse, in 1809, occupied the town for one night, which was employed in the commission of the most wanton barbarities. Since the last war with Portugal its industry has greatly decreased; the exports comprise barley and wheat to Ceclavin and Zara, wool and rye to Portugal, and oil to the interior of the country; the imports consist of linen, wearing apparel, and colonial produce. The environs are fertile, producing wine, oil, wax, honey, grain, fruit, and vegetables; and a large number of cattle, including horses, mules, sheep, pigs, and goats, are reared. The climate is exceedingly hot.

Sights.—A magnificent *Bridge* over the Tagus, from which the city derives its name (Arab. *al cántarah*, "the bridge)." It was originally built for the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 105. It is 670 feet in length and 210 in height. It was partially destroyed by the Portuguese in 1807, and was also partly blown up by Colonel Mayne on the 10th June, 1809, but repaired in 1812 by Colonel Sturgeon. It was burned by the national troops in 1836, and is now in a ruined state. At its entrance is a chapel dedicated to Trajan, with the following inscription, which contains the name of its architect, Caius Julius Lacer:—

"Pontem perpetui mansurum in secula mundi,
Fecit divina nobilis arte Lacer."

Church of El Mayor, also called Our Lady of Almocobar (in Arabic, "high place"), a Gothic edifice of the thirteenth century, of hewn stone, well worked. It consists of a nave of 108 feet long, 64 broad, and 87 in height to the roof; the tower, which is to the west of the building, is a square of 16 feet, and 30 in height, and contains the clock. The interior of the building is not remarkable, and the ornaments are poor. The silleria is however of walnut-tree, and of good workmanship. Church of San Pedro de Alcántara, to the west of the city, near the wall. It is the most ancient of the two, but possesses nothing remarkable.

San Benito, a superb convent of the military order of Benedictine monks, called Knights of Alcántara, situated to the north-east of the town. *It was commenced in the* sixteenth century by *order of Fernando the Catholic, but was never finished, its architect, Herrera, having been ordered* to Toledo to direct various works there. It is built wholly of granite. The church, which is composed of three naves, has an elevation of 104 feet, 60 feet in length, and 96 feet in breadth. It contains five pictures by Luis Morales, viz.:—a St. John, a St. Michael, a Pentecost, an Apostle, and a Transfiguration; they are all in an injured state. In the lateral chapel is his retablo of stone, of very good workmanship; in that to the right is a niche containing a sepulchral urn, with an inscription. Near this chapel is another spacious one, called Piedrabuena; in the frieze is read "Petrus de Ibarra facie, A.D. 1550;" in the centre is a marble sepulchre, with a figure in high relief, of Don Francisco Bravo, military knight of Piedrabuena; the sepulchre is adorned with medallions, representing Saint Augustin, Saint Jerome, and the Evangelists. The corridors of the convent consist of two rows of eight beautiful arches. Above the arches is a gallery of sufficient solidity, notwithstanding its many architectural defects; at the sides are two small towers, adorned with the royal arms; one is named after Cárlos V., but the reason is not known. In the pavement of the cloisters are the sepulchral stones of the brethren and knights of the order. In the second angle to the right is a chapel containing two sepulchres, in one of which is interred Don Suero Martinez, the first grand master of the convent; in the same chapel is a marble statue representing Eve, and on another pedestal was one of Adam, which was destroyed during the French invasion; they are said to be the work of Albert Dürer. The rest of the convent has nothing worthy of note. The church was finished in the year 1576, and the whole building in the time of Philip II. It is at present in a ruinous state; the church is in better preservation. San Pedro de Alcántara, a convent of clericos menores, situated to the east of the town, near the ruins of the castle; its date is doubtful, although it must have been after the death of its saint, on 18th October, 1562. The church, as well as the whole convent, is in a state of ruin, and offers nothing remarkable. Sancti Spiritus, a nunnery, built in 1562; its nuns were ladies of title, who were subordinate to the prior of the order; its walls alone remain. Convent de los Remedios, situated to the east of the town, scarcely worthy of notice.

Cuartel de Veteranos, a convent: it was a donation of the ancient house of the Carbajales; it still preserves its beautiful façade, which is 30 feet in height, and 50 in length, of hewn stone, with four columns of granite, each of a solid piece, 8 feet high.

A Castle, to the east of the town, having a subterranean communication with the river, whence a plentiful supply of water can be obtained.

The houses of the Conde de Canilleros, the Vizconde de la Torre, and the Marques de Torre Orgaz.

The road to **Badajoz (Stat.)**, on the railway between Badajoz and Lisbon, passes Arroyo del Puerco, Aliseda, Albuquerque, and Campo Mayor.

The road to **Caceres (Stat.)** runs by Villar de Rey, Brozas, Navas del Madroño, and Arroyo del Puerco; the distance is 35 miles.

ARROYO DEL PUERCO.

A desolate town of Estremadura (province of Caceres), on the high road from Alcántara to Trujillo.

Sights.—Gothic church, containing sixteen of the grandest works of Luis Morales; the finest are a Christ and Joseph of Arimathea, St. John, Christ bound, Christ at the column, and the Descent from the Cross; the others are the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Circumcision, the Adoration of the Kings, the Saviour with the Reed, the Burial, Christ in Limbo, the Ascension, St. Jerome and the Pentecost. A sulphur spring is near it.]

Resuming the direct route to Lisbon, the only remaining station of any interest after Arroyo, frequently styled Arroyo de Malpartida, is

Valencia de Alcántara (25¼ miles), the last Spanish station. For remainder of the line to Lisbon, see page 175. Notice the change of time; Lisbon time, which is later than Madrid time, being kept on the Portuguese portion of the route.

ROUTE 14.

Saragossa to Daroca, Teruel, Segorbe, Murviedro, and Valencia.

For **Saragossa**, see Route 2.

The road from Saragossa to Daroca runs through Santa Maria, Villademul, Longares, Cariñena, and Magnar. It may be reached by taking the **Railway** *to Calatayud, and proceeding* thence by Belmonte, Miedes, and Retascon. The distance from Calatayud to Daroca is 8 leagues. A line towards Teruel is projected.

Near Daroca is the brackish lake called La Gallocanta, the waters of which overflowed part of the town in 1854. (See below.)

DAROCA.

Population, 2,500.

Hotel.—A good posada.

A town of Aragon (province of Saragossa), picturesquely situated in a deep valley surrounded by hills, on the right bank of the river Jiloca. It is encircled by an old wall flanked with towers. The houses are generally of two storeys, irregularly built; and many of them are in a ruinous condition. It has some spacious and well-paved streets. The principal one, called La Calle Mayor, crosses the whole of the town

It has three Plazas; that called La Colegial, which is the largest, forms a perfect square, in which are situated the *carcel* or prison, and the Casa de Ayuntamiento. The Plazas of San Pedro and Santiago are both in the Calle Mayor.

According to some, the name of the place is derived from that of a Roman family. Mr. Ford seems to think it may have been at one time the *douar* or residence of the tribe of Auca. The name may be etymologically connected with that of the river, which may have been anciently called Wady-al-Auca or Oca; and Dar-Oca may have simply denoted a "residence near the Oca or Auca." The environs are fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.

Sights.—La Colegiata, a fine Gothic church, on the site of a mosque, remains of which are incorporated in the new edifice. It was built in 1479 by Juan II. of Aragon, and renovated by Juan Marron in 1587. It has three handsome naves; the roof is supported by elegant columns; the egg-shaped cupola is peculiar; the choir, which is situated behind the tabernacle, is capacious, and under its boarded floor is a trough-like concavity, to increase the power of the music; and below the high altar is a well of fresh water of great depth. In one of the Doric chapels, adorned with statues of alabaster and stucco, are worshipped los Santos Corporale de Daroca (El Santo Ministerio). They are kept

a relicario of gold, the gift of Fernando the Catholic, at whose expense the chapel was also built. There is a legend attached to the sacred wafers preserved in this reliquary, which is much venerated by the faithful. They are exhibited on Corpus Christi. Note, in this chapel, the retablo, with its black marble columns, and an Ascension of the Virgin, by Franco: note also the fine portal of the church, and the tower.

Church of Santiago, in the Calle Mayor. The modern façade, which is unfinished, is supported by elegant granite columns, and the ornaments are in good taste. It contains the picture of the Battle of Clavigo, by Plano, a native of the place. There are also five other churches.

Convents.—The convent of San Francisco was founded by Don Jaime el Conquistador, in 1237; that called de Capuchinos, on the 11th April, 1647; the Trinitarios Calzados (dedicated to San Marcos), was founded by Juan de Marta, in 1264, and is now used as a civil and military hospital. The Mercenarios, which was founded in 1381, has been used as a military quarter, and is now an alhondiga, or granary. The convent of the Dominicos was founded by St. Sisanion; and the city on the 20th September, 1522; and El Colegio de la Escuela Pia was established by the city for public instruction in 1731. It was abandoned at the time of one of the late wars, from being near the fortifications and military posts; but secular instruction has been again resumed; it is a fine building.

Ancient Moorish Wall, partly of stone and partly of brick, and fourteen towers, crowned with solid turrets. The wall runs along the tops of the mountains, is 7,890 feet in length, and encloses a Citadel, with a lofty tower upon a rocky eminence.

La Gran Mina, a **Tunnel,** made to prevent the fearful inundations to which the place is exposed, from the high land between the east and north of the town. It lies between the city and the neighbouring hills, and empties itself into the valley below. It is 2,340 feet long, 24 wide, and about 30 in height. This construction, which is considered to be without its rival in Spain, was commenced on the 20th September, 1555, and was *finished on the 7th February,* 1569, although additions were made up to 1562. It is the work of Pierre Bedel, the celebrated French architect and sculptor.

The Cemetery (El Cementerio), about ½ league from the city, in a healthy situation.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall).

Large Prison (carcel), a fine edifice, built of stone, with a spacious portico.

Three fountains of the Plazas of San Pedro, San Domingo, and Santo Mercado. In the environs is a fountain with twenty bronze tubes. Its front is of stone, with bas-reliefs, an elegant cornice, and in the centre the arms of the city. It also bears signs of having been formerly adorned with obelisks and statues. In the Paseo de la Buelta is a fountain of delicious water, called Fuente del Mambru; it was called by the Moors the round fountain. It has a good front of stone, and the water gushes forth from the mouth and hands of a curious figure. Around is a spacious Plaza, with seats.

Distance: Daroca is situated 56 miles south-west of Saragossa.

The places between Daroca and Teruel are Vaguena, Calamocha, Camin Real, Monreal, Villafranca, Torremocha, Villarquemada, and Caudete.

The distance from Daroca to Caudete is 49½ miles.

CAUDETE

(Population, 5,439) lies 50 miles east-south-east of Albacete. It is situated on the slope of a hill, in a beautiful and well cultivated plain. It was formerly fortified; it has some well built houses, a miserable hospital, and a tolerable church, and there are some Roman remains. In the charming environs is a country house of the Bishops of Orihuela. There are remarkably large bone deposits in the vicinity, which are supposed to be indicative of some great battle having been fought here in remote times. A road branches off here to Albarracin, Frias, and Trajaceto, for Cuenca.

The distance from Caudete to Teruel is about 7 miles.

TERUEL.

Population (1887), 9,359.

Hotels.—Fonda and Café, in the Calle de los Ricos Hombres.

It is the capital of the province, and is beautifully situated upon a hill, at the foot of which flows the Guadalaviar. It stands 3,018 feet above the level of the sea. To the east of it is Pedrugolosa, 5,940

feet above the sea; south of it, is Javalambre, 6,570 feet. It was anciently fortified, and still preserves a portion of its ancient walls. It is entered by six puertas or gates, and has some clean and well paved streets. It has four Plazas; that called La Mayor is a large polygon, surrounded with arches, under which are the principal shops of the place, and outside the porticoes is the market, which is supplied with every article of consumption; in the middle is an ancient fountain of irregular construction.

The town is said to have been founded by Tyrians, who named it Turia, and to have been rebuilt by the Turdetani, in Andalusia, who, according to Florian de Ocampo, called it also Turdeto. It was taken by the Romans, who rebuilt it, and, among other appellations, named it Tintania. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Moors, from whom it was taken by Alonso el Casto, of Aragon. Its inhabitants rendered assistance to James, called el Conquistador, when the latter was in Murcia, in great want of provisions. The town enjoys several charters and privileges; among others, that called Sepulveda.

The Guadalaviar irrigates the beautiful and well-cultivated plain, and there are charming walks by its banks. The river abounds with trout, eels, and barbel. The manufactures of this place comprise cloths, tanned leather, pottery, dyes, and fulling mills. There are also looms for linen, and a rope walk.

Sights.—Cathedral, built in 1577, by Gregorio XIII., at the instigation of Felipe II.; note the Capilla de la Epifania, with its columns; the Capilla de los Reyes, with its retablo, representing the Adoration of the Kings; Bisquert's picture of the 11,000 Virgins, imperfect; also, the Coro and the Custodia.

Church of Santiago, said to have been anciently a mosque; note in a chapel, at the entrance, a magnificent retablo and a Dead Christ, by Bisquert. There is also a small but very good retablo in the sacristia. The tower is said to have been used as a prison in the time of the Romans.

Church of Santiago, with a fine image, called El Cristo de los Tres Manos.

Church of San Pedro; note the fine retablo by Goll, besides other paintings. In a niche of the cloister are preserved the skeletons of the celebrated **Lovers of Teruel,** Don Diego de Marcilla and Doña Isabel de Segura. Their short history is as follows: "They lived at the commencement of the tenth century, during the reign of James of Aragon. Isabel was rich, Diego was poor. The latter having obtained a promise of the young girl to wait five years, went forth to combat with the Moors. Isabel kept her vow for the promised period, notwithstanding her father's solicitations to marry her to one of his own choice. The time expired, and receiving no tidings of her lover, she allowed herself to be betrothed to Azagra. On the marriage day Diego arrives, rich and glorious. Struck with grief at the news, he disguises himself, and penetrates even to the nuptial chamber, where he conceals himself. Diego approaches the couch, and clasps the hands of Isabel, who frightened at the unexpected apparition, burst into long lamentations. She endeavours to justify herself, reproaches her lover for having forgotten her, and of having shown himself little solicitous of the delay which he had claimed. Diego demands a kiss in compensation for his sufferings. 'I exist no more for thee,' said Isabel; 'I cannot give thee what belongs to another. Azagra is now my lord and master!' Diego supplicates; Isabel resists and repulses him. The young man falls upon his knees, and implores this last favour. Isabel still refuses. 'I feel that I die!' cried Diego, and heaving a sigh, falls dead. Isabel inclines towards him, and calls out 'Diego is dead!' Azagra wakes up. Isabel feigns to be in a dream, recounts to her husband a like story, and presents to him the question of the kiss. 'I would have given a hundred,' said Azagra. Then Isabel shows him the inanimate body of Diego. The couple, struck with grief and fear, rise up in the middle of the night and noiselessly bear away the body of Diego, unseen by anybody, and place it upon the threshold of his father's house. The next day the whole town, in great mourning, celebrate the funeral rites of the young captain whose death remains a mystery. When the body of Diego (borne upon a litter) passes her window, Isabel hastily puts off her marriage garments, takes a robe of mourning, and in a dishevelled state joins the funeral procession. 'Wait for me, Diego!' cried she; 'grief suffices to take away my life; before an hour thou shalt see me.' The cortege arrives at the parish church, and, t

body is placed at the foot of a magnificent catafalco. A female, concealed beneath a veil, approaches and kneels. Uncovering the visage of the dead, she considers it an instant, gives it a parting kiss, and remains immovable, the mouth glued to the pallid lips of the dead man. They approach her, beseech her to retire; she answers not. They raise her veil, and recognise that she has died, enclosing in her arms the body of Diego. Azagra arrives in haste, and commanding his grief explains the cause of this double catastrophe. It is then proposed to reunite the two lovers in the same tomb, which is done on the spot. The bodies of Diego Marcilla and Isabel de Segura were deposited in an alabaster mausoleum, in one of the chapels of the church, where they were found in a perfect state of preservation in 1555, at the time of the works then in progress in the chapel; they now occupy a niche in the walls of the cloister, with an inscription, of which the following is a translation: 'Here are deposited the bodies—of the celebrated lovers of Teruel—Don Juan Diego Martinez de Marcilla—and Doña Isabel de Segura—who died in 1217—They were placed here in 1708.'" The above particulars will be found in the work of M. Germond De Lavigne, entitled Itineraire de l'Espagne; Par. 1859. For the Spanish account, see Los Amantes de Teruel, by Perez de Montalban.

Nunnery, founded by Queen Leonor, in 1367, having a church with three naves, and some frescoes by Vicento Vidal.

Ex-convent of La Trinidad, to the south of the town, and now used as a public school. The Carmelitas Descalzas, having a nave in the form of a Latin cross.

Seminario Conciliar, or Auxiliar, the ex-college of the Jesuits, an edifice of colossal dimensions, solid construction, and good proportions. Being the best military point, it has been frequently occupied by the troops in time of war. It has a magnificent church of one nave, in the form of a Latin cross, and containing many frescoes and ornaments. The finest thing in the church is the bust of its founder, the Bishop of Teruel and Inquisitor General, Perez de Rado, executed by Felipe de Castro. The interior of the building is *greatly deteriorated*, and is now used as a barrack.

Two hospitals, a granary, the bishop's palace (with a fine court).

Theatre, fronting the principal façade of Santiago, and capable of accommodating 700 persons.

Lombadera, a tower; and San Martin, a Moorish watch tower, near the Puerta Andaquilla.

Aqueduct, called Los Arcos de Teruel, constructed by the French architect, Pierre Bedel, who also built the aqueduct at Daroca. This is considered the finest work of the kind in this part of Spain. It is 150 feet high near the city.

Distance: Teruel lies 72 miles north-west of Valencia.

At about a quarter of an hour's walk to the north of the city are *Baths*, which are said to be efficacious in rheumatism and stomachic affections.

The carriage road from Calatayud, 26 leagues, to Teruel is a part of the old Roman road from Bilbilis to Tarragona.

Roads.—The road to Cuenca passes Venta de Falantre, Albarracin, Frias, Trajacete, and Buenache; that to Molina, through Caudete, Albarracin, Orihuela, Alcaroches, and Pradillo. The mean elevation of the latter is 4,331 feet above the level of the sea.

The road from Teruel to Segorbe passes **Puebla** de Valverde, Sarrion, Barracas, Vivel, and Jerica or Xerica. This is the old diligence road between Saragossa and Valencia. The distance is 48½ miles. The country is rugged, and in some parts game is abundant.

Sarrion (population, 2,070) is a market town on the right bank of the Martin, and has a mineral fountain. **Jerica** (pop. 3,000), a walled town with a castle, is situated on the Palancia, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is supposed by some to have been settled by the Hebrews. In like manner Escalona is said to have been named by them from Ascalon; Noves from Nove; Maqueda from Megiddo; Jepes or Yepes from Joppa; and Toledo from the Hebrew *toledoth*, signifying "genealogies." There is little foundation for these fancies.

SEGORBE.

Population, 8,095.

Hotels.—Several posadas.

It is in the province of Castellon-de-la-Plana. It is situated on the slopes of a hill on the right bank of the Palancia, and is surrounded by gardens. The streets of the old town are crooked, somewhat narrow and hanging, but nevertheless paved, especially

those leading to the upper part of the place; those of the modern city are straighter, broad, and clean. It has eleven plazas, respectively named de los Jurados, del Olmo, de la Sangre, de San Pedro, del Mercado, de las Monjas, de los Mesones, del Agualimpia, de Sopeña, de Pelluga, and de los Naranjos; that called del Mercado runs in a right line by the Calle del Seminario. The market is held in the Plaza del Olmo.

The town has manufactures of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

The city is of ancient origin, having been founded by the Celtiberians, who called it *Segobriga*, of which its present name is a corruption. It was embellished by the Romans, of whom it possesses some remains. It was under the dominion of the Moors, from whom it was wrested in 1245 by James I. of Aragon. It was sacked by the French, under Suchet; and was taken by Cabrera in 1835. From the summit of the hill upon which the city lies may be had charming views of the surrounding country, with its luxuriant orchards, its verdant fields, country houses, and the meandering river.

Sights.—Cathedral (mediocre); note the retablo, with pictures by Juan Juanes, and the cloister.

Four Monasteries in the city, viz.: Santo Domingo, founded in 1612; la Merced, founded in 165?, in which are the schools; San Blas de Capuchinos, in which is an establishment for cotton weaving and twisting; and San Francisco, which is one of the fortified points.

San Martin, a convent, founded in 1613. Its church is well built. The façade is in good taste, with two Doric pilasters, and those in the chapels are of the same order. The great retablo is worthy of observation. The principal subject is an apparition of Christ to San Martin; in the banco and pedestals are pictures of San Agustin, Santa Teresa, and other saints. Above the door of the sacristia is a good picture of the baptism of San Martin, and that of San Agustin above the raja is a copy of Pedro de Cortona. The church contains many other good pictures by Espinosa, Ribalta, &c. The great picture of the altar, representing the Descent into Limbo, is considered to be one of *Ribalta's best works*.

Val de Cristo, a Carthusian convent, in the environs. It was suppressed at the time when so many others shared a similar fate.

Casa de Misericordia.

Casa Consistorial, a solid and spacious edifice, of simple architecture.

El Seminario; note the tomb of the founder.

Two secure prisons, called de la Torre and del Cuartel; and a small theatre.

Cemetery, surrounded with a mud wall; capacious, and in a healthy situation.

Some Roman remains, including the walls.

La Glorieta, a fine paseo or walk between the first and second lines of fortification, not far from the hospital and the Puerta de Capuchinos. Its figure is a rhomboid, and is enclosed by a balustrade of wood, and ornamented with poplars, willows, and other trees and flowers. In the centre is a simple marble fountain in the form of a pyramid, with four jets. The other paseo, called Sopeña, abounds in foliage; and both of them command fine views.

Fifteen public Fountains, one of which Fuente de la Esperanza, is situated near the Geronomite convent, and has petrifying qualities.

Distance: Segorbe lies 25 miles west-south-west of Castellon.

The distance from Segorbe to Murviedro is about 14 miles.

MURVIEDRO,

near **Sagunto (Stat.)** and the sea.

Population, 6,287.

Hotel.—La Virgen de la Estrella.

A fortified town on the right bank of the Palancia, on the site of the ancient *Saguntum*. It stands at the foot of a mountain, along the side of which run long lines of walls and towers. It is a straggling miserable place, with narrow and tortuous streets, but generally paved and lighted. Its Plaza is an oblong square with porticos. It has also six Plazuelas of irregular figure. There are four brandy distilleries, and some flour and oil mills, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and wine making. In the neighbourhood are some marble quarries, in which are found red and yellow stones called hyacinths, and some excellent clay, whereof the ancient Seguntines fabricated the vessels so much praised by Pliny and

Murviedro was wrested from the Moors in 1239 by James the Conqueror. During the Wars of Succession, although surrounded by enemies, it remained firm and faithful to Philip V. It was taken by the French, under Suchet, on the 25th October, 1811. It was called by the Romans and the Goths *Murvetrum*, and by the Moors *Murbiter*. The name is of Roman origin, and is derived from its old walls *(muri veteres)*.

Saguntum, according to some historians, owed its origin to Tubal, the very first of blacksmiths; according to Strabo it was founded by the Greeks of Zacynthus or Zakynthos *(Zante)*, 1384 B.C., at which time it was a seaport; and hence its name. Since then the land has greatly gained upon the sea, which is now 3 miles off. It was attacked and destroyed by Hannibal, 219 B.C., after an arduous *Siege* of eight months (when its defenders had nothing but turnips to feed on), which led to the second Punic war. It was rebuilt by the Romans and became a municipium. Of its former grandeur few traces now remain, it having been used as a quarry by the Goths, Moors, and Spaniards.

Sights.—Church of Santa Maria, in the centre of the town. It is a solid Corinthian edifice; the roof, walls, and towers are of a darkish marble; it has spacious doors looking to the north, west, and south; the centre nave, which is somewhat higher than the two lateral ones, has six chapels; the high altar, which is of considerable size, is gilt and very beautiful; in it are sixteen small columns and 300 demi-reliefs, representing various religious mysteries. It has an altar wholly of black marble. The silleria del coro is of walnut-tree. There are two sacristias, a handsome pulpit, and a fine organ. Above the arch of the principal door of the church is inscribed in a flat stone the year of its foundation. Between the door facing the north and the angle of the wall to the right is another stone, with a dedication to its curate, Don Raimondo Ferrer, and in the wall of the landing of the staircase are some sepulchral inscriptions. The church was commenced in 1334 and was finished in seven and a half years. Its architect was Francisco Estruch of Valencia.

Convent de Franciscos, in the centre of the town, founded in 1300, in which are established the Sala *de Ayuntamiento, the Audiencia*, and the Court of *Justice; here also are the prisons and one of the* schools, the residence of the Alcaid, and a quarter for the troops. The church is used as a public chapel; and the adjoining puerta as a public paseo or walk.

Convent de Trinitarios, near the last named, and founded in 1266. According to some it occupies the site of an ancient temple of Diana, out of whose ruins it is said to have been built.

Convent of Santa Ana, at the extremity of the suburb of the same name. It was founded in 1520; at the present time there are only a few nuns; there are also seven Hermitages.

Hospital; several schools; Aduana or custom house; and a small theatre.

El Castillo, extensive ruins on a mountain, commanding the city. It was built in the time of the Saguntines, but there are traces of the Moors, and of still later times, particularly of the War of Independence. It has five principal plazas, each independent of the others by means of the wall which separates them; and there are some Moorish cisterns. The whole is in a ruinous state.

Roman Theatre, at the foot of the castle, in the slope above the town, and commanding delightful views. It is of the Tuscan order, and is built principally of small blue stones, so perfectly united that they have the appearance of entire blocks. There are thirty-three rows of steps, and the remains of all the ancient distributions of the classical theatres may be here seen, as the *scenium* the *proscenium*, the choir, and the orchestra. The three first rows were for the senators; the next seven for the oldest knights. The seven following were for the junior knights, and beyond these were seats for the people (called *summa cavea*); and above the upper portico four rows for the women, who were not permitted by the Greeks to occupy any other place. The upper portico, which has disappeared, had six doors at the side of the *grenderia*, and the same number at the side of the top. The people and the women, as well as the senators and knights, entered the theatre by separate doors and staircases; vestiges still remain of the doors by which the senators and knights entered.

This theatre was capable of accommodating 1,200 persons. Some attribute its foundation to the Romans, in the time and at the request of the Scipios,

at the cost of the public treasury of Rome, in token of their gratitude to the Saguntines, their constant

per day. There are also several good Casas de Pupilos, or lodging houses. *Cafés:* The best are a Café de Arnau in the Calle de Zaragoza, del run.
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Q marked in italics.

Europa; Fonda Oriente; Fonda Francesca; Universo. *Board and lodgings* at hotels, 25 reals

The best streets are the Calle del Mar, de Caballeros, de La Ruzafa and de San Vicente.

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at the cost of the public treasury of Rome, in token of their gratitude to the Saguntines, their constant friends and allies. According to others, it was built by the Emperor Claudius Germanicus, with the like object; while others assert that it existed prior to the Roman dominion in Spain; and if so, its construction dates from the time of the Greeks. It was greatly ruined by the French under Suchet, who used the stones to strengthen the castle.

The **Circus** was situated to the north-east of the banks of the Palancia, at the back of the convents of the Trinidad and San Francisco, in the space now occupied by several private orchards. It was of rude construction; its form was oval, and its proportions corresponded with those of the Circus Maximus of Rome. To the west were the prisons, whence the chariots started. The twelve doors to the prisons were closed by grates of iron or wood, and in the centre was another larger door, which was called "door of the sun;" in front, above the pedestal or altar, were two statues of Mercury; one at each side, to hold a cord or chain to prevent the chariots and horses starting before the requisite signal was given by the prætor or magistrate who presided over the games. In the middle of the circus was a wall (called *espina*), of which there are still some slight vestiges; and at its extremes were three columns called *las Metas*, in the form of a pine or cypress. At the part next the river were the caverns for the wild beasts.

Distance: Murviedro is situated 18 miles north-north-east of Valencia, and is about 3 miles from the sea.

The rail from **Sagunto (Stat.)** to Castellon passes Almenara, Nules, and Villa Real. See Route 18.

Valencia may be reached by rail from Sagunto in about one hour. The stations passed are Puzol, Puig, and Albuixech.

Puig (Stat.)—population 2,059—is 11 miles north-east of Valencia, on a hill close to the Mediterranean.

VALENCIA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 170,763.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel d'Espagne; de Paris des **Quatre Nations**; de la Ville de Madrid; Fonda **Europa**; **Fonda** Oriente; Fonda Francesca; **Universo**. *Board and lodgings* at hotels, 25 reals per day. There are also several good Casas de Pupilos, or lodging houses. *Cafés:* The best are the Café de Arnau, in the Calle de Zaragoza, del Teatro, and del Cid. Tramcars run.

Post Office:—Plaza de la Pelota, No. 5.

Telegraph:—Gobierno Civil Calle de la Purisima.

Baths (Casas de Baños).—They are open from April to October, at all hours; at other times it is necessary to give a day's notice.

Casino (supported by a society founded in 1845), containing a reading room (gabinete de lectura), café, and rooms for billiards and cards. Public balls also take place at certain periods. It is open from ten a.m. to twelve p.m., and strangers are introduced without difficulty by a resident member.

Cabs (tartanas) by fixed tariff. From 7 to 12 p.m. fares are half as much more, and after 12 double.

Valencia is the ancient *Valentia Edetanorum*, and is the capital of the province. It is situated on the Turia, or Guadalaviar, 3 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 2 miles from its port La Grao. It stands in a fine plain, and the city proper is enclosed by walls of the fourteenth century, about 2½ miles in circumference, and pierced by eight gates. Of these the largest and most remarkable are the Puerta de Serranos on the north, and the Puerta de Cuarte on the west, the road to Madrid. The former is especially fine, and both are used as prisons. It has a Moorish appearance; its streets are narrow, and many of the houses have flat roofs. The river is crossed by five bridges. The following are the names of the *Plazas* in the centre of the city, viz.: *Plaza de la Constitucion*, Plaza de la Congregacion, *Plaza de la Aduana*, *Plaza de Santo Domingo*, *Plaza de San Francisco*, Plaza del Cid, Ovalo de la Glorieta, Mercados Nuevo y Viego, Plaza de Villarrasa, Plaza del Pilas, Plaza de San Lorenzo, Plaza de San Agustin, Plaza del Correo, Plaza de Pellicero, Plaza del Conde de Carlet, Plaza de San Gil, Plaza del Museo, Plaza de Mosen Sorell, Plaza de Manises, Plaza de San Pablo, Plaza del Teatro, Plaza Colegio de Niños de San Vicente. The principal of these are those marked in italics. The best streets are the Calle del Mar, de Caballeros, de La Ruzafa and de San Vicente.

The height of the principal buildings is as follows: The veleta or weather-cock of Miguelete is 217 Castilian feet (each=10⅓ inches); Santa Catalina, 117: San Lorenzo, 157; San Nicolas, 153; San Esteban, 151; San Martin, 150; San Bartolomé, 150; La Escuela Pia, 147; Santa Tomás or la Congregacion, 138; Santa Cruz and los Santos Juanes, 137; La Virgen de los Desamparados, 118; the towers of the Temple, 112; the height of the head of the statue of Carlos III. in the Aduana Vieja is 148 feet; the cross of the principal façade of the Cathedral, 116; the tower of the Colegio del Patriarca, 110; that of Santa Domingo, 108; that of the Casa de la Ciudad, 88; and that of San Miguel, 73. These heights are probably only approximatively correct. Its principal manufactures are silks, linen, woollen fabrics, gauzes, camlets, and other woven fabrics, leather, paper, glass, hats, artificial flowers, and tiles for flooring. It employs about 3,500 women and 50 men in the tobacco trade, and manufactures about 8,000 lbs. of cigars and 50,000 lbs. of tobacco monthly. Its harbour has been greatly improved, and its trade is prosperous and increasing. The climate, though hot, is salubrious, and the city is resorted to by invalids.

Valencia was taken and fortified by Scipio, destroyed by Pompey, and rebuilt by Cæsar. It was wrested from the Romans by the Goths, taken in 1094 by the famous Cid Ruy Diaz de Vivar and bore, during four years, the name of *Valencia of the Cid*. It was altogether 230 years under the dominion of the Moors, from whom it was finally captured in 1238 by Don Jaime. It was enlarged and embellished by Pedro IV. of Arragon. It was taken in 1812 by the French under Suchet, who held it till June, 1813. The word *manzana*, so frequently used at Valencia, signifies an assemblage of houses bounded on every side by a street.

Sights.—A *Cathedral*, called El Seo, "The See," said to have been built on the site of a temple to Diana. It was begun in 1262, and extended in 1482; the original architecture was Gothic, but it has since been much altered and mixed up with Grecian styles. Its octangular Gothic tower, called El Miguelete (in Valencia, *Micalet*), is 162 feet high, and commands magnificent views of the huerta, or surrounding plain. It has three principal doors, the most notable, called del Miguelete, from being at the side of the tower, fronts the Calle de Zaragoza; it is small, consists of a single round arch, and is closed with a verge of iron; the façade is narrow, of a convex figure, and of three storeys; in the first are three Corinthian columns at each side of the door, between them two niches, with statues of San Pedro Pascual and Santo Tomas de Villanueva; and above the arch of the entrance is a basso-relief, representing Mary, with glory of angels and other decorations; the second storey has four columns of the same order; in the intercolumniation of the centre is a window, and in the laterals the statues of San Vicente Ferrer, San Luis Bertran, San Lorenzo, and San Vicente Martyr; in the centre of the third storey is an Assumption in demi-relief, and two medallions at the sides, terminated with a cross above a globe of gilt bronze.

The other doors are called de los Apostoles and del Palau. The first, which faces the Plaza de la Constitucion, is of the ogival style, with statues at its sides; and in the arch of the entrance is a Virgin surrounded with seraphim playing different musical instruments, of but small merit. The other door, which fronts the Archiepiscopal place, is a round arch; in the cornice are fourteen heads, seven male and seven female. Provincial historians are of opinion that these heads were placed here in memory of the first warriors and their wives, who helped to re-people the town after it had been conquered by the Christians. The cathedral consists of three naves, sustained by twenty-five arches, resting upon forty-two squared pillars with Corinthian capitals; the frieze of the pillars and of all the walls of the building is of coloured jaspers; the walls, pilasters, and arches of scagliola; and the capitals and mouldings of the arches are gilt; the Capilla mayor, which is ornamented with precious marbles and jaspers, has two lateral doors, and a window above adorned with Salomonic columns and bas-reliefs of marble, representing histories of the tutelar saints; the ancient altar was all of silver, but having been burnt in 1498, was replaced by the present one, which is closed with two grand doors, in each of which are six superb pictures, representing subjects in the life of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary; they have been attributed to Pablo Areggio and Francisco Neapoli, and are of the year 1505. The silleria is carved in walnut; the Trascoro is of alabaster. The relics include a tooth of San Cristobal, the cup used at

the last Supper, the arm of St. Luke, and the spurs and bridle of James the Conqueror.

Note the fine painted windows, the alta mayor, the three sacristias, the Silleria del Coro, the Sala Capitular with a crucifix by Cano, the chapels of San Vicente, San Miguel, *San Pedro*, San Luis, San Sebastian, &c., &c., containing paintings by Juanes, Ribalta, Orrente, Jean Belino, Espinosa, Palomino, and Sassoferrato; frescoes by Vergara, Bayen, and Goya; the tombs of the archbishop Ayala, and Diego de Covarrubias and his wife. The paintings by Ribalta include a Christ bearing his cross, a Christ mocked by Pilate, and an Ecce Homo. Those by Juanes, a Saviour with a lamb, a Christ with the wafer and chalice; a Holy Family, a Virgin, a Baptism of the Saviour, a Santa Tomás de Villanueva, and a Conversion of St. Paul. There is a Virgin by Sassaferrato, an Abraham and Isaac by Espinosa, and a Jesus delivering the keys to St. Peter by Palomino. "Vidal executed for the cathedral a picture of Our Lady of Concord; and Ignacio Vergara, the group of angels adoring the name of the Virgin in the principal front."

Capella de Nuestra Señora de los Desamparados, or of the unprotected, adjoining the cathedral. It was rebuilt in 1667, and has since been modernised and spoilt. It is not very capacious, but deserves attention for its elliptic figure, its cupola, some frescoes by Palomino, and its camarin of marbles and jaspers, under which is kept the *sagrada imagen*, or original sacred image, which is worshipped as the protecting patron both of the city and of the province.

Churches.—Church of San Martin, Calle de San Vicente (Manzana 6); note the bronze equestrian statue over the portal; a Dead Christ over the chief altar, and a Crucifixion over the retablo; a San Pedro and San Pablo, of the Espinosa school, and some frescoes by Camaron. José Verjara executed the medallion of St. Anthony the Abbot, over the doors, and the façade and bas-relief were executed under the direction of the same artist.

Church of Santos Juanes, Plaza del Mercado (Manzana 391). The old building was of the year 1366. The modern one was finished in 1609. It was painted in fresco by Antonio Palomino, in 1707. The pulpit is very elegant. The marbles were executed in Genoa, by Ponzanelli. The stuccoes, the statues of the Sons of Jacob, and other decorations of raised work, and the sculpture in the pillars of the chapels, are by artists from Lucca. In this church lies the celebrated painter *Ribera*.

Church of San Juan del Hospital, Calle del Trinquete de Caballeros (Manzana 95). It contains a great picture of the battle of Lepanto, by José Garcia, a San Joaquin, a Santa Ana and la Virgen, by Ribalta, and some paintings of the school of Joanes. In one of the chapels are preserved the remains of Constantia Augusta, Empress of Constantinople, which were presented by her step-son, the Emperor Theodorus Lascaris, who found an asylum at the court of James I. of Spain.

Church of San Nicolás, in the Plaza of the same name (Manzana 378). It was formerly a mosque. Note the numerous paintings by Juanes, and the arches and walls of the chapels painted in fresco by Vidal, a pupil of Palomino. The celebrated picture by Juanes, known as *La Purisima Concepcion*, and considered to be his finest work, was much torn and defaced by the explosion of an anarchist bomb, which destroyed the altar of the Virgin, March, 1892.

Church of San Esteban, in the Calle of the same name (Manzana 119). It was anciently a mosque, as may be seen by its chief altar and baptismal font.

Church of San Salvador, in Calle de Trinitarios (Manzana 144), containing three fine paintings by Conchello, and a miraculous image.

Church of San Lorenzo, in the Calle of the same name (Manzana 158).

Church of San Andrés, in the Plaza of the same name (Manzana 53). The principal entrance is fine, the sculpture is of the Renaissance. It contains paintings by Ribalta, Vergara, Orrente, and Camaron, some of the most renowned of the Valencian school.

Church of San Bartolomé, in the Plaza of the same name, and Calle de la Concordia (Manzana 373); note the retablo by Juanes, the ancient sculpture and pictures. The altar of San Sepulcro is said to date from the time of Constantine the Great.

Church of Santo Tomás or de la Congregacion, in the Plaza de la Congregacion (Manzana 100 Nos. 1 and 73). It is a fine edifice of the 1°

1736, and contains some good pictures, especially a Virgin and Child, by Leonardo da Vinci.

Church of Santa Cruz. It is of ancient origin, but the date of the original building is doubtful; it was rebuilt, but subsequently pulled down. In this church was buried the celebrated painter *Juanes*, whose remains were, however, removed with great pomp in 1842 to the Capilla de la Virgen, in the convent of Cármen Calzado.

Church of San Miguel y San Dionisio, Plaza de San Miguel (Manzana 240, Nos. 1 and 27).

Church of Santa Catalina, in the Plaza de Santa Catalina y de la Virgen de la Paz (Manzana 356, No. 1). It was anciently a mosque, and is one of the most elegant churches in the city. Juan Collado painted the sacramental niche in one of the chapels. Note, among other objects, the hexagon tower, near which is still to be seen one of the cells where the nuns retired.

Monasteries, &c.—There still exist within the city fourteen monasteries and thirteen nunneries, all of which have, however, undergone many alterations in accordance with the new laws. The names of the former are Santo Domingo, El Temple, La Trinidad Descalza, La Conpigacion, El Carmen Calzado, La Corona, San Agustin, El Pilar, San Camilo, San Francisco, San Fulgencio, Las Jesuitas, La Escuela Pia, and La Merced. The latter are named Santa Tecla, Santa Ursula, La Encarnacion, El Pie de la Cruz, Santa Clara, San Cristobal, Santa Ana, San José, La Presentacion, San Gregorio, La Puridad, and Santa Maria Magdalena.

The Convent of St. Domingo is situated in the Plazuela of the same name (Manzana, 108). At the extremity of its church are two chapels of extraordinary magnitude, named La Virgen del Rosario, and San Vicente Ferrer. The latter communicates with a third, called de los Reyes. The church contains two great pictures by José Vergara, both modern. The Cimborio has some fine windows, which are beautifully ornamented, and is crowned with a louvre corresponding with the rest of the building. The pavement is a mosaic of beautiful marbles. The mausoleum, which is of white marble, was executed in Genoa, and contains statues *of Don Rodrigo de Mendoza, Doña Maria Fonseca, and Doña Mencia de Mendoza, widow of* Don Fernando de Aragon, Duke of Calabria, Viceroy of Valencia. This sumptuous sepulchre was enclosed by a balustrade of marble, of which only the frieze remains. At the back part of the altar mayor is the sacristia, and above the arch a square tower, which serves as a campanario or Belfry, and which now holds the public clock. The tower, which was formerly very elegant, was destroyed by the French, and only a portion of it now remains. One of the chapels is of the Corinthian order, adorned with columns and pilasters of marble, and statues. The altar is in the best taste, with exquisite marbles, and adorned with two elegant statues. In the centre are two excellent pictures of colossal dimensions, painted in 1664 and 1665 by the Valencian artist, Vicente Salvador. In this convent note especially the statues and the cloisters. Cármen Calzado, in the Plaza del Cármen or del Museo (Manzana, 182); the church is handsome and spacious. The façade has splendid Salomonic columns, and is adorned with statues by Raimundo and Julio Capuz.

Convent of Los Jesuitas, a vast edifice, now occupied by government, and the provincial deputation and containing the archives of the ancient kingdom. **San Miguel de los Reyes,** a suppressed convent of monks, about half a league from the city, in the barrio of the Calle de Murviedro. It is an imposing edifice. The principal façade of the church is of hewn stone, of three storeys, and is 70 feet in elevation. The first is of the Doric order, having six columns, with statues of Santa Paula and San Geronimo; the second is of the Ionic order, has also six columns with two windows, which give light to the choir, and in the centre, a statue of San Miguel; the third is of the Corinthian order, with Salomonic columns, and statues of the Holy Kings; at the sides of the façade are two towers. The interior of the building is of a good style of architecture, with plain pilasters and others of the Composite order, above which is the cupola, equal in size to that of the Escorial, and forty-eight Valencian palms in diameter; the altar mayor is of beautiful jasper, and the steps and balustrade of the presbiterio are of the same material. At the sides were statues of the founders, which were of wood, corresponding to the sepulchres below the altar. At the left side of the church is a

magnificent cloister, 160 feet long, with nine arches in each *lienzo*, like to that of the Apostles in the Escorial, after whose model it was constructed; and near the entrance is the principal staircase, of a marvellous size, with a double flight, with stairs of a single block of stone. "C. Zariñena painted some large pictures for the convent in a style of colouring like that of the Venetian masters. Most of its numerous pictures have been transferred to the Museo, and its magnificent library to the Universidad." This superb convent is now abandoned, and in a state of ruin, being only inhabited by some poor families.

El Templo, in the Plaza of the same name (Manzana 117). It formed part of the ancient Palace of the Moorish kings. Having been ceded to the Knights Templars, the latter erected a small church and some dwellings. The order having been suppressed in 1312, the building was given, in 1317, to the order of Montesa. In 1758, the castle of the order, near Jativa, having been destroyed by the earthquakes which the country suffered, gave rise to the construction of this superb convent, which was begun in 1761, according to the plans of the architect, Miguel Fernandez, at the expense of Don Carlos III. Note the portico, the elegant and richly decorated chapel, the circular altar, with jaspers, &c.. with the image of the Virgin, the presbytery, &c.

Hospital de Pobres Estudiantes (of poor students), in the Calle of the same name (Manzana 57, Nos. 2 and 12), established in 1540.

Hospital de En-Bou, Calle de Ruzafa (Manzana 19, Nos. 15 and 34.) It was founded in 1399 by Don Pedro Bou, and is appropriated to poor fishermen.

Hospital de En-Conill, in the Calle de Carnicers (Manzana 236, Nos. 5 and 19), founded on the 28th August, 1397.

Hospital de Pobres (of the poor), in the Calle del Trinquete de Caballeros (Manzana 160, Nos. 16 and 18).

Casa de la Misericordia, or poor-house, in the Calle of the same name (Manzana 294). It was founded in 1670, and is a fine building. It maintains from 700 to 750 poor people, who are employed in industrial works.

Casa de Beneficencia, in the Plaza de la Corona *(Manzana 203); established in 1826.*

El Presido, or Penitentiary, in San Agustin, in which about 1,500 prisoners can be confined.

El Colegio de Corpus Christi, or del Patriarca, founded in 1586 by Juan de Ribera, patriarch of Antioch, and Archbishop of Valencia; note the noble Corinthian Chapel; the celebrated crucifix; many fine paintings by Ribalta, also some by Juanes, Morales, and F. Zuccaro; the altar mayor, with its green marbles and jaspers; the cupola; the sacrista; the relics; and the cloisters. "Bartolomé Matarana, who flourished at Valencia early in the seventeenth century, is known only by his frescoes in the Chapel of Corpus Christi. Those on the dome are figures of Jewish prophets, and passages from the story of the stiff-necked people; others on the walls, and in some of the side chapels, represent various sacred histories, with the achievements of the blessed St. Vincent Martyr and St. Vincent Ferrer." "Juan Zariñena painted for the college a picture of Christ at the column as early as 1587, and a portrait of the founder in 1612." The pictures of Ribalta comprise a Cena (a Last Supper), San Vicente de Ferrer visited by the Saviour, a Holy family, a Beata, and a Christ in the Garden of Olives. There is a Christ bearing the Cross, by Morales. The pictures by Juanes comprise a Supper, an Ascension, and a Birth of St. John. The visitor should go on a Friday morning, when the miserere is represented.

Colegio Andresiano, in the Plaza de la Escuela Pia (Manzana 234, Nos. 1 and 6). Colegio Real de San Pablo, in the Plaza de San Pablo (Manzana 292, No. 60). Colegio de la Presentacion de Nuestra Señora, in the Plaza de las Barcas (Manzana 44, Nos. 12 and 13); note the fine picture by Ribalta. Colegio Imperial de San Vicente Ferrer, in the Plazuela de los Niños de San Vicente (Manzana 49). Seminario Conciliar, in the Plaza del Conde del Real (Manzana 144, Nos. 1 and 3), Escuela Pia, in the Plaza of the same name (Manzana 234), a seminary built in 1738, by Archbishop Mayoral. The form is that of a great rotunda, with a cupola and louvre in the centre; the altars are in good taste, with marbles, green jaspers, and paintings by Vergara, Planes, and Camaron; in the centre of the church is interred the celebrated P. Scio, so well known for his biblical labours. Escuela Normal, Plaza de S Pablo (Manzana 292, No. 6).

Public Buildings.—La Universidad, in the Calle de la Nave (Manzana 58), a fine large building, with a reddish façade; the patios and halls have been renovated. The university has faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy. It has also good collections of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history, and a splendid library of 40,000 volumes, which is open to the public, and which comprise some rare bibles and MSS.; botanical garden outside the town; a beautiful theatre; a capacious chapel, dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Sapiencia. It is supported principally by the fees payable on matriculations and degrees, the government making up the annual deficit. In 1841 the university had 1,600 students and 70 professors. At present there are over 2,000 students.

Library of Don Vicente Salva, containing some curious native works.

Palacio Arzobispal (archiepiscopal palace), in the Plaza del Arzobispo, near the cathedral; it formerly possessed a fine library, but many of the books were destroyed during the French occupation. Palacio de la Audiencia, Calle de Caballeros (Manzana 134, Nos. 1 and 4).

Casa de la Ciudad, in the Calle de Caballeros (Manzana 130, Nos. 1 and 3), commenced in 1342, and finished in 1876. The grand salon was constructed in 1423, but having been burnt, another was built in the following year. It has a profusion of fanciful figures and rich decorations. The capilla was constructed in 1454, and the magnificent ceiling of the salon which serves as an antechamber, in 1512; in the lower storeys were the prisons, until they were burnt in 1505. In this building are preserved the sword of King James the Conqueror, the keys of the city, which were delivered up by the Moors to the king, the ancient banner of Valencia, and the Moorish standard, which was also given up. In this casa, also the Ayuntamiento has all its offices, and holds its sessions.

Casa Consistorial, a noble Ionic pile, where the Audiencia or supreme court of justice holds its sittings. Note the room called El Salon de Cortes, with frescoes by Zariñena; the carved gallery; the panelled ceiling, and the relics.

Conservatorio de Artes, in the Plaza de la Aduana (Manzana 56, No. 1), founded in 1857.

Casa del Vestuario, in the Plaza de la Constitucion. Here the Ayuntamiento formerly met on days of ceremony for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the cathedral. The building is now occupied by the Juge de Paix. The architecture is good; the roof of the principal salon was painted by Vicente Lopez.

Liceo Valenciano, established for the encouragement of the sciences, arts, and letters.

Lonja de la Seda (the Silk Exchange), in the Plazuela del Mercado (Manzana 326, Nos. 1 and 67). It is a beautiful Gothic edifice of the year 1482. Note especially the staircase, the fine hall, and the Gothic windows. It is occupied by the Chamber of Commerce. It is the most interesting building in Valencia.

Lonja del Aceite (Oil Exchange), in the Calle de Lonja (Manzana 324, No. 3).

La Aduana, or Custom House, situated in the Plaza of the same name, at one extremity of the city, near the Puerta del Mar. It is a fine large modern edifice, with its façade facing the Paseo de la Glorieta. It was begun in 1758, and finished in 1760, under the superintendence of the architect, Chilavert. Its form is that of a rectangular parallelogram. Its greater side, which is the front, is 228 feet long; its lesser side 213 feet; and its total height, 78¼ feet. It has a fine staircase, with a double landing-place. The building is now converted into a cigar manufactory.

El Museo: After the suppression of the monasteries, the pictures which they contained were removed to the convent Del Carmen, where a provisional museum has been formed. It contains upwards of 600 pictures, all of the Valencian school. In fact it is only here and in the private collections of the city that the works of this school of painting can be properly studied. The principal masters are Ribalta, Joanes (or Juanes), Espinosa, Orrente, C. Zariñena, El Bosco P. Barras, Salvador, Gomez, Juan Conchiles, and Gaspar de la Huerta. Few of them possess much merit. The best are to be seen in a reserved salon, the Salon de Juntas. They comprise an Ecce Homo, and two of the Saviour, by Juanes. The Crowning with Thorns, a Supper (Cena), St. Vincente Ferrer, San Francisco, St. Peter and St. Paul; the Four Doctors; the Evangelists; and the Coronation of the Virgin, by Ribalta. The Virgin; a St. John; a Magdalen; and three small

tableaux, representing San Francisco, a Bishop, and San Cristopher, by Cristobal Zariñena. A Cardinal, by Espinosa; and a San José, by El Bosco. The following painters are also represented in this collection:—J. de Vergara, A. de Villanueva, Ribera, March, Camaron, Vicente Lopez, and Goya. The pictures will probably be re-arranged shortly. Open from 10 till 3.

The Academia de las Bellas Artes, founded about 1765, is in the sam cuilding. No charge is made to the students.

The city also contains many private Collections, with paintings by Ribalta, Morales, Juanes, A. Cano, F. Herrera el Viejo, Camaron, Goya, Espinosa, &c. All of these may be seen on application, and as they contain some fine specimens, should not be overlooked by the student of art and the amateur. There are some good pictures at the Presidio.

Citadel constructed during the reign of Charles V.

Two Theatres, of which El Teatro Principal is the best, the other being mainly for comedies.

Hippodrome, or race-course.

Plaza de Toros, or bull-ring, one of the finest in Spain. The Valencians are enthusiastically fond of bull-fights.

El Mercador, or market, in the centre of the city, and well supplied.

Tapia, or mud walls, built in 1356; fine houses in the Calle de Caballeros and the Plaza de Villaraza, &c.; the eight Puertas or gates, two of which are used as prisons.

Cemenierio general, about half a league from the city, near the Tell Mill.

Botanical Gardens, without the walls, in the Calle de Cuarte, near the Puerta of the same name. The grounds are divided into eighteen rectangular squares, separated by walks six feet in width. The garden contains some rare collections, and fine green-houses with plants from all countries. Admission can be obtained any day by an order from the director.

The Royal Garden *(jardin de la reina)* is situated in front of the bridge and gate called Del Real. It has fine alleys of orange trees, producing beautiful fruits. It is open every Thursday upon production of an order from the director.

The Garden of Vicente Roca, which is within the walls, contains a great variety of flowers and shrubs, and is laid out with good taste. It is open to the public.

The other Gardens are—Jardin de la Soledad, or Casino de Cabrerizo, situated near to, and to the east of the former; Jardin del Señor Conde de Parsent; Jardin del Señor Baron de Santa Barbara; Jardin de Don Juan Bautista Berenguer, in the Calle de Alboraya; Jardin de Don Rafael Gonzalez Valls; and Jardin de Capuchinos, at the end of the Calle de Alboraya.

Paseos.—La Glorieta, between the Aduana, the Capitania General, &c. It is of an irregular figure; its greatest length, which is the part between the door leading to the Plaza de Santo Domingo, and that leading to the Plaza de la Aduana is 660 feet; its greatest breadth, which is near the Salon of the paseo, is 480 feet; the other walks are narrower, and all are lined with myrtle and cypress, with flowers in pots placed on stands; in the centre are beds containing a great variety of shrubs, and between the trees are orange and other fruit trees, and ash trees affording both shade and fragrance; here also are four marble statues, representing the seasons, and some artificial rocks, together with pines, cedars, pastachios, rosemaries, &c., which contrast well with the rest of the garden. There are seats, and at night it is lighted with gas.

The other paseo, called La Alameda, which extends to the north-east of the city, in front of the gardens Del Real and De Cabrerizo, between the bridges of the Real and Del Mar, is 2,178 feet in length; in the centre is the paseo for carriages; that to the left is for foot passengers, and is composed of two walks, one of which is ornamented with beds of flowers, orange trees, rose-bushes, &c.; in the different spaces are stone seats, and in one of these spaces is a fountain of marble and jasper, with a female figure representing Abundance, and at her feet a dog as faithful guardian, which sustains the arms of the city; in the last square is a beautiful aviary, containing a great variety of birds; to the right of the paseo for carriages is a long row of trees; there is also a passage for carts and horses of burden; and above the channel of the river is another row. The best time is 6-9 p.m. Adjoining this Paseo and the Ala-

del Mar is the road o Grao (which is distant about half a league), planted with four rows of trees, at all times a lively and agreeable promenade. To the right and left of the Puerta de Serranos are likewise two good paseos, the one constructed in 1824, the other in 1831; both are of the same form, although that to the left is broader than the other. They are entered by means of a flight of steps, and adorned with rows of trees, but the two last named paseos are not much frequented.

Resident British Consul.

English Physicians.

Books.—For works on the province, &c., of Valencia, inspect Cavanilles *Observaciones sobre la historia natural, geographia, agricultura, poblacion y frutos del reino de Valencia*; Diago, *Anales de Valencia;* Escolano, *Historia de Valencia;* Solorçano, *Sagrari de Valencia*, Val. 1635; Boix, *Historia de Valencia*, 3 volumes, 4to, 1845; *Manual para Forasteros*, por J. G., Val. 1841; and Laborde's *View of Spain*.

Conveyances.—Rail to **Carcagente** and **La Encina** (pages 34 and 117) for Madrid. Rail from Carcagente through **Gandia** to **Denia** (see below), 4½ miles; to Almansa and Alicante; to Castellon; to Murviedro (Sagunto) in one hour; to **El Grao,** on the Mediterranean, 3¼ miles. Here is the port of Valencia, as yet incomplete, but being steadily improved. The word Grao is from Latin, *Gradus*, a step; and this has been a bathing resort from ancient times, presenting a very animated scene in the season. Good accommodation in the summer.

Distance: Valencia lies 3 miles from the mouth of the Guadalaviar, in the Mediterranean, and 14 from Murviedro. An extension of the rail from Cuenca (page 35) is spoken of to Valencia, which would shorten the distance to Madrid by above 60 miles, and pass the Henarejos coal mines. This has (up to 1894) only been completed from Valencia to **Utiel,** 54 miles, *i.e.*, not quite half way.

Excursions to the Lake of Albufera, Alcira and Burgasot.

The **Lake of Albufera** is really an immense lagoon, about 27 miles round, but rarely more than 10 feet deep. It is crown property; there is capital shooting and fishing; permits may sometimes be obtained by applying to the Intendent del Real Patrimonio, Valencia. The shooting, &c., is much the best in winter.

The road to Denia passes Sueca and Gandia.

GANDIA (Stat.)

(Population, 7,604) is situated 34 miles south-south-east of Valencia, near the Mediterranean. It lies in a fertile district, and is noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture silk, linens, and sugar. It has a fine collegiate church, a college, and a palace of the Duke of Gandia. There are stalactite caverns about 3 leagues off. Rail, 31 miles to **Alcoy** (page 116) through Muro.

DENIA (Stat.)

(Population, 8,623) is the ancient *Dianium*, and is situated 45 miles north-east of Alicante on the Mediterranean. It is enclosed by walls, and its harbour is now nearly choked up with sand. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and an export trade in fruits. Its raisins are exported to England. It is the nearest port for the Balearic Isles. The sights are a ruined castle, and a rock called El Mongo, which commands some very good views. The place is supposed to derive its ancient name from a famous temple to Diana.

Burgasot lies to the north, and can be reached quickly by diligence. Here are the old Moorish mazmarras, subterranean granaries, called by Spaniards silos, by Valencians siches, where grain can be preserved underground.

The Valencians make this a regular summer resort.

ROUTE 15.

Vigo to Valença de Minho and to Orense and Monforte.

The direct road from Vigo to Orense runs by Porriño, Porte Arcas, Tranquera, Melon, and Ribadavia. There is a longer route by way of Tuy and Codesas, joining the other at Tranquera. From Vigo to Tuy by road is 4 leagues. The *Railway* runs to **Redondela, Guillarey** (for **Tuy,** whence across the Puente International to Valença, in Portugal), and then up the Minho to **Caldelas, Salvatierra, Las Nieves, Arbo, Pousa, Frieira, Filgueira** (Upper and Lower), **Ribadavia** (on the Avia, in a mountain gorge), **Barbantes** (on the Barbantiño), to Orense. **Vigo,** as in Route 8.

TUY (Stat.)

The ancient *Tude ad Fines*, is a walled frontier town of Spain, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town of **Valença de Minho (Stat.)**, to which the railway to **Oporto** is continued, see page 190. The country is very fertile, and the valleys are charming, but marshy. The manufactures comprise table linens, hats, leather, and liqueurs. There is plenty of good sport for the angler. The wines are good.

Sights.—Cathedral; note the silleria and cloisters; the tomb of San Telmo, the patron saint. The Alcazar; and the college of San Fernando, containing a museum, with pictures and books. The old episcopal palace and the church and convent of San Domingo.

RIBADAVIA (Stat.)

(Population, 4,247) is situated on the banks of the Avia, whence its name. The wines made are very celebrated. The Convento de Los Dominicos with an elegant ogival church, and the ancient palace of the Counts of Ribadavia.

ORENSE (Stat.)

Population (1885), 13,290.

Hotels.—Two or three posadas.

It is charmingly situated above the left bank of the river Minho, over which there is a bridge. Its streets are narrow but clean, and its Plaza Mayor is very regular. It is of ancient origin, and was formerly much larger. The city is said to have been founded by the Greek Amphilocus, in the year 1179 B.C., from whom it derived its ancient name, *Amphilocopolis*. Subsequently, the Romans, on account of the springs of hot water here, called it *Aquæ Calidæ*, *Ciliorum*, and *Urientes*, of which its present appellation is a corruption.

Its industry consists of linen fabrics, leather, &c. It has also manufactures of chocolate, and a trade in hams, which are both in high repute throughout Spain. It has a monthly fair. The town preserves some Roman inscriptions. The arms of the city are a bridge over the Minho, a castle and a lion, with a naked sword and a royal crown.

In the invasion of the Moors in 713 it was almost levelled to the ground, and it remained a heap of ruins till 832, when it was rebuilt by Alonso el Casto. From Orense, Soult invaded Portugal with 26,000 men and 78 cannon, and thither he retreated *two or three months after, hotly* pursued by Wellington, his army reduced to 19,500 stragglers, and almost naked. The neighbourhood abounds in wine, but the process of manufacture is very primitive, and there is scarcely a bodega or cellar in which to store it. One of the best wines is that called *Tostado*. There is sport for the angler in the neighbourhood. The surrounding valley is very charming, with its variegated trees, thick vine districts, fields, and rivulets. In the distance are seen the maisons de campagne of the Marquises of Villaverde, Bóveda, and others, besides several small villages and places, amongst which are Loña, Oira, Cudeiro, Viso, Valenzana, and Sejalbo.

Sights.—Gothic *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Martin, situated nearly in the centre of the town. In consequence of the injuries that it has sustained, and the renovations that have taken place at different epochs, its façades are of irregular form. Its dimensions are as follow:—breadth between the doors of the Crucero, 1·7 feet; length from the principal door, called Del Paraiso, to the Altar Mayor, 249 feet; and from the latter, or from the Trascoro of San Martin, to the wall of the Capilla de la Concepcion, 33 feet; height from the pavement to the cupola, 98 feet; and to the boveda of the great nave in the middle, 63 feet; breadth of the great nave outside the columns, 26 feet; length of the porch or corridor of the principal portal, 96 feet; breadth of the same, 7½ feet. In the façade is a tower of not much merit. In the middle of the church, as in the other cathedrals of Spain, is the choir, with a large railing of iron, and within, the silleria of walnut, of good workmanship, decorated with the effigies of saints, and containing seventy handsome seats. Under the coro are two organs, and a balustrade for the musicians. At the side of the Epistola is an altar, with a silver coffin enclosing the body of Santa Eufemia, and in that of the Evangelio is another coffin, with the bodies of San Facundo and San Primitivo; near this is the magnificent sepulchral monument of Quevedo and Quintana. It was sculptured at Rome by the Spanish artist, Antonio Solà, at the expense of Manuel Fernandez Verela, about the year 1840.

The Capilla Mayor del Cristo, of which the Condè de Taboada is patron, contains the beautiful image **de Cristo**, which is publicly venerated. It was brought from Finisterre by the bishop Don Vasco Perez Mariño, who governed the diocese from

to 1343, and whose sepulchre may be seen in the Crucero, in front of the altar mayor. The cabinet, in which the Santisimo Cristo is placed, is in an elevated position, and is surrounded by retablos, representing the Passion; and near the collateral altar of the camarin is a balcony, and a place for the musicians, with a good organ. There are also nineteen other capillas, containing effigies of great merit; note especially the Capilla de Nuestra Señora de las Augustias. At the altar of the Crucero is celebrated the mass of the Alba. The Cimborio of the Crucero is a well finished work.

The origin of the Episcopal See and the date of the foundation of the cathedral are doubtful. The original cathedral is said to have been built as early as 550; the present altar mayor, dedicated to San Martin, was consecrated in 1194. The modern cathedral was erected by Bishop Alonso, in 1220; note especially the shrine of Santa Eufemia, the tomb of Quintana, the relics, and the cloisters.

Church of Santa Maria la Mayor. The principal façade, which is on the Plaza Mayor, is elegant: it has two storeys, with Corinthian columns, and in the upper part two symmetrical towers. The interior is simple, with a good cupola and five regular altars. In the chapter is celebrated the festival of the Cuarenta Horas, and here is preserved the effigy with which the Passion is represented every Friday, which is worth attending. The gallery of the church communicates with the door of the contiguous episcopal palace.

Church of Santa Eufemia del Centro, occupying the church of the ex-convent of the Jesuits, which is still in an unfinished state; its façade is good; it is of two storeys, the first of the Doric, the second of the Corinthian order; the interior of the building is adorned with columns.

Church of Santa Eufemia del Norte, a parochial church, in the church of the suppressed convent of San Domingo. It has six altars and an organ.

Church of the Santisima Trinidad; note the Capilla Mayor and the cupola.

Convent of San Francisco, situated to the east of the city. It has two square cloisters, in one of which is a well of excellent water. Its church is capacious, and contains an organ and a good image of the Concepcion, which is open to public veneration by order. At the side is another small church, belonging to the brothers of the order of Tercera. The rest of the building serves as a quarter for troops; it has accommodation for two battalions.

Convent of San Domingo, small and having only a single square cloister; it was formerly occupied by the provincial deputation, and was afterwards used for the offices of the political government, but yielding to demands made in 1847, the government conceded the building to the province, with the exception of the portion required for the dwelling of the curate of Santa Eufemia.

Cemeteries—One in the hospital, and two others, named La Santisima Trinidad and Santa Maria la Madre. The latter is small and badly situated. There is also another near the convent of San Francisco, in the high part of the city; it is capacious, and in a good situation.

Orphan asylum, Casa de Beneficiencia, Hospital, House of Industry, El Seminario Conciliar de San Fernando, and College for girls; Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall) in the principal square, which is surrounded by well-paved colonnades; a pretty theatre, a prison, and an abattoir.

Four Fountains in the centre of the town, called Del Rey, La Nueva, De Cos Cueros and De San Cosme. All but La Nueva are badly supplied with water.

The Bridge.—According to a popular song, there are three things to be seen in no part of Spain except Orense, viz., The Holy Christ, or Imagen de Cristo (as above), The Bridge, and La Burga—

> "Tres cosas hay en Orense
> Que no las hay en España,
> El Santo Cristo, la Puente,
> Y la Burga hirviendo el agua."

The fine Bridge (Puente) over the Miño is about 500 paces to the north of the town, at the entrance of the route to Santiago. It is really two bridges. The first, which crosses the river at right angles, is 1,319 feet in length, and 18 in breadth; it consists of seven arches; the middle arch, which is the largest and most elegant, is 156 feet from pillar to pillar, and 135 high from the bed of the river to the keystone, and one of the other arches is 90 feet in diameter. The second bridge is united to the former at the side next the city, and serves to

cross a sand-bank which is here formed in time of great inundations from the river. It has three small arches, the greatest of which, however, does not exceed 40 feet in diameter. Both bridges are very solid and well built, and have triangular buttresses.

Not many years since there stood at the entrance of the larger bridge, on the city side, a tower, on the portal of which were the royal arms, and those of the Conde de Lemos, besides several inscriptions. According to some historians, the bridge was built by the Emperor Trajan; others assert that it was erected in 1230, by Bishop Lorenzo, and that it was repaired in 1449, by Bishop Pedro. Whatever the date of its foundation, there can be no doubt of its antiquity, and that it has undergone many recompositions at different epochs. M. Germond de Lavigne says of this bridge:—"The bridges of Martorell in Catalonia, and of Cangas de Onis in the Asturias, are not comparable for boldness to this work, nor yet the celebrated bridges of Almaraz and of Alcantara, on the Tagus, also of Roman construction. That of Almaraz is only 150 ft. in span, that of Alcantara 94 ft., but the latter is 175 ft. above the ordinary level of the river." Near the bridge, the Barbaño falls into the Miño, and a little higher up, near the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de Portovello, the Loña falls in.

Las Burgas.—The Burgas or hot springs, which have been celebrated for ages past, gush forth out of a rock, in the lower part of the town, to the west. There are three distinct sources, called Burga de Arriba, Burga de Abajo, and Surtidero. The word *burga* is a provincial term for a hot spring of mineral waters, and is very possibly derived from the sound made by the water as it issues forth, though similar words are to be found for springs in other European tongues. The colour of the water is perfectly transparent, and has no odour when insulated in a glass; the temperature is 150 degrees of Fahrenheit. Experiments made indicate no other composition than a quantity of carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas, mixed with atmospheric air. The intense colour which some vegetables assume when boiled in the waters of the Surtidero is undoubtedly owing to the presence of the carbonate of soda. This water, which is accounted so valuable in therapeutic applications, is also much in use for cooking vegetables and dissolving soap. The unfounded error that it contains sulphur is evident from the fact that the people use it, after it is cold, for drinking purposes; it is, in fact, considered the most drinkable water in the province. The Burgas are frequented from June to September for bathing.

M. A. Germond de Lavigne says of the Burgas: "The Burgas are three in number, 80 yards distant from one another. The Burga d'Arriba (upper) and that of Abajo (the lower), each furnish 27½ gallons of water per minutes; this is conducted by pipes into a basin of 100 square metres. The third, named Surtidero, flows directly, with a strong emission of gas, into a smaller basin. The temperature is 150 to 155 deg. Fahrenheit. The water is perfectly clear, differs very little in taste from ordinary drinking water, and has no odour, though Father Feijoo says, in his 'Teatro Critico Universal,' that it threw off much sulphuretted hydrogen. Analysis shows 0·220 carbonate of soda, 0·167 chloride of sodium, and 0·157 of salycilic acid, to 1,000 parts of water. The gas disengaged by the Surtidero is composed partly of carbonic acid, with 80 parts of nitrogen. These springs, which present a great analogy with those of Carlsbad, by their temperature, their abundance, and to some extent by their composition, have been, up to now, but little used therapeutically, but they serve, like those of Dax, in France, for all domestic purposes, such as cooking food, baths, and washing clothes. The large basin has been transformed into a public wash-place; in that of the Surtidero, they steep birds before plucking, potatoes before peeling, tripe to bleach it, and it is not astonishing that the decomposition of animal matters should produce in this latter the sulphurous odour noticed by Father Feijoo, Mr. Rubio hopes that, following the example of foreign thermal establishments, he will be able to make use in certain affections of the gas which is produced by the Surtidero spring."

At a quarter of a league from the city are two thermal *Baths*, situated in two different directions, and known by the names of Las Caldas and Mendez; they are considered good in cutaneous and nervous

affections: there is also a fountain called del Obispo, which is said to be efficacious in removing obstructions.

Public Walks.—There are some pleasant paseos or public walks, but they are badly paved and much obstructed by stones and mud. One of the best alamedas is that called De Posio, which is capacious and filled with trees. In the neighbourhood, there is good *Sport* to be had near a Lake, 16 miles long; with boar, deer, duck, and hare shooting; license, £1 a year.

Conveyances.—Correos for Brañuelas, for Santiago, Pontevedra, Tuy, Vigo, Ribadavia, Tribes, and Barco. There are Diligences to Santiago and Lugo.

Rail to Monforte on the line from Palencia (Madrid) to Corunna, for which see Route 8. The line, about 22 miles, passes no stations of importance.

The road to Santiago (14 leagues) passes Piñor, Fojo, Castrovite; that to Lugo, by St. Estevan, Monforte, and Sarria; or by Readago, Chantada, Taboada, Naron, and Puntin. The latter is 13½ leagues. The road to Benavente passes Taboadela, Allariz, Ginzo, Abavides, Verin, Ferreira. Gudina, Canizo, Canada, Sanabria, Monbucy, and Rionegro.

Distance: Orense lies 46 miles south-south-west of Lugo.

ROUTE 16.

Barcelona to Montserrat, Manresa, Cardona, and Urgel.

The Montserrat trip is one by itself, and may be done by Tarragona rail to Molins de Rey (10 miles) and Martorell (18 miles), in about one hour. Omnibus to the *Mountain;* thence down to Monistrol, for the rail back (Saragossa Line.) The whole may be got through in one day's hurried trip, by 5-20 a.m. train, allowing 2 hours at the mountain; but three days is the best for a leisurely visit—thus: 1st Day—Rail to Martorell at 8-30 a.m., 1½ hour; omnibus to Collbató (Cuevas Inn), 2 hours, 8 reals, by noon. Ascent to the grottoes, with ladders, 3 to 4 hours, *36 reals to see all the sights.* Sleep here. 2nd Day—*Up to the Hermitage of S. Geronimo,* 4 hours. for the prospect; horse or mule, with guide, 18 reals: take provisions. Down to the Monastery, 2 hours, and sleep there; 10 reals. 3rd Day—Early sunrise view at the Monks' Balcony. Visit the grottoes of the Virgin, Juan Garcin, &c., and the *Degutalls* or dripping rocks. Omnibus (6 reals) from the Monastery down to **Monistrol (Stat.)**, page 39, about 1 hour; thence back to Barcelona. *Bradshaw's Continental Guide* should be consulted for the hours of the above trains as they vary continually.

Barcelona, as in Route 8. To **Martorell (Stat.)** Population, 4,331. (Posada de la Cruz.) On the river Llobregat (Rubricatus). It has a bridge supposed to have been built by Hannibal, but one arch is of Moorish construction. There is a Triumphal Arch of Roman origin. Garriga Baths may be reached from here. A few miles further on is **Esparraguera** (population, 3,395), also on the Llobregat. In the vicinity are the celebrated sulphur baths called **La Puda;** which may be reached by diligence from Olesa, on the Saragossa line. At a short distance is **Collbato** (as above), whence the ascent begins to **Montserrat,** a solitary mass of needle-shaped granite rocks, 4,050 feet above the sea at the *Hermitage* (with an immense prospect), and split down the middle by a ravine, nearly 3,000 feet deep, over which hangs the old *Monastery,* founded 880, a chaos of stone galleries and cells. Retablo by Jordan at the Chapel. The Hermitages of S. Benito, S. Ana, Loca Estredia, &c., are scattered about. There is occupation for the botanist and geologist on the mountain; but after all the grand attraction is the savage Salvator-Rosa-like scenery, which has a character peculiarly its own.

For Montserrat consult *Guia de Montserrat y de sus Cuevas, su autor D. Victor Balaguer,* 12mo., pp. 188, Barc. 1857.

Instead of returning from Montserrat by Monistrol (as indicated above), the descent may be made to Manresa, about 10 or 11 miles. This station is 9 miles further from Barcelona than Monistrol.

MANRESA (Stat.), on the Saragossa line.

Population, 16,526.

Hotel.—Posada del Sol.

This town, the Roman *Minorisa,* is most picturesquely situated on a hill between the Cardoner and the Llobregat, and has some pleasing views.

It lies 40 miles by railway from Barcelona. It is a busy place, and its inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics, broad cloths, &c. Steam Tram to Sallent, Puigreig, and Olvan, 29 miles. Coaches to Berga.

Sights.—The Seu (Seo, cathedral church) is a magnificent church, built of hewn stone; note the belfry tower, the high altar, with its chapel of jasper, the painted glass, and the tombs.

La Cueva de San Ignacio (Loyola), with a convent, of the year 1660; note the marbles, the altar of the saint, and his crucifix. Here Ignatius Loyola wrote his book.

Threading the valley of the Cardoner, the traveller reaches Suria, situated on a hill above the river, at a short distance from which is Cardona.

CARDONA.

Population, 4,360.

Hotels.—Posada de Suiza; del Oriente.

A fortified town, in the province of Barcelona. It is a straggling place, is interspersed with cypress gardens, and has some imposing edifices and defensive works. The town has manufactures of silks and cutlery.

Sights.—The celebrated *Salt Mine*, situated to the south-west of the town. The mountain is 500 feet in elevation, and affords an inexhaustible supply of rock salt, in absolute purity. The salt is so hard that it has to be blasted with gunpowder, and from it are turned vases, crucifixes, and other articles. The mountain is homogeneous and the only one of the kind known in Europe. To visit the mine a permit is necessary, but is easily procured from the Intendente (Steward) of the Duke of Medina-Celi. For a good description of the mine of Cardona, see *Dict. d'Hist. Nat. de Bomare, tom.* xiii., pp. 167, 169. 4d. ed.

The Citadel, or Castillo, with its chapel.

San Vicente, a Gothic church note the altar mayor and the carvings.

In the neighbourhood of Cardona the sportsman and the artist will be repaid.

Diligence to Puycerda.

At a few miles from Cardona, and situated in a hilly country, is

SOLSONA

(Population, 2,600), the ancient *Celsa*, 55 miles north-east *of Lerida. It has* an ancient castle, situated on an eminence above the town, and an Episcopal palace, built in 1779. The manufactures are principally of iron wares.

A few miles further on is **Oliana,** on the Segre, whose valley is ascended to Organá, Pla, and Urgel.

Organá is about half way between Oliana and Urgel, called **Seo d'Urgel** (the see or bishopric of Urgel), 70 miles north-east of Lerida (see p. 132). This strongly fortified mountain post was taken from the Carlists 1875.

From Urgel the **Val d'Andorra** (page 132), under the Pyrenees, may be visited, by way of Santa Julia. The best plan is to take a guide and mule. It is a rough day's journey to Santa Julia.

The traveller can reach Perpignan from Urgel in two days; the first day on horseback to Puycerda and Bourg Madame; the second day by diligence by way of Mont Louis and Prades.

ROUTE 17.

MIRANDA DE EBRO TO LOGROÑO, CALAHORRA, ALFARO (SORIA), TUDELA, AND SARAGOSSA.

Railway.—From Miranda to Logroño, by Haro, Briones, Cenizero, and Fuen-Mayor, in 2 to 2¾ hours.

For **Miranda de Ebro (Stat.),** on the Northern line from Hendaye (Bordeaux) to Madrid, see Route 1.

HARO (Stat.)

(Population, 6,447) is charmingly situated in a fertile plain at the foot of the mountains of Toloño, which form, to the north, the passage of the Ebro, named las Conchas, and at a little distance from the confluence of the Tiron, coming from the east. Its territory is rich; the vine is cultivated. It has manufactures of leather, hats, brandy, and liqueurs, and a highly esteemed claret wine is made here. There are copper mines in the vicinity. Haro was the chief place of a county which gave title to an illustrious family, one of whom was first minister of Philip IV., and who treated with Mazarin concerning the peace of the Pyrenees. It lies 21 miles north-west of Logroño.

LOGROÑO (Stat.)

Population (1887), 12,298.

Hotels.—Posada de las Diligencias; Fonda del Carmen. There are also several good cafés.

Logroño is the capital of the province of the same name. It lies in a charming plain on the right bank of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, and is surrounded with a beautiful and fertile vega, a wooded country, huertas and vineyards. It is a walled town, and is over-looked by the remains of an old castle. It is well built; the streets are cheerful, and some of them spacious, and kept clean by the waters of the brook Iregua. From the varied construction of the edifices, it is evident that the city has been built at different epochs; the part called Rua Vieja, nearest to the river, is the most ancient; the most modern part is the Calle Mayor, and that of Villanueva: still more recent are los Portales and el Mercado, which are the finest parts of the city, and in which are some well-frequented cafés. There are five Plazas, called de la Redonda, del Seminario del Coso, de San Blas, and de San Bartolomé. The first is distinguished by its magnificent edifices, which have been erected of late years, and are in the style and taste of the houses at Madrid. The other Plazas are small, and the three last named are of an irregular figure. The Plaza del Coso is only used for bull-fights; in San Blas is held the market for vegetables and provisions; San Bartolomé is not made use of for any special purpose.

Logroño has manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, leather, soap, candles, hats, cards, brandy, wine, oil, and vinegar; and there are some tanneries and distilleries. It has a considerable traffic, and its vicinity is fertile in corn and fruit. The place is considered of importance as a military post. It is of ancient origin, in the territory of the Vascones; and was a very important city in the time of the Romans.

It was afterwards under the dominion of the Moors, from whom it was taken by Sancho Alvarez, King of Navarre, A.D. 906. It was then retaken, but was finally recovered by Alonso el Sabio, in 1160, and in 1230 was rebuilt, and surrounded with walls, by Don Sancho VIII., of Navarre. It was twice taken by the French, viz., in 1808, and in 1823; and here, on the 20th January, 1845, was shot the Christino General, Zurbano. *Its arms are a bridge with three towers, and a fleur-de-lis (or), in a field (azul) in* the border, which arms were given to it in 1523, by Carlos V. and his mother, Doña Juana, in honour of the citizens who repulsed the French under André de Foix. Here, in 1875, *Espartero*, then in his 83rd year, was visited by the new king, Alfonso XII. He died 1879. He was born the son of a wheelwright, and might perhaps have been King of Spain.

Sights.—La Colegial de la Redonda. In the principal façade, which is of good proportion, are two towers in the Churrigueresque style. The façade is more modern than the nave; the choir contains some good carving.

Church of Santa Maria del Palacio, with a pyramidal tower, 200 feet in height, rising from the centre, thought to be very ancient; the original church is said to have been built by order of Constantine. Within the last two or three centuries, three stones have been discovered in the most ancient part of the building, with an inscription partly in the monastic, and partly in the Gothic or Mozarabic character, which are thus rendered, *Aquí yace el Bachiller*; and other characters on the stones are said to prove that the church is of the year 510 after Christ. This magnificent edifice is a portion of the palace which the Kings of Castile formerly inhabited; and in its cloisters the monks of Santo Sepulcro once resided.

Church of Santiago, built of stone, and having only one nave; it is 120 paces in length, by 60 in breadth. In this building was founded the order of the Knights of Santiago.

Church San Bartolomé (suppressed); it is well built, wholly of well-finished stone; it is nine centuries old, and in a good state of preservation. The portal is in the Gothic-Byzantine style.

Convent of nuns of San Augustin; Convent of Carmelitas Descalzas; Convent de Religiosas de la Madre de Dios.

Oratorio, at the end of the Calle Vieja, dating from the seventeenth century.

La Casa Hospital, properly a Refugio, in front of the Calle de Villanueva. Here mendicants are provided with light, fire, and chamber for a single night. It now lacks funds. The date of its foundation is unknown, but there is evidence of its having belonged to the hospitallers of Juan de Dios. Hospital civil, called de la Misericordia, or de

Roque Amadez, very ancient. Casa de Niños-Espósitos (foundling hospital), a solid edifice, but unfinished: it serves at present as a quarter for the troops.

Jesuits' college; seminario conciliar; several schools; literary and scientific association; Sociedad Economica; a Liceo; a theatre, constructed in the time of Felipe V.; and a prison. Casa de Ayuntamiento, a large and well-built edifice; the interior, however, is badly distributed.

Cemetery, constructed at the expense and under the direction of the presbyter Cayetano Sierra, a native of the place. Fine bridge over the Ebro, built in the twelfth century, by Juan Ortega, a Dominican Friar. It is 716 feet in length, and has twelve arches, with immense buttresses and three fortified towers in ruins.

Paseo de Siete, a beautiful promenade, within the walls. There is also another paseo, called Espolon, outside the La Puerta del Cármen. It was formerly a most charming promenade, but is now greatly deteriorated by the wall. Fountain in the Plaza Mayor; there is also another outside San Augustin; and two others called de Santiago and de Terrazas.

Conveyances.—Rail to Miranda, for Vitoria and Irun, &c.; to Miranda for Bilbao; to Castejon and Pamplona; and to Tudela and Saragossa.

Distance: Logroño lies 37 miles by rail from Miranda, and is 60 miles east of Burgos, and 158 miles north-east of Madrid (323 miles by rail).

[Here the road to Soria may be taken through Nalla, Torrecilla, Villanueva, Lambreras, and Garay, 45 miles by diligence; see after Alfaro.]

CALAHORRA (Stat.)

Population, 8,134.

Hotels.—Posada Juliana; Posada Espinosa.

It is in Old Castile, in the province of Logroño, and is not far from the borders of Navarre. It is picturesquely situated on a slight eminence on the left bank of the Cidacos, two miles from its confluence with the Ebro. It has several plazas. The houses in general are without much taste. There are, however, some spacious and solid edifices; among others, the Town Hall, the Palacio Episcopal, and the Seminario Conciliar.

There is a beautiful bridge of ten arches over the river. *The chief occupations* of its inhabitants are weaving, oil-pressing, and agriculture. It has an annual fair in August, and is the seat of a bishop. The vicinity of the town yields a considerable quantity of fine wool. It was in ancient times a place of considerable distinction, and vestiges of its grandeur are still visible. At the present day it is a dull and decayed town. It is famous for the siege which it sustained from Cneius Pompey, B.C. 72, by whom it was taken. It was re-taken by Sertorius after a loss of 3,000 men; and a few years afterwards was taken and burnt by Afranius, after an obstinate resistance and the most dreadful sufferings from famine. During this siege the famine was so terrible that the besieged preferred to eat their women and their sons sooner than surrender, and this famine has become proverbial in history, under the name of "fames calagurritana," or "*hambre calagurritana.*" The defenders, indeed, obeyed to the letter the ancient statute law of the country referred to in the Partidas of Alfonso el Sabio—

"E aun hi ha otra razon por que el padre podrie esto fazer; ca segund el fuero leal de España, seyendo el padre cercado en algun Castillo que touiesse de Señor, si fuesse tan cuytado de fambre que non ouiesse al que comer, puede comer al fijo sin mala estrança, ante que diesse el Castillo sin mandado de su Señor (Las Siete Partidas, tit. xvii., ley viii.); *i.e.*, that a father besieged in his lord's castle, and pressed by hunger, may eat his own son without incurring any reproach, sooner than surrender without his lord's mandate." Again Calahorra was taken by Garcia VI. in 1045.

Ptolemy (L. 2, c. 6) calls this place, by mistake, Calagorina; Pliny (L. 3, c. 3) names the inhabitants of Caliguris, *Calaguritani*, and also *Fibularenses*, probably from the manufacture of *fibulæ*, or buckles. The Spanish historians, however, give two places named Calagurris; one called Calagurris Fibularia, and the other Calagurris Nasica which latter, without doubt, refers to Callurgis in Old Castile. Morales, indeed, mentions an inscription here, "Mun. Calaguris, Julia Nasica." In its shield are two naked arms fighting with swords, from which sparks fly, and its crest is a woman with a sword in the right hand, and a naked arm in the other, with the motto "Pereant Carthaginem et Romam," which history proves

be the reverse of the truth. It is the birth-place of the grammarian and rhetorician Quintilian, and of Prudentius and Pedro Garcia Carrero, physician to Felipe III.; and here, in 1366, Enrique II. was proclaimed king.

M. De Lavigne says of it—"Calahorra was taken and demolished, its inhabitants massacred, and, later on, Cæsar rebuilt and colonised it. The rule of the Goths was not productive of any event, and in the 10th century it belonged to the Arabs. Don Garcia, of Navarre, drove them out in 1045; and 10 years later (as is related by some historians), Don Ramiro de Aragon, and Don Fernando I., of Castile, having disputed its possession, entrusted their cause to two champions, Martin Gomez for Aragon, and the Cid for Castile; the latter was victorious, and killed his adversary. In 1366, Don Enrique de Trastamarre entered Calahorra at the head of numerous bands, who, carried away by the eloquence of their celebrated captain, Bertrand Duguesclin, displayed banners with the words 'Castile! Castile for King Don Enrique!' and proclaimed the brother of Don Pedro the Cruel in the midst of the festival. The historic souvenirs of Calahorra stop here. Clausel passed through in 1813, on his way from Logroño to Tudela; Zumalacarregui attempted to surprise it in 1834; General Cordoba stayed there in 1836, after his refusal at Madrid to take the oath to the Constitution of 1812."

The name Calagurris has been derived from the Arabic *kalat-harrat*, signifying "a castle in a stony place." It is evident that this etymology cannot be accepted, as it was already called *Calagurris* in Roman times, but the Arabic probably represents Phœnician words of a similar sound and meaning. The word kalat, a castle or fort (especially on the top of a mountain), occurs in many local names in Spain. There is Calahorra in Granada; Calatayud, in the province of Saragossa; Calatrava, in the province of Ciudad Real; Calacite, in the province of Teruel; and Calatanazor, in the province of Soria. It is not confined to Spain; there are Calata Bellota, Calata Fimi, Calata Girone or Caltagirone, Calata Scibetta, and Calatavetturo, in Sicily.

Sights.—Cathedral situated on the bank of the *Cidacos. It is partly* ancient and partly modern, *but is scarcely worthy of note. It has a* Gothic door of the date of the first construction of the building; the altar mayor is of the 16th century. Of the same date are two doors (one of which looks to the south), which were, however, renovated in 1740.

Three Churches and several chapels.

Convent of Carmelite nuns; Franciscan convent, situated in the centre of the town. It is capacious, and serves for a prison, school, &c.

Capilla or Hermitage called San Emeterio y Celedonio, commonly La Casa Santa, from having served as a prison for these martyrs.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall); Palacio Episcopal; Seminario Conciliar, now used as a foundling hospital; and four schools.

Remains of its ancient walls and towers, and of a Roman Circus and Aqueduct.

Distance: Calahorra lies 31 miles east-south-east of Logroño, and 76 miles north-west of Saragossa, on the rail between these two places.

The celebrated warm *Baths of Arnedillo* are situated about 4 leagues from the town, and are much frequented from the beginning of June to nearly the end of September.

M. Germond De Lavigne says of them:—"These baths are situated about 22 kil. (14 miles) to the south, following the course of the Cidacos. Arnedillo, a small town of 1,200 inhabitants, lies in a valley formed by two spurs of the Sierra de Cameros. The bathing establishment is situated about 660 yards from the town on the other side of the Cidacos, at the foot of the rocky mountain named the Encineta, which appears to be an extinct volcano. The principal spring is on the west side, and throws up about 9 gallons per minute; temperature 125° Fahr. It contains:—sulphate of lime, 0·572; sulphate of soda, 0·027; chloride of sodium, 5·441; chloride of magnesium, 0·642; carbonate of lime, 0·376; protoxide of iron, 0·054, to 1,000 grs. water, with a large quantity of carbonic acid. There are vapour baths, and 38 or 40 chambers, properly furnished, a large salon, and sleeping rooms for the military and the poor. Pension, including service and bathing towels, 1st cl., 26 rs. per day; 2nd cl., 18 rs. A separate charge is made for douche and vapour baths. Near at hand are good houses, where the pension is from 20 to 24 rs. per day. Vehicles from Calahorra.

From Calahorra the next important station is

ALFARO (Stat.)

(Population, 5,300), which is on the borders of the old kingdom of Navarre, is situated under a hill on the banks of the Alhama, a feeder of the Ebro. It is of ancient origin, and contains remains and inscriptions of the Romans. On the 27th August, 1808, about half a league from Alfaro, 400 French soldiers, under Lefevre, fell in with the artillery of the Lanza division, which had left Saragossa. The Spanish artillery had taken a different route from the rest of the division, and were easily overpowered by the French; but the news having been conveyed to the rear, the commander of the king's dragoons, with only a hundred horse, pursued the enemy, and recovered part of the artillery.

It has a fine collegiate Church, and is situated 37 miles south-east of Logroño.

Diligence to Soria.

SORIA

(Population, 5,867) is the capital of the province of the same name. It lies on the banks of the Duero, near the ruins of the ancient *Numantia*, and is surrounded with ancient walls, crowned with round towers, now in a dilapidated state. In the neighbourhood are fertile plains and pastures. It has some good Plazas; that called de Teatinos, in which the normal school is situated, is 80 yards in length, by 35 in breadth; the Plaza de San Esteban, which is in the vicinity of four streets, has some good buildings, and a beautiful iron railing on the northern side, over a breastwork 3 yards high.

The Plaza de Herradores is spacious and cheerful, and has some good buildings, among which is the palace of the Marquis de la Vilueña. Its contiguity to the Paseo del Espolon, the imposing Puerta del Portillo, and the great traffic from the six streets which lead into it, contribute to make it a most charming spot.

The industry of the place consists in cattle, wool, silk fabrics, tanned leather, and dyes, and there are some looms for linen. The town is very ancient, having been founded, according to the most reliable opinion, by Don Alonso de Aragon, el Batallador (the warrior). In 1117 (some say in 1136) it passed from the dominion of Leon to that of Castile, having been ceded to Don Alfonso VII. by Don Ramiro of Aragon, in whose reign the division of the two kingdoms, following the line of the Sierras of Moncayo, was made. In this city Fernando II., of Leon, held Cortes, and in 1380 Don Juan I., of Castile, made a curious ordinance, by which all women of the town were to wear a piece of cloth upon the head to distinguish them from the fair sex of other towns.

Soria was taken by Ney in 1808. According to some, the name of the place is derived from a castle near the new city called Oria; others assert that it was named from a hermitage called Santa Oria, not far from the city. Another derivation is from the Phœnician *tsur*, or *sur*, a "rock," whence Sor, which the Greeks changed into Turos, and the Latins into Sara, Tyros, Tyrus; whence Tyre.

Sights.—La Colegiata (dedicated to San Pedro), situated to the east of the city, close to the river Duero. It is a solid edifice of the Doric order, in the form of a basilica. Loperraez, in his history of the bishopric of Osma, says it is composed of three naves, but it has really only one, which is broad and spacious, having six columns in its length, and four in its width. The arches are very solid. The church is 63 yards long by 43 broad, without counting the collateral pillars. In the centre of the church is the choir, with a fine silleria, and above it a good organ. At the altar called del Trascoro is a picture of some merit, representing the Descent, and said to be by Titian. At the entrance of the church, to the left, is the sepulchre of Don Martin Sanchez, who was dean of this church, and chaplain of Don Juan II. In the beautiful cloister are many other tombs; one of them contains a skeleton in a perfect state of preservation, the head resting on a pillar of crimson. Near this sepulchre is a small chest made of walnut, containing a parchment writing, the character of which has not been deciphered. The church was erected into a collegiate by bishop Don Juan, the second of this name, in 1152.

Church of Santa Maria la Mayor, a solid edifice of the Tuscan order, with three naves, the centre one of greater elevation than the collateral ones.

Church of Salvador, founded by Fortun Lopez who ceded it to the order of Calatrava in 1168.

Church of Santo Tomé, united to the former Dominican convent.

Church of Sta. Maria del Espino, with three naves; a solid edifice, and of good construction, but much injured (especially the exterior), from having served as a fortification during the civil war.

Church of San Juan, with a single nave, of solid and good construction, and having four capillas.

Church of San Nicolás, an ancient building of solid construction, of the Gothic order, but scarcely worthy of attention.

Convents.—At the suppression of religious communities, there were five convents of monks. That of De Franciscanos is said to have been founded by a disciple of San Francisco. This convent has suffered from two fires, the first in 1618, and the last in the War of Independence. It is now used as a hospital.

Convent de Dominicos (one of the parochials), dedicated to Santo Tomé. Convent del Cármen, in which is the school for children. Convent de la Merced, whose church is closed. Convent of San Agustin, which is now in a bad state of repair, especially the church, of which little more than the façade remains. There are three convents of nuns; the Carmelitas, Claras, and Concepcionistas. The first, which was founded by Santa Teresa, is now occupied by a few nuns. Santa Clara was fortified in the last civil war, and at present serves as quarters for the garrison, the eight nuns which occupied it having removed to the Concepcionistas. The large old palace of the Counts of Gomara is occupied by the municipal government; the principal entrance is of some merit.

Hermitage of San Saturio, a celebrated sanctuary, dedicated to the tutelar saint of the locality. It is at a short distance from the town, and occupies a very picturesque situation upon the flanks of the Sierra de Peñalva. After following the promenade along the right bank of the Duero, you come to a wall, 600 paces in length which leads to a door at the foot of an enormous rock. Here commences a subterraneous gallery, at the extremity of which is a sort of staircase, which having ascended, you reach the church, built over an enormous mass of rocks. The view from the sanctuary is very grand and extended.

The Alcazar or fortress, situated to the east of the town, but now in ruins.

A fine bridge over the Duero. Several Fountains.

Paseos.—The Paseo del Espolon, situated to the west of the town, with a wooden railing, and a spacious garden in the centre, surrounded with trees. To the right is another paseo of modern formation; it is protected from the winds by a wall, beginning at the house of the Marques de la Viluefia, in front of the palace of the same name, which wall is connected with that of the convent de Concepcionistas. Another paseo is called La Dehesa. The paseo named Camino de Madrid is well wooded on both sides, and extends in a line for half a league, as far as a fountain called de la Tejas. There is also the paseo del Miron, which overlooks the city to the north; it forms two branches, one of which leads to the Venta de Valcorba, and the other to the celebrated hermitage of San Saturio. The place called San Polo, with its many groups of trees and gardens, forms a very charming paseo and place of rest.

Conveyances.—Diligences to Medina Celi through Almazan. Rail to **Aleuneza,** on the line from Madrid to Saragossa, 65 miles, passing through **Almazan** and **Adradas.**

The road to **Tudela (Stat.)** passes Fuente Sauco, Aldea del Pozo, Agreda, Tarazona, and Cascante. From Tarazona there is a short rail to Tudela, through Cascante (see next page.)

AGREDA

(Population, 3,195) is at the foot of the Moncayo, in the province of, and 28 miles north-east of Soria. It is divided by the Queiles, which is crossed by a magnificent stone bridge of one arch. Note the fine view up the river, the Episcopal Palace, the Town Hall, and the Cathedral with its superb altar and cloisters. There are also some fine family mansions. It was the Roman *Gracchuris.*

TARAZONA (Turiaso) Station.

(Population, 8,270) is in the province of Saragossa and 52 miles west-north-west of that city. It is on the Queiles, which is here crossed by two bridges; note the Cathedral with its cloisters the Casa de

Ayuntamiento with its fine façade, the Episcopal Palace, and the Moorish Alcazar. This is the best point for Moncayo Convent (5 hours distant), and its fine view. (See Saragossa.)

The road to Tudela passes **Cascante** *(Cascantum)*, population, 3,945, which lies 53 miles south of Pamplona, on the Queiles. Note the church with its fine retablo and sagrario; also an old church containing an image called La Virgen del Romero; also the mineral spring named La Fuente Matador.

Three miles beyond Alfaro is **Castejon** (see page 28), the junction for the line to **Pamplona** (Route 2).

[For **Tudela (Stat.)**, see Route 2. From Tudela it is 47½ miles to Saragossa.]

ROUTE 18.

A COAST TOUR.—Bayonne to Vigo, Huelva, Cadiz, Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Murcia, Alicante, Castellon, Tarragona, &c.

This route is only advisable for those who can bear sea voyage and put up with accommodation inferior to that of our first-class steamers. To such it is very enjoyable.

Rail from Bayonne to Bilbao, where steamer can be taken for Santander, Gijon, Corunna, Vigo (see former Routes). Steamer past the Portuguese Coast to

HUELVA (Stat.)

Population (1885), 13,517.

Hotels.—Columbus; Cuatras Naciones; Villa.

It is at or near the ancient *Onoba*, or *Tarshish*. It stands on an inlet of the Atlantic, at the junction of the Rio Tinto and Odiel rivers, and is a great shipping port for the pyrites and copper which come down from the rich *Mines*, which employ a large population. These mines are principally located at **Rio Tinto, Tharsis,** and **Britarme,** to which there are narrow-guage lines. The piers, one of which is 900 yards long, afford a busy spectacle. Much wine is now exported.

The Plaza de la Constitucion is of modern construction.

Sights.—Church of **San Pedro**, very ancient, formerly a mosque, and preserving some remains of its primitive architecture, particularly the minaret. Remains of a Roman Aqueduct.

Church of the Concepcion, situated in the bas-ville. It is in the Roman style, and dates from the sixteenth century. In an artistic point of view it is more remarkable than San Pedro, and has some paintings and sculptures worthy of attention.

Palacio del Duque, the ancient habitation of the Marques of Villafranca, but now devoted to the public service.

Resident British Consul.

Conveyances.—There are plenty of boats to Cadiz and the different ports of Portugal. The distance from Huelva to Ayamonte and San Lucar de Guadiana is 37 miles. A steamer runs every 10 days from Cadiz to Huelva and these places.

Rail to Seville (page 69), past **Niebla,** to **San Juan del Puerto,** where a branch turns off, *viâ* **Trigueros, Valverde** and its copper mines, to **Zalamea la Real,** on the Rio Tinto. Rail from Huelva to **Valdelamusa** and **Zafra.**

An excursion by water may be made to **La Rabida,** to visit the Franciscan Convent, where Columbus went, in 1484, to obtain the protection of Isabella, through her confessor, Fray J. P. de Marchena, the prior. He embarked from **Palos,** near Moguer, hereabouts, for America; and landed there 1493, after his first memorable voyage.

Steamer from **Huelva** to **Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga** (see Route 10).

The road from Malaga to Motril passes Velez Malaga, Torroz, to **Almunecar** (the ancient Sexi), with a ruined castle, and seaport on the Mediterranean. Almuñecar lies 38 miles south of Granada.

The road from Almuñecar to Motril continues along the sea coast, past **Salobrina,** which is near the mouth of the Motril and 34 miles south-south-east of Granada. It has a Moorish castle built on a rock, but in ruins. A little further on is

MOTRIL

(Population, 16,665), 35 miles south-south-east of Granada and close to the Mediterranean. The climate of this valley is delightful, and pleasanter and more healthy than any other on the Spanish part of the Mediterranean. The sugar cane is cultivated in this neighbourhood.

The road from Motril to Granada runs through the Sierra Nevada, by Velez de Venandalla (near *Lanjaron*, a valuable mineral spring, like Vichy), across the Orgiva, in a picturesque gap, 2,38

feet above the sea), Pinos, Restabal, Durcal, Padul, and Alhendin, where Boabdil took his last look at Granada.

The coast road to Almeria runs past Gualchas, La Rapita, Adra, and Roquetas.

ADRA

(Population, 11,320), the ancient *Abdera*, is a seaport on the Mediterranean, 60 miles south-east of Granada. There are lead mines in the vicinity.

DALIAS.

This important town lies 20 miles west-south-west of Almeria, and is situated near the Mediterranean. Its 9,361 inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.

Near **Roquetas**, about 15 miles from Almeria, the ruins of a considerable Roman town, supposed to be the lost *Turaniana*, were discovered in 1893.

ALMERIA.

Population (1887), 39,200.

Hotels.—Fonda del Siglo XIX.; Fonda de los Vapores; Malaguena.

Almeria is a town and seaport of Andalusia, and the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, in a bleak and mountainous position. There are iron mines in the Sierra Alhamilla, to which a railway is being constructed. The *Baths of Alhamilla* are not far off. Almeria is an old place on the site of the ancient *Murgis*, with ancient walls. A large harbour, with docks and stores is in progress, and the completion of the rail between Almeria and Linares is contemplated.

Sights.—A large Cathedral; note the marbles in the altars, &c., and some fine medallions.

Dr. Edwin Lee, speaking of the voyage from Cartagena to Malaga, says of Almeria:—"The steamers usually remain during the day at Almeria, the head-quarters of the mining district, and leave again in the evening, arriving at Malaga on the next morning. Almeria, though a town of considerable size, has no special attractions to detain the traveller. The eminence at the base of which it lies is crowned by a Moorish Castle, the greater part of which is in ruins. There is a large Plaza de la Constitucion, but no good streets. Strangers may be accommodated with dinners *and lodgings if required*, at one or other of the *Casas de Pupilos, a species of boarding* house, or second-rate house of entertainment, common to all the large towns in Spain. Almeria possesses its Glorieta and Paseo outside the walls and is the residence of an English consul. Many of the inhabitants have enriched themselves by the mines."

Resident British Vice-Consul.

The direct road to Jaen (Route 10) runs through Rioja, Alcubillas, Tiñana, Guadix, Purullena, Guadartuna, Cambil, and La Guardia. There is a longer and more interesting route by Macael, Baza, Segura, Ubeda, and Linares.

Distance: Almeria lies 72 miles east-south-east of Granada. A Spanish rhyme says that "when Almeria was a town, Granada was only an alqueria or farm-house." Along the coast, past Cape de Gata and **Mujacar**, is **Cuevas de Vera**, on the Almanzora, near the site of *Urci*.

Railway from Almeria to **Guadix** (page 73), 62 miles, through Sta. Fe de Mondujar, and Abla.

Take steamer from Almeria to Cartagena.

CARTAGENA (Stat.), at the end of the line from Madrid.

Population (1887), 54,230.

Hotels.—Francesa, Calle de la Jaboneria; de Paris; de Tarasco Gutierez, end of Calle Mayor, which is the best street.

The *Carthago Nova* of the Romans, a celebrated city and seaport of the province of Murcia, and the chief naval arsenal of Spain. It occupies the declivity of a hill, and a small plain extending to the harbour, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean. It is protected from all winds by surrounding heights, and by an island on the south, which, as well as the city, is strongly fortified. The city is dilapidated and was formerly unhealthy, owing to the neighbouring swamp, the Almajar, which is now drained. It has, however, some good streets and houses, and many public buildings. It communicates with the river Segura by the Lorca canal. Its mines, which were worked by the Carthaginians, were re-discovered a few years since; and, in 1839, the new mine of La Cármen was opened successfully by a joint-stock company. Since then, drainages and iron and lead mining have proceeded vigorously.

Cartagena was taken by Scipio 208 B.C., when it

was, according to Livy, one of the richest cities in the world. Even as late as 1786, it had a population of 60,000. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II. Its manufactures of cordage and canvas, with its trade in barilla and agricultural produce, have decayed, but it has still a valuable tunny fishery, and a glass factory established by an English house; and in 1843, fourteen new smelting works had been set up here (See Blackie). The name of the place is said to be derived from the Phœnician *Kartha-chadatha*, signifying "new city." Among the more ancient Romans, however, the name (derived from the Carthaginians themselves) was *Cataco* (as appears from the Columna Rostrata of Duilius), perhaps an abbreviation.

Sights.—New Forts constructing on both sides of the harbour; arsenal fine dock-yards for building men-of-war; and a bagne or prison for galley slaves. The forts and vessels of war here were besieged by the Insurgent Red party in 1873–4, under Contreras and other leaders, assisted by 2,000 galley slaves released from prison. They held out for several weeks against the Madrid government; levied supplies from Aguilas, Alicante, and other places on the coast; and at length escaped in January, 1874, in the Numancia iron-clad, to Oran, in Algiers. Fort Atalaya was much knocked about. A naval combat took place at Escombrera Bay, on 10th October, 1873, between Admiral Lobo and Contreras, ending in nothing but noise and smoke.

Numerous Churches and Convents, marine school, large royal hospital, foundling hospital.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall); Aduana or custom house; observatory; theatre; circus; fine Parade.

Plaza de la Merced, and la Calle Mayor.

Resident British Vice-Consul.

Conveyances.—Rail to Orihuela (see below) and Murcia (49¼ miles) in 2¼ hours, by express. Steamers to Alicante, Barcelona, and Marseilles.

Steam Tramway to Descargador.

MURCIA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 94,327.

Hotels.—Fonda del Commercio; de Paris; Europa; Fonda Patron; Fonda Francesa; Fonda de San Antonio. Several Casas de Huespedes, or *lodging-houses*.

It is the *Murgi* of the Romans, and the capital of the province of an ancient kingdom of its name. It is situated in a rich tract of country on the river Segura, which divides the town into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome bridge of two arches. The city is surrounded by a brick wall, erected during the last civil wars, and is entered by three principal puertas or gates. It was re-built by the Moors from the materials of the Roman city; and in 1240, was taken from them by St. Ferdinand. It was reconquered by Alfonso the Wise, and was taken and sacked by the French in 1810. The streets are generally straight and well-paved; and the houses, mostly two storeys high, are painted in pink and yellow, and adorned with grotesque carvings; those of the nobles, some of which are spacious and lofty, have pretty gardens attached. It has been considered the dullest city in Spain, and has a semi-Oriental character. It has a trade in red pepper and silk, and there are potteries, cloth mills, white lead works, and tanneries. It is by no means a place for invalids, owing to its aridity and extremes of temperature.

Sights.—A richly decorated **Cathedral**; commenced in 1353, and modernised in the 16th century; the façade is a combination of the Corinthian and Composite Orders, and has a fine effect; note the Porch of the Apostles; the niches behind the choir; the old carving of the Retablo; the Sacristia; the Custodia; the Relics; and a painting of the Marriage of the Virgin, by Juanes. In the Capilla San José is a good Holy Family, a copy of Raphael. The belfry rises in compartments like an elongated telescope, and is crowned with a dome. It commands an extended view over the Huerta, or plain of Murcia, studded with farms and drooping palm trees; as well as of the city, with its flat bluish roofs, and pigeon houses. The cathedral suffered greatly through the earthquake of 1829, when the tower, façade, and dome of the transept were cracked. Churches of San Lorenzo, San Juan, San Bartolomé, San Nicolás, and six other parish churches. San Nicolás contains a fine St. Antony, in marble, by Alonso Cano.

College of San Leandro, being an academy of music connected with the cathedral; a seminary; an institute for advanced education, founded 1837; a normal school; a school of design; some public libraries.

Colleges of San Fulgencio and San Isidore, forming one range of building, near the Episcopal palace.

Hospital of San Juan, with spacious apartments for the sick, and a magnificent staircase. Hospital for convalescents, in connection with the preceding; a foundling hospital and a house of refuge.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall); Aduana or custom house, and the Almudi or granary. A prison containing some Moorish remains.

The Alcazar, a large Episcopal Palace in the Plaza, one of the finest edifices of its class in Spain. It was built in 1752.

A private gallery of pictures belonging to Señor Estor, which deserves the attention of artists; La Plateria, where the curious jewellery, worn by the peasants, is sold; La Traperia, or street inhabited by woollen drapers.

A good Botanical Garden; Plaza de Toros; and the alamedas or public walks called La Glorieta, El Cármen, and El Arenal.

Conveyances.—By rail to Madrid, *via* Archena Cieza, Chinchilla, Albacete, and Alcazar; to Cartagena, *via* Orihuela; to Alicante, *via* Orihuela. To Granada, by road, *via* Lebrilla, Totana, Lorca, Lumbreras, Velez Rubio, Chirivel, Cullar de Baza, Baza, Guadix, Purullena, Diezma, Molinillo, and Huetor, 46 leagues (Route 11).

Rail to Alicante, 46 miles, through Orihuela, Albatera-Catral, and Elche.

Archena, about 17 miles from Murcia, on the line to Madrid *viâ* chinchilla, is a bathing-place, much visited in the season.

ORIHUELA (Stat.)

(Population, 20,929), a city in the province of Alicante on the Segura, which divides the town. It stands at the foot of a ridge of rocks, in a tract of country, termed from its fertility, "The Garden of Spain." It is a straggling town, and has an Oriental appearance. It has manufactures of linens and hats, some tanneries, and corn and oil mills. It is the Orcelis of the Goths.

Dr. Edwin Lee, speaking of Orihuela and the route to Murcia, says—"The country around Orihuela is comparatively fertile, being watered by the Segura. This town, formerly a place of considerable importance, and still containing over 20,000 inhabitants, is situate at the base of a rocky hill, crowned by an extensive castle. It possesses a cathedral, and three or four large churches, which, however, contain nothing remarkable. The aspect of the town and its inhabitants is still very Oriental, which is lost on quitting the province of Valentia and entering that of Murcia, a few miles further on. The low, stone, Arab-looking dwellings give place to thatched cottages with mud walls; fertility succeeds to drought; the oleander, the prickly pear, and other edible productions abound, and the population presents less appearance of poverty. The road to the city, traversing an extensive plain, is, however, but indifferent; the only object particularly calculated to attract attention being the Monte Agudo, a peaked isolated hill, with a castle on its summit, to the right."

Sights.—Gothic Cathedral, built upon the ruins of an ancient mosque; enlarged, and of course spoilt, in 1829. It is small, and the exterior is scarcely worthy of notice. The interior has some merit, and is divided into twelve chapels. The Coro is surrounded with a Silleria in mahogany, with subjects from the Old Testament, in sculpture; note especially the Sacristia. Three other churches and several convents, whose long façades and railed windows give the streets a sombre appearance.

Colegio de los Predicadores, with windows of the fifteenth century.

San Domingo, a museum, with some indifferent pictures.

Colegio de San Miguel.

Episcopal Palace of the year 1733.

Two hospitals, foundling asylum, alhondiga or public granary, and cavalry barracks.

Monte del Castillo, several fountains, but badly supplied with water. Several charming alamedas or public Promenades, surrounding the town. The best is that called Del Chorro, situated to the south of the town upon the bank of a canal, bordered with willows, poplars, and other trees. On the opposite side of the canal are some splendid gardens with orange trees.

Conveyances, by rail to Alicante, through Albatera and Elche; to Guardamar; and to Cartagena, Murcia, Novelda, &c.

The road to Alicante passes Albatera and Elche, and runs chiefly through uninhabited plains. The distance from Orihuela to Elche is 5 leagues.

ALBATERA (Stat.)

(Population, 2,000), situated near the Segura. Branch from Albatera-Catral to **Torrevieja.**

The route from Albatera to Elche traverses a rich country, which has quite an Oriental appearance, and about Elche the palms rise up on all sides and group themselves in the most picturesque manner, enveloping the town to such an extent that the houses are scarcely discernible.

ELCHE (Stat.)

Population, 19,636.

Hotel.—A good posada.

Elche, the ancient *Illice*, is situated in the province of Alicante, on an eminence above the torrent bed of the Vinalopo, over which is a magnificent bridge. The place has quite an Oriental appearance, the houses being built in the Moorish style, and being surrounded on all sides by extensive plantations of date palms.

It was anciently fortified, but at the present day, there are but few vestiges of the walls which surrounded it. It is the birth-place of Don Jorge Juan, the fellow-traveller of Ulloa in South America. Its principal article of export are dates, which are shipped from Alicante as "Barbary dates." The female palms *en bon rapport* produce annually from four to eight arrobas of dates. Annual value of the crop about £14,000. The fruit ripens in the month of November. There is a large trade in palm leaves for Palm Sunday.

Sights.—Church of Santa María ancient and worthy of a visit; note the portico, the tabernacle of precious marbles, a fine retablo, in the centre of which is a statue of the Assumption of the Virgin, covered with rich garments, and much venerated hereabouts. Ascend the tower, from which may be had a magnificent view over the town, the gardens, the palm plantations, and the rich plain. The festival of the Virgin takes place on the 15th of August.

Casa Capitular, on the Plaza Mayor.

La Calandura, a prison of very ancient construction, having a tower containing a clock with the figures of a man and child, which strike the hours and the quarters.

Many Roman inscriptions.

Dr. Edwin Lee says of Elche—"The aspect of the town itself, with its low flat-roofed houses and narrow streets, is eminently Oriental. The population amounts to 18,000, and has a decidedly Arab cast of features and complexion. The men wear throughout the year drawers made wide and open at the knee, leaving the legs bare, and sandals; their upper clothing consisting of a shirt, bound round the waist with a sash, and a vest, over which is occasionally worn a manta or blanket. The costume of the females presents no striking peculiarity. From the appearance of the various picturesque groups in the fruit-market, the traveller might well fancy himself in an eastern town. The church of Santa María was the mosque during the occupation of the Moors. Its interior is striking, and contrasts pleasingly with the excess of carving and stucco-work by which so many of the Spanish churches are overlaid. The view from the bridge crossing the ravine would offer a fine subject for the painter, the houses and palms being thickly clustered on either side."

For an account of Elche, consult *Illice*, by Mayans y Siscar, 4to., Valencia, 1771.

Distance: Elche is situated 13 miles south-west of Alicante, and is about 7 leagues from the sea.

Roads.—The road to Xativa, or **Jativa (Stat.),** runs past Monforte, Elda, Villena, Fuente de la Higuera, and Mojente; but the best way is to take the rail at Villena (see page 116). The road from Elche to Albacete runs through Yecla, Venta Nueva, Monte Alegre, Venta de la Higuera, Pretola, and Pozo de la Peña; but this also may be done by rail from Novelda to Villena, &c.

On quitting Elche the route traverses great plains without any verdure, after which it approaches the sea, which it coasts as far as Alicante. On approaching the latter the road is enlivened with trees, and some estates are seen to the right, and to the left is the railway station for Madrid, situated upon a little eminence.

ALICANTE (Stat.)

At the terminus of the rail from Madrid.

Population (1887), 35,479.

Hotels.—Fonda de Bossio, Calle del Duque de Zaragoza; table d'hôte. Fonda del Vapor (Steam Boat Hotel). Fonda de la Marina.

Alicante is a seaport and fortified city, and capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. The lower town is clean and well built. It has a good casino, with French papers. Apply to the Consul to get admission. There is a brisk trade in wine, almonds, raisins, and matting, and it is the port of Madrid, with which it is in direct communication by railway. Its foreign trade is rather on the decline. There are some fine markets. In landing by boat at this, or at any other Spanish port, it will be advisable first to ascertain the proper tariff. At present it is 2 reals for each passenger, and 2 for each box or package; but ten times this amount is sometimes demanded. A small fee (say 10 rs.) will avoid custom house examination.

Sights.—Church of San Nicolás de Bari, commenced in 1616, and remarkable for the richness of its decorations. Church of Santa María. Convent of Santa Faz, with the much venerated relic of the Santo Sudario. There is another at Rome, and a third at Jaen.

El Museo. Old Castle, on a rock, which was held by the English during the Peninsular war. It was attacked by the insurgents, 1873.

Marquis de Algorfa's collection of medals and paintings, in the Calle Mayor; it contains in all about 1,000 pictures, among which are some by Murillo, Velasquez, and Albert Dürer. Apply for permission, and state what time you will wish to call.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall), with a fine façade.

Castillo de Fernando, out of repair; a college; a fine theatre. The Mole, with a fixed light 95 feet high, and seen at a distance of 15 miles. Some of the houses, especially those in the Calle de Altamira, are worthy of note.

Paseos.—The promenade within the city called Paseo, or Alameda de la Reina, forms a sort of terraced Boulevard, and is planted with trees, and surrounded with a balustrade of iron, and seats of stone; a street below skirts one of its sides. There are also other promenades outside the town, called Alameda de San Francisco, and de Capuchinos, both of which are planted with trees.

Resident British Vice-Consul and Consuls for other European States.

Conveyances.—Rail to Murcia, in 3¾ hours. Rail to Almansa, Albacete, and Madrid, in 15 to 16 hours. Steamers to Valencia (in about 12 hours), Barcelona, Cette, and Marseilles; also to Cartagena, Almeria, Malaga, Algeciras, and Liverpool, touching at Cadiz, Vigo, Carril, Corunna, and Santander. Lopez steamers (Vapores Correos) in connection with railways from Madrid and Paris. Alicante for Malaga and Cadiz, weekly; and for Barcelona and Marseilles, weekly. The French Company, "Service International entre la France et l'Espagne," have offices at Madrid and Marseilles. The steamers of this company leave Marseilles and Alicante three times a week. The voyage from Alicante to Marseilles takes 40 hours; from Madrid to Paris, 72 hours.

Travellers leaving Madrid, *viâ* Alicante or Barcelona, for Marseilles, or *vice versa*, would do well to book through, by doing which they will, by one payment, clear railway charges, omnibus fares, and boat hire to and from the steamer. The commissionnaires, faquines, &c., are found at various appointed stations in Alicante. They are distinguished by a brass badge on the arm. The authorised charge for loading or unloading baggage at the railway station is 2 reals; for conveying baggage from the railway station to the hotels, 5 reals.

MUCHAMIEL

(Population, 3,654) is a town on the road to S. Felipe (page 117), in the province of, and 7 miles north-east of, Alicante. The wine in its vicinity is of superior quality. To the north of it are **Jijona** (Xixonia), noted for its turrones, a sort of marchpane, and **Alcoy** (population, 32,497,) where coarse woollens, paper, &c., are made. Rail from Alcoy to **Denia** (page 100.) The gorge of **Tibi** is to the west, under Sierra de Mariola.

Take rail from Alicante to Villena. The distance is 36½ miles inland, the time occupied about two hours.

VILLENA (Stat.)

(Population, 11,424) is a town in the province of Alicante. It is situated in a fertile plain, near the foot of Mount San Cristoval. It has an extensive modern suburb, and there is a great fair in the autumn lasting a week. It is the ancient *Turbula*, and was sacked by Montbrun in 1812.

On the 11th of April, 1813, Suchet advanced to Villena, and captured the Spanish garrison, which defended the castle. He then fell upon the advance of the allied army, under Col. Adam, which, after a gallant contest with a much superior force, fell back upon Castella, where the main body was posted. On the 13th, Suchet made a general attack upon the allied army, which was drawn up in a long line, occupying a range of hills and other strong ground, protected by batteries. Although the attack was vigorous, it was repulsed with equal spirit, and the enemy was foiled at every point, and lost 3,000 in killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the allies in killed and wounded amounted to about 600. Suchet, after the action, retreated to Villena, which, however, he hastily quitted at midnight, to fall further back. He must still, however, have maintained a superiority of strength, since he was able, soon after, to detach a strong division against the Spanish general, Villacampa, who had gained some advantages.

Sights.—Castle, now in ruins, on Mont San Cristobal (Cerro San Cristobal); town hall; palace; hospital; and barracks.

Conveyances.—Rail to Almansa, Alcazar, and Madrid, and to Alicante. Rail to **Bocairente** in about 1½ hour.

Distance: It lies 37 miles north-west of Alicante.

Rail from Villena to Almansa, by La Encina, in about 1¼ hour.

ALMANSA (Stat.),

On the Madrid line, near which, at **La Encina**, the routes to Alicante and Valencia part off.

Population, 7,960.

Hotel.—Parador de las Diligencias. Buffet.

It is situated in the province of Albacete, and is a well built town. It has a linen manufacture, and an annual fair of fifteen days. In the neighbourhood is a monument on the spot where Philip V.'s army, under the Duke de Berwick, gained a victory over the Archduke Charles, on the 25th of April, 1707. The town has a fine reservoir of water, called Fontano de Albufera.

Conveyances.—Rail to Albacete and Madrid; to Alicante; to Jativa, Valencia, and Castellon.

Distance: It lies 63 miles north of Murcia.

We now follow the coast **rail** to **Mojente** or Mogente (population, 4,171), near the Canoles; and Jativa (San Felipe) towards Valencia.

SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA (Stat.), or Jativa.

Population, 14,534.

Hotel.—Parador de las Diligencias.

A pretty place, the ancient *Sætabis*, situated near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, in the province of Valencia. The modern town was founded by Philip V., who conferred on it his name. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. It was stormed by the French in the War of Succession; and here was born the celebrated painter *Ribera*, sometimes styled Lo Spagnoletto.

Sights.—Colegiata (dedicated to San Feliu), built in the beginning of the fifteenth century; note the superb dome.

El Monte Santo, a convent with a Moorish cistern near it.

San Feliu, a hermitage.

Palacio de Moncada, in the Calle de Moncada.

A very large Castle, with a fine view extending over Valencia, the lake of Albufera, and Murviedro.

El Campo Santo. Monte Calvario, with a fine view. Two Aqueducts. El Ovalo, with a fountain, Plaza de Toros. Roman ruins, and magnificent remains of Moorish architecture. Alameda, with its palm trees.

About 12 miles south-west of Jativa, on the Clariano, is **Onteniente** (pop., 11,727), with a college and hospital, and manufactures of woollens.

Rail to Alcira in about an hour, passing **Carcagente**, where there is a branch rail of 41½ miles to **Gandia** and **Denia** (see page 100).

ALCIRA (Stat.)

Population, 16,146.

Hotel.—Fonda Nueva.

The ancient *Sætabicula*, a walled town in the province of Valencia, on an island in the Xucar. It has two fine bridges, and in the vicinity is a remarkable stalactitic cavern. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It is called the garden of the Kingdom of Valencia.

Distance: It lies 25 miles south-west of Valencia.

Rail to Valencia, past the following Stations: **Algemisi, Benifavo, Silla, Catarroja,** and **Alfafar,** in about 1 hour. At Silla is a branch [illegible]

Cullera, a fortified port at the mouth of the Jucar, among fruit gardens.

VALENCIA (Stat.)—See Route 14.

From Valencia, by rail, to Sagunto, past the following stations: **Albuixech, Puig,** and **Puzol,** in about an hour. For **Sagunto and Murviedro** stations on the Valencia and Tarragonal railway, see Route 14.

Rail from Sagunto to Castellon, past the following stations, **Chilches, Nules, Burriana, Villareal,** in about 1¼ hour.

CASTELLON (Stat.), or CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA.

Population (1887), 23,204. Buffet.

Hotels.—Parador del Leon; Fonda del Ferro Carril.

The ancient *Castalia*, a flourishing town, capital of the province of the same name, on the high road to Barcelona. It is situated in a fine plain (whence its distinguishing adjunct), is enclosed by walls, and is well built. It has brandy distilleries, and an active commerce.

Sights—Several churches; one of which, called the Parroquia, contains good paintings by Ribalta, Carlo Maratta, Zurbaran (?), &c.

Torre de las Campanas, a remarkable tower, 260 feet high.

Aqueduct from the Mijares river, 5 miles south of the town, by which the surrounding country is well watered.

Conveyances.—Rail to Valencia (43 miles)

There is no direct road hence to Teruel. If desirous of proceeding thence, the traveller would do well to make for Murviedro, and take the high road through Segorbe (see p. 90).

The road to Peñiscola passes Oropesa, Torre Blanca, and Alcalá.

Distance: Castellon is 4 miles from the Mediterranean, 40 north-north-east of Valencia, and 5 north-north-east of Villa Real, a town enclosed by ruined walls.

Excursions are made to Peña Golosa, Las Santas, La Cueva Santa, and the Bernardine convent of Benafasá.

Railway.—To Tarragona, past the stations of **Uldecona, Ventallas, Tortosa,** and **Amposta.**

The road from Castellon to Tortosa runs near the sea coast, past Oropesa, Torre Blanca (Stat.), Alcalá (Stat.), Santa Magdalena, Benicarlo (Stat.), Vinaróz, and Amposta.

OROPESA (Stat.)

(Population, 300) lies 13 miles north-east of Castellon, on the Mediterranean. It is situated upon a hill, in the vicinity of the cape to which it gives name. In the Moorish occupation it was an important point. In 1811, at the time of the War of Independence, the French besieged the Castle, which commands the route to Catalonia. It was defended by 250 men, and armed with four cannons. It was taken by Suchet on the 11th October, 1811. Near the town are the remains of a Roman arch.

There is another place of this name (see p. 82).

PEÑISCOLA

(Population, 2,842), which is to the right of the line, between Santa Magdalena and Benicarló, is a fortified town. It is perched upon a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean, and is connected with the mainland by only a narrow slip of land often covered with water, whence its name, signifying a peninsula.

BENICARLO (Stat.)

(Population, 7,922) is a seaport, 42 miles north-east of Castellon. It is ill built, and mean; has a ruined castle, a fishing port, and a trade in full-bodied wines, which are exported chiefly to Bordeaux, for mixing with French wines. The place was taken by Cabrera in 1833.

VINAROZ (Stat.)

(Population, 9,528) is 46 miles north-east of Castellon, near the mouth of the Ebro, and close to the Mediterranean. It is an ancient place, and is partly enclosed by ruined walls. It is ill-built, but has a fine parish church, a hospital, and a ship-building yard. It has a coasting trade, and its inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing and agriculture. The Duc de Vendôme died here of apoplexy in 1742, and his remains were removed to the Escorial by Philip V.

The distance from Vinaróz to San Carlos de la Rápita is 11 miles. On leaving Vinaróz the little river Servol is forded, and a few miles further on is seen a square tower which shows the boundary between the ancient kingdom of Valencia and the province of Catalonia. The boundary which runs north-east is formed by the river Cenia, which is

crossed by a fine bridge of one arch, built in the time of Charles IV.

You now enter Catalonia, the route running along the sea coast. **San Carlos de la Rápita** is a small town of about 1,000 inhabitants, with houses of regular construction, but very low, forming a street of great width. The canalisation of the Ebro and the port of los Alfaquès (*i.e.* of the sand-banks which form its mouth), at the end of which San Carlos is built, would give a great importance to the town. San Carlos is in communication with the Ebro by a canal recently rendered navigable, and which strikes off in a right line towards the river, which it joins at 5 miles to the north, near Amposta. By means of this canal the navigation avoids the mouths of the Ebro, which are obstructed with sand-banks, and impracticable.

The distance from San Carlos to Amposta is 5 miles.

AMPOSTA (Stat.)

(Population, 1,800) is a town in the province of Tarragona, on the right bank of the Ebro, and is 47 miles from Tarragona, in a south-south-westerly direction. It is at present an unimportant place, but is likely to rise in importance by the canalisation of the **River Ebro.** This river rises a few miles to the west of Reyñosa, flows generally south-east, past Frias, Miranda-de-Ebro, Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Saragossa, Mequinaza, Tortosa, and Amposta, and enters the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42′, long. 0° 50′ E., after a course of 340 miles. It is navigable from Tudela; but its navigation is very difficult, on account of its great rapidity, and the rocks in its bed. It is the *Iberus* or *Hiberus* of the ancients, and is said to have given its name to the district Iberia. Spanish wiseacres connect the name with Eber, the nephew of Shem, which is not so bad considering that Eber's son was Peleg, a name which may be traced to the same root as the Greek *pelagos*, the sea. Bochart derives the name from the Phœnician *ibra*, a boundary, it having formed a boundary between the Iberians and Celts, and the Carthaginians and Romans. Others, again, trace the name to the Basq, *ibai-ero*, a foamy river; or *urbero*, a warm river. The name is really connected with the original root from which came the Greek *udor*, water, which took in Celtic the form of *ur*, *eur*, *ewr*, and afterwards by change of *u* into *v* takes the form of *erer* or *iver*, and by change of *v* into *b*, finally becomes *Eber* or *Iber*. Compare Evreux, in Normandy, situated on the Eure (now the Iton), anciently called Civitas Eburovicorum, Ebroicorum, and Ebroicæ; the river Evre, department Cher; Yverdun, in Switzerland, anciently Ebrodunum, on the lake of Neufchatel; York, anciently Eboracum, on the Eure; and the river Bure in Norfolk. There are, indeed, perhaps a hundred European rivers whose names may be traced to the same Celtic root.

The distance from Amposta to **Perello** is 12 miles.

M. De Lavigne thus describes the route between Amposta and Perello:—"This river (the Ebro) is passed by a ferry-boat, not always without difficulty, and traversing a wide uncultivated plain, often stony, the sea is gradually approached. Ascents and descents follow one another, and a high eminence is ascended, at the bottom of which, in a hollow surrounded by a double range of mountains, lies Perello."

To the left of Amposta, about a league off, lies

TORTOSA (Stat.)

Population, 24,057. It is the ancient *Dertosa*, and is a town in the province of Tarragona. It is situated on a hill slope on the left bank of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is fortified on all sides; some portion of its walls are very ancient, and it is entered by seven gates. It was wrested from the Moors by Louis-le-Débonnaire in 811, but was soon after recovered by them. Eugenius III. proclaimed a crusade against it, and took it in 1148. The Moors, in 1149, made a desperate effort to regain possession of it, but were defeated. It was taken by the French under the Duke of Orleans, on the 15th July, 1708, and surrendered to Suchet on the 2nd November, 1811; and here, in 1836, Nogueras put to death the mother of Cabrera. It has an important trade through its two ports, El Fangar and Los Alfaqués, at the mouth of the Ebro, as well as directly—the river being navigable by vessels of 100 tons—in the wheat of Aragon; timber from the Pyrenees, Aragon, and Catalonia; wine from Galera, &c.; oil, wool, alum, silk, &c. It has manufactures of earthenware, glass, and paper.

and an active fishery, especially of sturgeons and lampreys. Near the town are quarries of jasper. The railway connects it one way with Tarragona and Barcelona, and the other way with Castellon, in continuation of the line to Valencia.

Sights.—Large Gothic cathedral, with Ionic façade, occupying the site of a mosque; note the carvings, by Cristobal, the bas-reliefs and ancient pulpits; the jaspers in the reja del cora; the marbles; the relics; and the tombs in the Capilla de Santa Candia. Church of San Juan, containing, among other objects worthy of notice, a fine sepulchre of Bautista Veschi; numerous other churches and chapels, three nunneries, and six convents, now converted to secular purposes; El Colegio, a handsome college, founded in 1362; note the cloisters and medallions; theological school; a school for the higher branches of education, besides numerous primary schools, and a Liceo. La Barbacana, near the Puerta del Temple; a castle in ruins; Episcopal palace; Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town hall); Palace of the Vall Cabra family; Hospital for the sick; also a foundling hospital; Alhondiga or public granary; Aduana or custom-house; Plaza de Toros; shambles, baths, and barracks.

Conveyances.—By road, to Tarragona, through Al Perello, Hospitalet, Cambrils, and Reus; by railway direct, past Amposta, Ampolla, Atmella, Hospitalet, Cambrils, and Salon.

Distances: Tortosa lies 52 miles south-west of Tarragona, and 22 miles from the mouth of the Ebro. Rail projected to S. Carlos de Rapita (page 119).

The road from Tortosa to Tarragona passes through Perello, &c., as above. After leaving **Perello** (Population, 4,130), you traverse a charming valley, well cultivated, and covered with trees; after which the winding road penetrates the mountain. "Nothing is seen all around," says M. de Laborde, "but abysses, which the eye measures with trembling; anon we are, as it were, buried at the bottom of narrow and profound gorges, where only glimpses of the sky, the rocks, and shrubs are obtained. The Venta del Plate is *the only house at the beginning* of this mountain *pass, soon after which another high mountain is* seen, which must also be crossed. The steepness of the road has been modified by making many detours; parapets and stone walls afford security against accidents. This pass is named the **Col de Balaguer.**" This pass was formerly a notorious haunt for robbers. From the Col the road descends, and after threading a ravine, arrives at **Hospitalet (Stat.)**, originating in a sort of hostelry, not far from the sea coast. This is an old Gothic-like building flanked with towers, and was founded by a prince of the house of Aragon, as a refuge for travellers passing over the mountain. The country is now lined with vines, olives, almond trees, carobs, and mulberry trees. The wines made hereabouts possess a rich colour, and are in good esteem. After traversing another ravine, Cambrils is reached. The distance from Hospitalet is about 7 miles.

CAMBRILS (Stat.)

(Population, 2,480) lies 8 miles south-west of Tarragona, at the entrance of the celebrated Campo de Tarragona, which abounds in beauty and fertility. The steeple of the church is a square tower pierced with loop-holes. The inhabitants are principally vine-dressers and sailors. Cambrils was taken by Philip V., in 1711. Shortly after leaving Cambrils the small port of Salou is seen to the right, upon a headland jutting out into the Mediterranean.

The distance from Cambrils to Villaseca (a station on the line to Lerida) is 5 miles. The view over the Campo de Tarragona is here very grand, with its vines, gardens, and fruit trees.

Distance by rail from Villaseca to Tarragona is 5 miles. The high road is disagreeable, being flooded in the rainy season, and in the dry season the wheel ruts being hidden by the dust. The river Francoli is crossed by a bridge of six arches, after which the road ascends a rocky eminence, at the summit of which the town is entered by the modern gate of San Carlos.

TARRAGONA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 23,046.

Hotels.—Fonda de Paris; Europa.

Tarragona, the ancient *Tarraco*, is a seaport city, and is capital of the province of its name. It is said to have been taken by the Phœnicians, who

called it Tarchon, which Bochart interprets as meaning "Citadel." It is situated on a lofty rock of limestone, nearly 800 feet high, at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site. The hill upon which it is situated slopes down to the east to the borders of the river Francoli, which waters the beautiful Campo de Tarragona. It is entered by six gates, three of which are of very ancient origin. The town is divided into the high and low town, which are completely separated by a line of ancient walls. A great number of the houses in the upper town are constructed out of the debris of Roman temples and palaces; the lower town is the modern city, in which are the port, the rising establishments of commerce and industry, and a great many elegant houses, with façades painted in fresco.

The streets of the old town are irregular, narrow, and badly paved; the quarter in which the Calle Mayor is situated is a little animated. The only remarkable artery is the *Rambla*, which is about 625 yards in length, and 20 in breadth, and traverses the town from the north-east to the south-east, from the Puerta de San Francisco, to the Puerta de Santa Clara. It forms in the centre a sort of elevated terrace, provided with seats, on both sides of which runs the public way. In the high part of the Rambla are many wooden houses, built upon the part of the rampart recently destroyed. The Plaza de la Constitucion has been opened upon the site of the ancient Roman circus. A fine promenade, planted with acacias, elms, and plantains encircles the ramparts; from the upper part of this promenade may be had a fine view over the city; but that from the rampart of Oliva is still grander. The town is defended by two castles. Its manufactures consist of coarse cloth and hats, barrels, spirits, and soap; and it has a considerable export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, and cork though its harbour is only accessible to small coasting vessels. Tarraco is considered to have been an important place in the time of the Romans. It was occupied by the Scipios, and was afterwards taken by the Goths, who made it their capital. It was subsequently destroyed by the Moors, and remained uninhabited for several centuries. It was captured by Peterborough *in the War of Succession.*

Towards the end of April, 1811, Suchet marched upon Tarragona, and on the 4th May the investment was completed to the sea. Its defence became more obstinate as the attack advanced, for, being open by sea, it was able to receive succours by means of the English fleet on the coast. On the 16th June, the capture of an outwork gave access to the interior of the lower town. On the 21st a furious assault was made, and, after much bloodshed on both sides, the lower town and its dependencies were put into the power of the French. Although scarcely any hopes now remained for an effectual resistance, the garrison still held out, and determined to await a final assault. This was given on the afternoon of the 28th, when a practicable breach being made, the assailants rushed in and almost immediately carried the town.

Suchet, in his former despatch, had expressed his apprehension of being obliged "to set a terrible example, and intimidate for ever Catalonia and Spain, by the destruction of a whole city." He too well verified his menace; he thus relates the catastrophe. "The fury of the soldiers was increased by the resistance of the garrison, who every moment expected its deliverance, and thought to secure success by a general sortie. The fifth assault, still more vigorous than the preceding, made yesterday in broad day, on the fortification, has occasioned a horrible massacre, but with little loss on our side. The terrible example which I foresaw, with regret, in my last report to your highness has taken place, and will for a long time be recollected in Spain; 4,000 men have been killed in the city; from 10,000 to 12,000 more endeavoured to make their escape over the walls into the country; 1,000 have been sabred or drowned; nearly 10,000, of whom 500 are officers, have been made prisoners, and are setting off for France; nearly 1,000 wounded are in the hospitals of the city, where their lives were respected in the midst of the carnage. Three field-marshals and the governor are among the prisoners; many others among the slain." Further particulars of this day of horror are given in a letter from Capt. Codrington, of H.M.S. Blake, to Sir C. Cotton. He describes the panic that prevailed on the entrance of the French. "Those already without the walls, stripped and endeavoured to swim to the shipping; while those within were seen sliding down the face of the battery

each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy. A large mass of people, some with muskets, and some without, then pressed forward along the road, suffering themselves to be fired upon by about twenty French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards distance.

At length they were stopped entirely by a volley of fire, by one small party of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves at a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of a few field pieces. A horrid butchery then ensued; and shortly after, the remainder of these poor wretches, amounting to above 3,000, tamely submitted to be led away prisoners, by less than as many hundred French. The launches and gun-boats went from the ships the instant the enemy were observed to be collecting in their trenches; and yet, so rapid was their success, that the whole was over before we could open our fire with effect. All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and field-pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun-boats, from 500 to 600 were thus brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded."

Captain Codrington further mentions, that the governor, Gonzales, with a handful of men, defended himself to the last, and was bayoneted to death in the square, near his house; that man, woman, and child, were put to the sword upon the first entrance of the French, and afterwards all those found in uniform, or with arms in their houses; and that the females underwent the most brutal violation. A thousand men were left to destroy the works, and the whole city was set on fire. Thus Tarragona fell, leaving to the French army a triumph that perhaps more than compensated all their failures in other quarters. It put the whole coast of Catalonia in their possession, and enabled them to carry on their designs against the provinces to the southward without apprehension of any considerable force remaining behind to check their movements.

The citadel was again besieged in 1813, by Sir John *Murray*, under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, *when it was defended by Bertolletti with only 1,600 men, against 14,000 effective troops.* On the 3rd of June, Murray completed the investment of the place, but on the 11th, when about to storm the place, upon some rumour of the approach of Suchet, countermanded his orders, and had the artillery and stores drawn to the beach for embarkation; instead, however, of conveying the guns on board, he spiked them, and made a precipitate retreat with his men to the ships. At the termination of the war he was tried in England by a court-martial, and being convicted on one charge, was severely reprimanded. Suchet, however, in the August following blew up the fortifications, and evacuated the place, in order to proceed to the relief of Soult.

Tarragona is a good place for invalids, and has a thriving trade in red wine with England. The wine coopers made a cask for King Amadeo at his visit, 1871.

Sights.—Cathedral, early Gothic, of the 11th-12th centuries, the interior of which is very richly adorned; note the Gothic façade, the baptismal font; the windows in the transept; the ancient tombs; the Silleria del Coro, carved by Gomez; the Capilla del Sacramento; the Capilla del Corpus Christi; the paintings, sculptures, and bronzes; the Flemish tapestry, and the fine cloister. There are Roman and Moorish remains in the chapter-house and cloister.

San Pablo, a very ancient church, Norman style.

Santa Tecla, a church of the twelfth century.

Archiepiscopal Palace, quite modern, and occupying the sight of the ancient capitol.

Cuartel del Patriarca, or quarter of the Patriarch.

Hospitals, seminary, academies of design and naval architecture, and a theatre.

Many remains of its walls. Between the Puerta del Rosario and the Puerta del Socorro especially, may be seen the most remarkable part of these constructions, formed of enormous layers of rocks. The superstructure is thought to be Roman, the basement Celtic or Carthaginian. A Roman aqueduct, 876 feet in length, and some vestiges of a circus and an amphitheatre. The ramparts. For works on Tarragona, see *Tarragona Monumental, by Arbonara; Grandezas de Tarragona, or Luys Pons de Ycart Lérida*, 1572-73; *Diccionario Geografico de Barcelona; Dic. Geog., &c., par D. Pascual Madoz*, 16 *vols.*, 4*to.*, *Madrid; and Southey's Peninsular War*, Ch. 36.

Conveyances.—Rail to Saragossa, *via* Reus, Montblanch, Borjas, and Lerida. To Barcelona; and also to Tortosa, Castellon, and Valencia.

Distance: 63 miles west-south-west of Barcelona. In 1878, the train to Barcelona was robbed by bandits.

Excursions are made to the Roman Aqueduct, three miles on the road to Lerida, the Torre de los Escipiones, Reus, Pablet, and Valls.

The **Torre de los Escipiones** is a Roman sepulchre, situated at about a league from Tarragona, on the sea coast. The tourist should not fail to visit it. A conveyance may be obtained at the hotel, the time required will be about 1½ hour. M. de Lavigne says, "Tradition asserts without much foundation, that this monument encloses the remains of the Scipios. It is square, of two storeys resting on a base constructed of large roughly dressed stones, without any ornament, and 26 feet high. On the side towards the sea are two figures, in an attitude of grief; between them there was formerly a marble slab, which is said to have been taken away by Cardinal Cisneros. Two Cartouches above the statues bore an inscription, now defaced, the sense of which can no longer be deciphered. From the position which this tower occupies, the view is magnificent, at foot winds the road, half-way down the strand; and below, beyond a bend formed by the coast the town of Tarragona, ¾ of an hour distant, stands out boldly on a hill."

Rail to Lerida (see route 7) 64 miles, passing through Villaseca, Reus, **Plana-Picamoixons** (rail to Barcelona), **Borjas,** &c.

REUS (Stat.)

Population (1887), 27,595.

Hotels.—Several good ones; also some cafés.

It consists of an old and a new town. The more ancient one was founded in the twelfth century; the modern town, which is well built, sprung up about the end of the last century, in consequence of the settlement here of some English merchants. The place is connected by a canal with its port Salon, which is distant 5 miles. Reus is a busy place, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, linen fabrics, twist, leather, glass, soap, spirits, &c. It has a weekly market, held on Monday. The place surrendered to the *French in 1808.* Marshal Prim, *who was assassinated 1870,* was Count of Reus.

Sights—Numerous churches and hospitals, barracks, and a theatre. San Pedro, an elevation, commanding a fine view. The market *(mercado)*; the boulevard called Arrabal, formerly a suburb.

Railway.—To Barcelona, by way of **Roda, Vendrell, Villafranca, Martorell,** &c.

This line has been continued from Reus to **Mora, Fayon, Caspe, Pina,** and **Saragossa,** forming direct communication between Barcelona and Saragossa in 7½ hours.

The road to Barcelona runs through Vendrell, Arbas, and Villafranca. The distance is about 14 leagues. Some picturesque scenery is to be met with, especially in the vicinity of Villafranca, and there are also some Roman remains, the Portal de Barra, a well built arch, which formerly bore an inscription stating to whom it was dedicated, Lucius Licinius F. Sergius Sura.

VENDRELL (Stat.)

(Population, 5,291), the ancient *Pa'furiana,* is a town in the province, and 17 miles north-east of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small fort. There is a fine view from the belfry of the parish church. The distance from Vendrell to Villafranca is 3 leagues.

VILLAFRANCA (Stat.), or Villafranca dels Panadés.

Population, 6,981.

Hotel.—Parador Nuevo.

It is situated in the province and 27 miles north-east of Tarragona. It is enclosed by walls, and has some very old palaces of the royal family of Aragon, &c. The neighbourhood is very fertile. The place is said to have been the earliest settlement of the Carthaginians in this part of Spain. It has a fine parish church, with a lofty belfry, crowned by a bronze angel; and a charming Rambla.

The distance from Villafranca to Barcelona is 33 miles.

After leaving Villafranca, the road ascends to Coll de Ordal (whence Barcelona is visible), where the splendid bridge of Llandoner is carried across a ravine.

The distance from Villafranca to Martorell is miles.

MARTORELL (Stat.)

Population, 4,331. Posada.

Martorell is situated on the Llobregat, over which there is a bridge, said to have been built by Hannibal, the centre arch of which is 133 feet wide, and of Moorish origin. It is called by the people "the Devil's bridge." There is also a triumphal arch of Roman construction.

Molins del Rey (Stat.), situated on the Llobregat (*Rubricatus*), and surrounded by hills covered with vines. It was sacked by the French in 1808.

The rail from Molins del Rey to Barcelona (10 miles) takes about half-an-hour.

BARCELONA (See Route 7).

Hence by rail to Gerona, by way of Mataró, Arenys, &c.

From Barcelona to Mataró, a distance of 13¾ miles, the rail takes about an hour.

MATARO (Stat.)

Population, 17,405.

Hotel.—Posada de las Diligencias; also some other good posadas.

Mataró, the *Illuro* of the ancients, is a seaport town in the province of Barcelona. It is situated at the extremity of a small fertile plain, and consists of an old and a new town. The ancient town, built upon an eminence, still preserves its precinct, its gates, and its narrow streets, common to old southern towns. The new town slopes down to the sea: its streets are large and straight, its houses elegant, and mostly decorated with frescoes. The Plaza de la Constitucion is a large square of regular construction. It is a thriving town, and has manufactures of leather, velvets, cotton, silks, and ribbons, and there are docks in which shipbuilding is actively carried on. It was sacked by the French in 1808.

Sights.—A fine parochial church, with some fine pictures of the Passion by Villdomat, and some good wood carving.

San Miguel, an ancient church.

Casa de Ayuntamiento (Town Hall); a college; a good hospital; a school of navigation; hermitage of S. Mateu; a Moorish tower, called Barriach. There is also a beautiful modern theatre; a fine railway station; and several beautiful fountains.

Conveyances.—The rail to Barcelona was the first made in Spain, and was opened 29th October, 1848. The coach road to Barcelona runs by Badalona, following the rail; that to Gerona runs by S. Pol, Tordera, and Granota, also following the rail.

Distance: 17½ miles north-east of Barcelona.

At a short distance from the town are the Baths of **Argentona**, the waters of which are carbonated, and efficacious in nervous complaints.

From Mataró to Arenys de Mar the train takes about 20 minutes. The line first passes the faubourg of Habana, then traverses a bridge over the dried-up torrent of San Simon; then the town of

Mala, an annex of Mataro, is passed, after which you sight the ruins of the ancient Castle of Nofre Arfau, of which only a tower remains. The line then crosses a stone bridge over the little river Llevaneras, which gives name to two villages,

San Vicente and **San Andrés de Llevaneras**, situated at a short distance to the west. Previous to arriving at Caldetas, upon the heights which border the sea-shore, are several charming country-houses, in the centre of which rises an old tower, the last vestige of the ancient Castle of Rocaberti, celebrated in the Chronicles of Catalonia. Most of the dwellings hereabouts were formerly on the sea-shore, and their inhabitants have been frequently, down to the beginning of the present century even, victims to those acts of piracy which were of such common occurrence on the tracts bordering the Mediterranean. The houses were pillaged and burnt, and the inhabitants sent into slavery to Algiers or to Tunis. In later times the houses have been rebuilt for greater security, at a distance from the shore. You next arrive at **Caldetas (Stat.)** or Caldas de Estrachs, a small place of 700 inhabitants, standing in a very picturesque position upon the hills, and divided into two parts, called Caldetas de Mar, and Caldetas de Arriba. It is renowned for its thermal waters, which have similar properties to those of Argentona.

After leaving Caldetas, to the left, upon an isolated height, in a wild country, is seen a fine crenelated tower, preceded by some fortifications, and called *Torre de los Encantados* (the tower of the haunted). The line then crosses the little river of Caldetas at its mouth. Between Caldetas and Arenys, the rail passes through a tunnel 259 yards

in length, pierced through the rock. To the left is seen a fine white building, surrounded with trees; it is called the Anerys Baths, or *Baths of Titus*, which are resorted to for rheumatism and skin diseases. The rail runs in zig-zag along the seashore, in the midst of fishermen's dwellings, until it arrives at

ARENYS DE MAR (Stat.) *Pron.* Aréns.
Population, 4,800.

A seaport town on the Mediterranean, in Catalonia, in the province and 25 miles north-east of Barcelona. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of hills covered with plantations and gardens. It has some important ship-building yards, and a naval school (maintained by the Chamber of Commerce of Barcelona), which has borne, since the time of Charles III., the title of Royal Nautical School. It has some manufactures of cotton, silk, lace, and hosiery. The chief exports are wine, timber, and charcoal. See the *Baths* of Argentona, &c., above.

The high road to Gerona passes Calella, Tordera, and Mallorquinas not far from the rail.

Calella (Stat.) lies 30 miles north-east of Barcelona, and Tordera is 10 miles north-east of Calella. At **Tordera (Stat.)** there is a good posada on the Plaza. Hence the line is continued to **Empalme** (*i.e.*, a junction) and

Gerona (Route 9), from which the rail is now open to Perpignan.

ROUTE 19.

TOUR IN THE PYRENEES.

The Pyrenees are a lofty mountain chain forming the boundary between France and Spain, and stretching across the whole of the isthmus which connects the Spanish peninsula with the rest of the European continent, abutting with one extremity on the Mediterranean, and with the other on the Atlantic. Its length, from Cape Creux, north of the Gulf of Rosas, to the Point of Figuer, near Fuentarrabia, is nearly 270 miles; and its greatest breadth, which is near the centre, 90 miles. Athough the chain thus defined terminates at two opposite seas, it cannot be said to be isolated, since to the west it is obviously continued across the north of Spain by the Cantabrian Mountains. The direction *of the chain is* east-south-east to west-north-west. It does not, however, lie in the same straight line, but rather consists of two lines, which form parallel ridges about 28 miles distant from each other, except near the centre, where they become united by means of a remarkable rectangular elbow, in which some of the loftiest summits are found. Both on the north and south sides, numerous branches are thrown off, generally at right angles to the principal axis, and subside rapidly as they recede from it, forming various transverse, but very few longitudinal valleys. The chain rises both from the east and west towards the centre; and, in accordance with a general rule which holds in regard to the European chains which lie in the direction of the equator, the descent on the south side is much more abrupt than on the west. Owing to this the south has much fewer lakes than the north slope, but far surpasses it in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery.

The loftiest summit of the chain is near its centre. Its culminating point, **Maladetta,** situated there, has the height of 11,170 feet, and a great number of peaks in the same locality exceed 8,500 feet. To the east of the centre, the chain lowers so rapidly that its average height becomes little more than 2,000 feet. To the west the height diminishes much more gradually, and many peaks have heights varying from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, and even 8,000 feet.

The following are the elevations of the principal **Mountains**:—La Maladetta, or Pic de Néthou or Nétou, 11,170; Pic Posets, 11,046; Mont Perdu, 10,195; Pic de Vignemale, 10,820; Pic de Cascade, 10,745; Montcalm, 10,663; Pic des Estats, 10,611; Carbiounes, 10,545; Troumouse, 10,496; Pic de Soube, 10,276; Pic de Néouville, 10,145; Pic de Serre, 9,646; Pic du Midi de Bigorre, 9,544; Pic Pedrons, 9,511; and Le Canigou, 9,141. In the higher Pyrenees glaciers are of frequent occurrence. Avalanches also occur, as in the Alps. The **Glaciers** of the Pyrenees are found on the slopes of the loftier mountains, not occupying deep gorges or valleys, as in the Alps neither are they, as in the latter mountains, contiguous, but separated frequently by considerable intervals. They are frequently traversed by deep fractures or chasms. Glaciers are found only in one part of the mountains between the valleys of Arran or Aran, and Ossau, and

the most part on the northern mountains. The principal are those of Maladetta, Carbioules, Mont Perdu, Brèche de Roland, Vignemale, and Néouville, which take their names from the peaks or depressions adjacent.

All the great **Valleys** of the Pyrenees are transverse. The head of the valley is usually at a "col" or a "port," and the valley extends 20, 30, or even 40 miles towards the north or south, bounded by the lateral branches of the mountains. The largest valleys, as that of the Garonne, and the valley of Lavedan, which is watered by the Gave de Pau, are near the centre of the great range. There are some valleys which have their direction parallel to the principal range, and though not equal in extent to the transverse valleys, are nearly 20 miles in length. Sometimes the mouth or opening of the valley into the plain is open or broad; in other cases the valleys have narrow entrances.

Many valleys of the Pyrenees, instead of a rapid and narrow defile, or of a series of little basins of greater or less extent, rising by degrees to the height of the chain, present at their origin a single basin, surrounded on three sides by lofty walls of rock, and open on the fourth side, whence extends a continuation of the valley. The wall of rock enclosing these basins is often of a surprising height. The top is commonly formed by a steep shelving, whence rises another tier of walls, which attain the crest of the mountain. This regular arrangement of the steep rocks gives the basin the appearance of an amphitheatre or cirque by which name they are generally called.

These **Amphitheatres** constitute the grandest and most distinctive feature of the Pyrenees. The inhabitants of the mountains call them *oule* or houle, which, in their patois, signifies pot or bowl, and is derived from the Latin *olla*. The celebrated "oule de Gavarnie," at the origin of the valley of Barèges, is the most beautiful of these amphitheatres. It is not the largest of the *cirques* of the Pyreness, but it is the one of which the walls are the loftiest and most perfect. The *cirque* of Troumouse, at the head of the valley of Héaz, is larger than the oule of Gavarnie, but not so deep. Another *cirque* at the commencement of the valley of Estaubé, is smaller and more broken. *In the upper part of the valleys, where these basins are more frequent and more perfect* in their form, they often contain lakes. These lakes are numerous on the French or northern side of the mountains; on the Spanish or southern side they are seldom seen. Some of the n are in very elevated sites. Malte-Brun enumerates eight which are at an elevation of above 2,000 mètres (=6,557 English feet). When at such elevation as to be surrounded with glaciers, they are commonly frozen. The lake at the "port" of Oo (elevation 8,800 feet) is covered with ice all the year round; the lake of Mont Perdu (8,393 feet), and the lakes of Estoon and Soubiran, in the valley of Cauterets, are covered with ice until the end of August. The most elevated lake given by Malte-Brun, is that of the Pic du Midi (8,813 feet).

The basins described, seldom, if ever, exceed 8 miles in length by 3 or 4 in breadth. They are always at the point of junction of several valleys or gorges, and their extent bears a proportion to the number of valleys or gorges which open into them. They are found also in the elbows formed by the alteration in the direction of a valley. Their soil is alluvial, and often marshy, or composed of peat. The manner in which the streams that water them break away through deep and narrow gorges is a proof that they have been anciently the beds of lakes, the water of which has been drained off by bursting through the rocky barrier by which they were surrounded. The line of perpetual congelation in the Pyrenees appears not to have been ascertained. Ramond fixed it at from 1,350 to 1,400 toises (8,600 to 9,000 English feet), but on some mountains, as on the Pic du Midi of Bigorre, which exceeds this limit (9,544 feet), the snow melts in August. Malte-Brun gives the line of perpetual congelation at 2,826 mètres (=9,266 feet) on the northern slopes, and 2,534 mètres (=8,308 feet) on the southern.

Like the Alps, the Pyrenees present a surprising variety of climates and productions, and the same rapid transitions from sterility to luxuriant vegetation: from the barren rock, to the verdant slope or smiling valley. It is warmer at the extremities, because of the inferior height of the mountains and the proximity of the sea; this is especially the case at the eastern extremity, where the olive grows luxuriantly. The winters are short, and in the lower valleys snow rarely lies more than a day or two. In the upper valleys, the climate is more

rigorous. The pine and the fir, the box, rhododendron, the alpine rose, and a variety of other trees and shrubs grow on the sides. The summers are very warm, and vegetation in all the valleys is very luxuriant. Thunder storms are very frequent, and are accompanied by rain, which cools the air greatly.

Numerous **Rivers** rise on both sides of the Pyrenees. Those on the southern side, except a few near the eastern extremity, flow into the Ebro. The Arga, which passes Pampeluna; the Iratie, the Esca, and several others fall into the Aragon, which flows into the Ebro between Calahorra and Tudela. The Gallego, after receiving numerous mountain streams, joins the Ebro below Saragossa. The Cinca and the Segre, which unite and flow into the Ebro near Mequinenza, receive all the drainage of the southern slope from the neighbourhood of the Barèges to that of Mont Louis; several of the tributaries of these rivers, as the Ara, the Essera, the Noguera, the Ribagorsama, and the Noguera Pailleressa, are considerable streams. The Cardonner, the Fluvia, the Ter, and some others near the eastern extremity, flow immediately into the Mediterranean. The waters of the northern slope, near the western extremity, chiefly flow into the Adour. The Bidassoa, indeed, flows directly into the Bay of Biscay, but it is an inconsiderable stream, and would be of no importance but from the accidental circumstance of its forming the boundary between France and Spain. The Adour rises in the valley of Campan above Bagnères de Bigorre, and all the streams to the westward, as far as the Nive and the Hourepeleco, which rises in the neighbourhood of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, fall into it.

Eastward, from the source of the Adour, to the source of the Arriège, in the valley of Carrol, near the town of Ax, the waters all fall into the Garonne. The latter river rises at the head of the valley of Aran, at the point where the two portions of the principal range of mountains approach each other. Mont Maladetta or Maudit is situated on the south side of this valley. The Spanish river Noguera Pailleressa rises very near the source of the Garonne, and flows in the opposite direction. The streams eastward of the Arriège fall into the Aude, which *waters Carcassone, except* the Tech, the Tet, and the Gly, which fall immediately into the Mediterranean.

All the principal geological **Rocks** are to be found in the Pyrenees; but they occur in very unequal quantities. The extent of primitive matter is remarkably small, but peculiar in its arrangement; its composition is extremely simple; the principal formations are granite, micaceous schist, and primitive limestone. Transition rocks form the great bulk of these mountains. They are principally divided into argillaceous schist, schistous grauwacke, common grauwacke, and limestone. The secondary matter abounds less on the north *versant* than the transition; whereas, the contrary obtains on the southern face, being composed of three formations in particular; these are red sandstone, alpine limestone, and Jura limestone, besides the secondary traps. These various kinds of mineral rocks are not arranged in isolated masses, but form zones or bands running in the main direction of the chain, so as to be parallel; the granitic matter forms but a single band, and resembles a suite of hills or protuberances, touching each other at their bases, and frequently connected by rocks of a more recent formation, which have filled up the gorges or intervals between them; these protuberances follow nearly the same line of direction. Though this granitic chain extends nearly the whole length of the Pyrenees, it only occasionally coincides with the crest or central chain.

In the eastern half of these mountains, it is invariably found at some distance to the north of the chain. In the valley of the Garonne, where the central chains enter to the south, the granitic chain makes a considerable bend; the two chains hence occasionally mingle. The granite band along the western half of the Pyrenees is by no means so uniform in its direction as that on the eastern. Its protuberances may be traced sometimes to the north, and sometimes to the south of a line parallel to the central chain. The line that comes as near as possible to the direction which they follow is the granitic axis of Ramond. This axis has determined the direction and disposition of the different formations throughout the whole chain. The band of primitive micaceous schist, does not extend the whole leng

and its continuity is frequently interrupted. Its thickness is small when compared with the breadth of the granite. The transition rocks are of an extraordinary bulk; one lies to the north, and the other to the south of the granitic chain, and both are in a perfect and almost uninterrupted state. The one to the south constitutes the crest of the principal chain. The different kinds of rocks forming the transition matter are disposed in bands. The direction of all these bands, whether primitive or secondary, is governed by the direction of the granitic chain, not by that of the principal range. In accordance with the hypothesis that the granitic chain also influences the inclination of the strata, it is found that the inclination of the strata follows that of the declivity which supports them, at least in the immediate neighbourhood of the granite. As the rocks depart from the parent band, its influence in this respect manifestly declines.

A phenomenon, which has likewise excited much conjecture, is the great inclination of the strata and beds of the rocks of the Pyrenees. In most cases it exceeds 45 degrees, and nothing is more common than to find it above 60 or 80 degrees. This, of course, indicates that the strata have been upheaved after their formation. Another distinguishing peculiarity is, that strata of the Pyrenees, far from presenting plane regular surfaces, suffer the most extraordinary inflections, both in the line of their direction and in their inclination. A section will show that they sometimes make angles in different directions, sometimes zigzags, and sometimes the bed twists itself into a spiral form.

Productions.—The Flora of the Pyrenees comprises the rhododendron, the alpine rose, and a large variety of plants, common to high elevations; the principal forest trees are the box, fir, pine, and in lower situations, the deciduous oak. The Fauna comprises the izzard, a variety of the chamois of smaller size, and possessing rather less strength and agility than the chamois of the Alps. The bear and the wolf are also found; but the former is not so ferocious as that of Switzerland. There is also a variety of birds, many of which are migratory. *Of* Metallic productions, iron has been found chiefly *towards each end of the Pyrenees, while* lead and *copper predominate in the centre.* The precious metals, as well as cobalt and zinc, are likewise found; and the mining business is likely to be much more productive when better understood; at present, the machinery and mode of working are extremely backward. The rural economy of the Pyrenees is very similar to that of Switzerland.

The manners of the **People** are marked by that hospitality and primitive simplicity, which in all ages have been the distinctive features of sequestered societies. The shepherds have often winter habitations in the lower valleys, and a summer residence in the higher. There, as in the lower country, in this warm latitude, the productiveness of the soil depends on irrigation; and much ingenuity is displayed in conducting the water of the springs by petty channels, from one patch of land to another. But the cattle are inferior to those of the Alps; cheese and butter are scanty, and the income of the shepherds is derived from the sale of young cattle of little value. Timber fit for ship building grows in great quantities on the ascent of these mountains. Pitch and tar are also abundant; but the great difficulty is in conveying them to the sea-side.

There are numerous **Mineral Springs,** both cold and thermal, in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees; several of those on the French side are of considerable repute. Those of Bagnères de Bigorre; Bagnères de Luchon; Barèges; St. Sauveur, in the valley of Lavedan; Cauterets; Eaux Bonnes, in the valley of Ossau; Eaux Chaudes, in an adjacent valley; Ax, in the valley of the Ariège; Aleth, in that of the Aude, are much frequented by visitors.

The Pyrenees on the French side are divided into Pyrénées-Basses, or Lower Pyrenees, of which the capital is Pau; Pyrénées-Hautes, or Upper-Pyrenees, of which the capital is Tarbes; and Pyrénées Orientales, or Eastern Pyrenees, of which the capital is Perpignan. The elevation of some of the towns and villages in the Pyrenees is as follows:—Bagnères de Bigorre, 1,820 feet; Barèges, 4,236; Luz, 2,400; Gavarnie, 4,855; Tarbes, 990; Venasque, 3,829; Hospital of Venasque, 5,542; Bagnères de Luchon, 2,013; Cauterets, 3,250; Mont Louis, 5,210; St. Beat, 1,748; Tarascon, 1,501; Foix, 1,216; Bielsa (Aragon), 3,255; Baths of St. Sauveur. 2,502; Pierrefittes, 1,647; St. Girons, 1,338 Hospital of Pla

(Aragon), 4,864; San Juan (Aragon), 3,629; Hospital of Boucharo (Aragon), 4,693; Viella (Catalonia), 2,863; Lourde, 1,336.

The Pyrenees are connected with many important **Historical Events.** Hannibal crossed them on his way to Italy at the beginning of the second Punic war, most probably by the Pass of Pertus, or Perthus, near the east end. Julius Cæsar also traversed them with his army, when marching into Spain against Pompey. Charlemagne carried his victorious arms over these mountains, and added Spain to the empire of the Franks. Edward the Black Prince led his army over one of the western passes, when fighting in defence of Peter the Cruel against Henry of Trastamare; and they have obtained a more recent celebrity from having been the scene of several obstinate struggles between the French and English at the close of the Peninsular war, the result of which showed in a striking point of view the great military talents of the Duke of Wellington.

The Peace of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain by Mazarin and De Haro, on the Isle of Pheasants, in the river Bidassoa, on the borders of the two countries, 7th November, 1659. After the peace of Westphalia, 1648, the war between France and Spain, which had begun in 1635, still continued. France formed an alliance with England in 1657, after Cromwell had (1655) declared war against Spain, and taken several strong places in the Spanish Netherlands. Spain also suffered by sea and in America. Portugal had revolted in 1640, Catalonia was in rebellion, and Andalusia disposed to insurrection; and in Italy, Savoy had seized Spanish Lombardy. Philip III., King of Spain, consented therefore to that peace which confirmed the ascendancy of Louis XIV. Spain ceded to France, Roussillon, with the fortress of Perpignan, Conflans, and a part of the Cerdagne, so that the Pyrenees have since formed the boundary of the two kingdoms; and in the Netherlands, Artois, and part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg, with the fortified towns of Arras, Hesdin, Gravelines, Landrécy, Quesnoy, Thionville, Montmedy, Marienburg, Phillippeville, &c. The Prince of Condé and the Dukes of Lorraine, Savoy, and Modena, and the Prince of Monaco (the two first especially) were left in *statu quo*. In consequence of this peace, Louis XIV. married the eldest daughter of Philip IV., who, in 1660, renounced all right of inheritance to the Spanish throne.

The Pyrenees were known to the Greeks under the name of *purēnē*. They are called in Latin *Pyrenæi Montes;* in Spanish *Pirineos;* in French *Pyrénées;* in German *Pyrenäen*. Some derive the name from the Greek *pur, puros*, in allusion to a great conflagration (mentioned by Aristotle) caused by the shepherds, who are said to have set fire to the forests which cover the mountains; but the name is far more probably from the Celtic, inasmuch as the Welsh form of the word is Barwynion, which signifies the "white summits." Consult *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, article, "Pyrenees," by the Rev. G. C. Renouard; *Encyc. Lond.; The Popular Cyclopædia; McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary; Blackie's Imperial Gazetteer*, 2 vols.; *Foreign Quarterly Review*, Article 5; Charpentier, *Essai sur la Constitution Géognostique des Pyrénées;* Arbanère, *Tableau des Pyrénées Francaises*, Par. 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Dictionnaire Géographique Universel*, Par. 1831; Chausseneque, *Les Pyrénées;* Palasson, *Hist. Nat. des Pyrénées*, 2 vols.; *Observations de M. Ramond*, Par. 1789; *Voyage pittoresque dans les Pyrénées Francaises et Tours dans les dep. adjacents*, collection de 72 gravures par Melling, in fol. oblong; *L'Itinéraire* par Adolphe; *Les Pyrénées et les eaux thermales sulfurées de Bagnères de Luchon*, par le docteur E. Lambron, Par. Napoléon Chaix et Cie., 1859; *Inglis's Switzerland, France, and Pyrenees; Summer in the Pyrenees*, by the Hon. James Erskine Murray, London, 2 vols. 8 vo., 1837; *Minano; Malte-Brun; Balbi; Mellado;* and *Diccionario Geografico Estadistico Historico por Pascual Madoz*, 16 vols., 4to., Madrid, 1848–50.

There are no less than seventy-five **Passes** into Spain, of which twenty-eight may be crossed on horseback, and seven in wheeled carriages. Of those for carriages, the best and most frequented are the Passes of Col de Pertus and La Perche in the east, and St. Jean Pied de Port in the west. The latter is called the Pass of Bidassoa (5,770 ft.), and conducts from Bayonne to Irun and San Sebastian through **Roncesvalles**, where Roland was killed by the Saracens; the former runs from Perpignan along the shore of the Mediterranean

and enters Spain by way of Gerona. The most important of those that can only be passed on horseback or on foot are *Brèche de Roland*, near **Mont Perdu** (10,995 ft.), and the Port de Venasque. The former defile lies about 11 miles south of Luz, and forms a difficult passage, from 200 to 300 feet in width, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 feet high, surrounded by rocks, at an elevation of 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. The latter, which is entered by way of Luchon, exhibits the finest view of the *Maladetta*, the highest peak of which, called Pic Nethou, is 11,170 feet above the level of the sea. Among the other Passes are those between Eaux Chaudes or Cauterets and the baths of Panticosa; from Pau to Campfranc, by Oloron and the Val d' Aspe; from Gavarnie to Busaruelo, or Bucharo Hospice (4,695 ft.), and Fanlo; from the Val d' Aran; and from Ax to the Val d'Andorra.

CAUTERETS TO PANTICOSA—CENTRAL PYRENEES.

Inns.—Grand Hotel d'Angleterre; de France; Continental des Bains; de Paix; de Paris; des Ambassadeurs. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France.*

Cauterets, 3,250 feet.

Cauterets to Pont d'Espagne, in 2 hours; thence to Panticosa by the Col de Marcadaou, in about 9 hours. From Pont d'Espagne the road runs along the Gave de Marcadaou, leaving the lake of Ceratella on the left. The road is rough, and for some part of the descent to Panticosa there is no well defined track. Panticosa, 7,500 feet above sea, has an Inn and an Establishment des Bains, with sulphur and saline springs.

From Panticosa to the Cauterets Baths is reckoned as follows:—

	Hours.
Hard climbing	2
Over swampy ground to foot of Col	1
Ascent to frontier	1½
Descent on French side	½
Do. to foot of Col	1
Do. to Pont d'Espagne	1
Do. to Cauterets	1½
Hours	8½

LES EAUX CHAUDES TO PANTICOSA—CENTRAL PYRENEES.

EAUX CHAUDES.

Inns: Hotel Beaudot; Hotel de France. There are also several other hotels and many lodging-houses. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France.*

The route to Panticosa is neither deep nor difficult, and may be made on foot or horseback. It takes about 12 hours without reckoning stoppages. A guide costs 5 francs; each horse, 5 francs. It will be as well to start at 5 a.m. The high road ceases at Gabas, about 2 hours from Eaux Chaudes. From Gabas a mule-path ascends to the Plateau of Bioux Artiques (about 2 hours), whence there is a superb view of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau. From Gabas to the Casa de Brousette, which is the boundary between France and Spain, takes about 2 hours. There is a hospice, but the traveller had better provide himself beforehand. From the Casa over the Port d'Anéou to Salient in Spain, takes about 3 hours. The distance hence to the Baths of Panticosa, is about 5 hours. The path ascends through the gorge of El Escular. The baths are situated in a valley (partly occupied by a lake) 8,300 feet above the level of the sea, and encircled by mountains. The inn has a good cuisine, and there is a table d'hôte.

From the village of Panticosa, Gavarnie, Broto, or Torla may be reached by the Pass of Benedeta. It will take a good day, and a guide is desirable. From Panticosa there is a regular diligence service to Jaca, whence rail to Huesca (next page) and Saragossa.

LUCHON, in France, to VENASQUE, in Spain—CENTRAL PYRENEES.

Bagnères de Luchon; accessible by rail from Bordeaux to Montréjeau.

Hotels.—Grande Hotel Bonne Maison; De Richelieu; du Parc; Sacaron; de France; d'Angleterre; de la Poste; de Paris; Princes; Canton. Good lodgings are also to be had. In the height of the season 2 to 5 francs are paid for a small room and closet. Luchon has a Post-office, Telegraph, Casino, Baths, &c. Guides (only a few are reliable). Population, 3,829. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France.*

It will be advisable to take a guide and horse. The ascent to the Hospice de Bagnères, which is the last dwelling in France, takes about 1¼ hour. The Hospice affords but poor accommodation. The ascent to the **Port de Venasque**, which is 7,917 feet above the level of the sea, takes about 2

hours more. The frontier is marked by an iron cross. The mountain seen from the Port is the Pic de Néthou (**Maladetta**), which is the highest of the Pyrenees, being 11,170 feet above sea level. It takes about 4 hours to descend to Venasque, which lies to the south-west. The descent is somewhat difficult. There are some wretched ventas, but other accommodation may be had at exorbitant prices. **Venasque** or Benasque (population 1,000) is situated on the Essera, 3,829 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by deep ravines. It stands 54 miles north-east of Huesca. It has a castle, which was a stronghold of the middle ages, and was taken by the French in 1809. There are several picturesque old houses ornamented with sculptured figures, coats of arms, &c., and a curious Romanesque church. Venasque Hospice is 5,540 feet high; Viella Pass, near Val d'Aran, is 8,145 feet; Pic de Rious is 9,540 feet.

Pau to Canfranc and Jaca, by Oloron and the Val d'Aspe.—Central Pyrenees.

PAU.

Population, 30,626.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel Gassion; de France; Beau Séjour; Splendid; de l'Europe; de la Poste; de la Bocade; du Commerce. Good lodgings may also be had at Maison Colbert; Pension Etchebert, &c. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Pau is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of seven arches. It was the capital of the old province of Béarn, and is now the capital of department Basses Pyrénées. In its ancient castle Henri IV. was born, and it is the birth-place of Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden, and of Gaston de Foix. It has some good promenades, and is a place of great resort for English families. In the neighbourhood is the beautiful Val d'Ossau, and fine views of the Pyrenees may be had from the promenade and the castle. It has linen manufactories and a trade in hams. The best wine is that called Jurançon. Pau lies 56 miles east-south-east of Bayonne. For an account of Pau, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France*, and Dr. LEE'S *South of France.*

The distance to Canfranc is about 70 English miles.

Rail to Oloron *(which is 15 miles south-west of Pau) and Laruns in about 3 hours.*

OLORON.

Population, 9,117.

It is the ancient *Illuro*, and is situated at the confluence of the Aspe and Ossau. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France.*

Hotels.—De la Poste; Des Voyageurs.

The distance to Bédous (population, 1,289), which is the last town in France is about 15 miles. It lies south of Oloron.

After threading some magnificent defiles, and passing one or two villages. **Urdos** (population, 300) is reached. It lies about 11 miles from Bédous, and here ends the carriage road. The distance to **Paillette**, which is the last place in France, is about 7 miles. The rest of the journey to Canfranc must be made by mule or on foot.

The distance from Paillette to Canfranc is about 18 or 20 miles. Campfranc, or **Canfranc**, is a frontier town of Spain, in the province of Huesca, and is situated 9 miles north of Jaca. Canfranc Fort is 6,715 feet high. A Tunnel through the Pyrenees, *vid* **Col de Somport**, is talked of, which would save 60 miles towards Madrid. The line, which will run from Jaca to Canfranc, and through the Pyrenees to Oloron, was agreed on by the two governments in 1885. It is also contemplated to make a direct branch from somewhere below Jaca to Zuera, on the existing line between Saragossa and Barcelona avoiding the detour to Huesca.

Jaca (Stat.), population, 4,155, is situated the province of, and 30 miles north-north-west of, Huesca. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong citadel, a cathedral of the early part of the 9th century, a bishop's palace, and barracks. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarse linens. Old Roman wall.

On the 17th January, 1814 the fort, which contained 84 pieces of brass cannon, capitulated to General Mina, all Soult's efforts to relieve it having failed. To the north-east is the peak of Peña Colorada, 9,480 feet above sea.

Rail to Huesca by Alerra, Ayerbe, La Pena, Caldearenas, &c.

HUESCA (Stat.)

Population (1887), 10,477.

Hotels.—Parador de las Diligencias; Posada San Miguel; also two other posadas.

A very ancient city of **Aragon**, of which it was the early capital. It lies on the right bank of the Isuela, in a fertile plain, more than 6 leagues in extent, called the Haya de Huesca. The most ancient part of the town occupies the summit of a hill, and was formerly surrounded by ninety-nine towers, of which only two remain. The streets, especially those in the centre of the town, are narrow and winding, but are all paved and well kept. The principal one called El Coso is the most cheerful. Here are the shops, &c., and the rendezvous of the inhabitants. The place has some tanneries, linen manufactures, and a large annual fair. It is the Roman *Osca* and *Heosca*, which was destroyed by the Moors, but recovered by the Christians in 1096, after a siege of two years.

Sights.—A fine Gothic Cathedral of the fourteenth century, with numerous statues, and magnificent retablos of alabaster and black marble. Note the elegant silleria, which dates from the reign of Philip II; the carvings and medallions; the pictures by Martinez; the archives; and a belfry tower, whence a fine view may be had.

San Juan, a curious old church; also another church, named San Pedro. Here are the celebrated relics of the martyred SS. Justo and Pastor. Ancient palace of the kings of Aragon, memorable for the massacre of the Bell.

Las Casas Consistoriales, near the cathedral.

University, founded in 1354. Note the portal, the hall, and the library.

Colegio de San Vicente, founded by Charles V., an elegant building; also the Colegio de Santiago.

Santa Cruz, a seminary of the 16th century.

Plaza de Toros; a foundling hospital; two monasteries in the vicinity, the one called Ermita de San Miguel, the other El Monasterio Real. The former contains some ancient tombs, and some paintings of the Byzantine school.

Conveyances.—By rail to Saragossa, *via* Tardienta. The road passes Almudébar, Zuera, and Villanuéva.

Distance: Huesca lies 46 miles (by rail) north-east of Saragossa, and about 80 miles south-east of Jaca. Diligence to Panticosa.

THE VAL DE ANDORRA. AX TO SEO D'URGEL AND PUYCERDA—EASTERN PYRENEES.

Rail from Paris to Bordeaux, Toulouse, Foix, Tarascon, and Ax.

A light rail (*ferrovia económica*) from Barcelona, *via* Manresa (page 104), is in progress in this direction, and has already reached Olvan, 31 miles, whence there is diligence to Berga. The principal stations are Sallent and Puigreig. The line will probably ultimately be carried to Urgal, but there is little likelihood of its being extended to Andorra. On the other hand it may be found advisable to extend it along the more level ground to Puycerda (Spanish—Puigcerda), on the frontier, while the French line from Perpignan, which has already reached Prades, might be prolonged to Puycerda.

AX.

Population, 1,609.

Hotels.—Store (the best). It has thermal baths and springs; good dejeuner à la fourchette, and table d'hôte; charges moderate. Here horses, mules, and guides can be procured. Hotel Boyer; d'Espagne. Several boarding houses, and some cafés. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France*.

Ax is charmingly situated at the foot of the mountains at the junction of three valleys, watered by three torrents, which unite near the town to form the Ariège. It is much frequented for its hot sulphur springs, of which there are about fifty. The temperature varies from 118° to 168° Fahr.

According to some writers, any one bound for Andorra should provide himself with good letters of recommendation, otherwise he will have to sleep in the open air, and perhaps die of starvation. But a tour can be made through Val de Andorra without letters of recommendation and without enduring very great hardships. The journey is rather rough and dangerous along the narrow passes; the best places to sleep at are at Hospitalet and Santa Julia, but food and wine may be had at other places *en route*. In tours like this, your plan is to charter a horse and guide; your guide will not go without either his rest or his dinner. At the capital, Andorre la Vieille (*Andorra la Vieja*), there are Hotels and a Casa del Valls, or seat of government. The little republic is ruled jointly by France and the Bishop

of Urgel (in Spain), and extends over 6 parishes. At *Escaldas* are other hot springs. The inhabitants speak a mélange of the Catalan dialect of Spanish and French.

Ax to Merens (5½ miles); to Hospitalet (5½ miles), walk or ride. The carriage road runs a little past Merens. Hospitalet to Saldeu, Canillo, Encamp, Escaldas, Andorre la Vieille, Santa Julia, and Urgel, in 2 days (horse or mule). Make Perpignan by Puigcerda, Bourg Madame, Mont Louis, and Prades. Horse to Puigcerda, 1 day; diligence to Perpignan, 1 day. Sleep at Bourg Madame (France) rather than Puigcerdá (Spain). The ascent of the **Canigou** (9,141 feet) may be made from **Prades (Stat.)**, population, 3,856, which lies at its north base. The summit of the mountain may be reached in about 8 hours' walk. There is a good inn at Prades, which lies 24 miles west-south-west by rail from Perpignan, on the River Tet. From Urgel to Prades the route runs to a great extent through a plain called the Cerdagne, which is upwards of 30 miles in length, and in some parts 4 of 5 miles in breadth. It is divided into the Spanish and the French Cerdagne. In the former the chief town is Puigcerdá; in the latter, Mont Louis.

ROUTE 20.

TOUR IN THE BALEARIC ISLES—MAJORCA, MINORCA, IVIZA, &c.

These Isles, which are situated in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N., comprise Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera ("Isle of Corn"), Cabrera ("Isle of Goats"), and Conejera ("Isle of Rabbits"), and some small isles of little importance. There is a service of steamboats between Barcelona and the Baleares. The isles form a Spanish military arrondissement, under the denomination of a captaincy-general, a civil province of the third class, an *Audiencia*, a naval arrondissement, and three dioceses, with seats at Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza. The united population of the Archipelago amounted, in 1887, to 312,593. The soil is fertile, and the climate is both temperate and healthy. The total imports and total exports exceed half a million each way.

It is thought probable that at the time when Spain and Africa were united, the Balearic Isles formed part of the Spanish Peninsula, and that they are a prolongation of the mountain chain which traverses the province of Alicante, and ends at the Mongé and Cape San Martin. Moreover the nature of the soil and the productions are the same as those of the neighbouring provinces of the Peninsula. According to Strabo, these isles were colonised by Rhodians. They afterwards fell into the power of the Carthaginians, as did the whole littoral of Spain, and later, they were conquered by the Romans, but the Carthaginians seem to have subsequently regained their liberty. In B.C. 122, they were subdued by Metellus, the Roman Consul, who treated the inhabitants with such cruelty that out of 30,000, scarcely 1,000 were left alive. In the Isle of Minorca, Magon is said to have founded Portus Magonis, now Mahon. Metellus founded Balearica, in the Isle of Majorca, Palma, and Pollenza, and peopled them with 3,000 Romans from Spain. After having been successively occupied by the Vandals, the Greeks, and the Arabs, the Baleares were conquered (1229-35) by James of Aragon, styled the Conqueror; who, giving them to his second son, they formed an independent kingdom down to the middle of the fourteenth century, when Don Pedro IV. of Aragon re-united them to his crown. Since then they have formed a part of the kingdom of Spain.

The Greeks called Majorca, Minorca, and Cabrera, *Gymnesioi*, because their inhabitants went naked to combat; and Iviza, Formentera, and Conejera, *Pityuses*, on account of the pine forests with which they are covered. The term Baleares was anciently applied only to Majorca and Minorca. The most western, being the greatest, was named Balearis Major; the other and the most eastern, for the same reason, was called Balearis Minor; whence Minorca. Bochart and others consider the name to be of native origin, and they derive it from the Phœnicians, *baal*, lord, also skilful, and *zarah*, to throw, *i.e.*, skilful in the art of throwing. According to others, they were colonised by Balea, one of the companions of Hercules. The most commonly accepted derivation of the name is from the Greek *ballo*, to throw, because the inhabitants were good slingers. Diodorus says that no helmet, cuirass, or buckler could resist their blow; and Florus mentions the great skill of these islanders in the art of slinging, in which they were trained from their infancy.

ISLE OF MAJORCA, or Mallorca,

The largest of the Balearic islands, is situated between Iviza, on the west, and Minorca, on the east. It is 135 miles from Barcelona; 160 from Tunis; and 270 from Toulon, and has a population (1887) of 239,000. It is nearly 60 miles long from east to west, and in some parts 45 broad from north to south; its circuit is 143 miles. The general surface of the country is hilly. On the north-west side a mountain range crosses the island, the highest summit of which, called Puig Mayor de Torello, is about 5,000 feet above the sea. Another range of lofty hills runs parallel to this through the heart of the island, and high grounds in many parts border on the coast. The eastern and southern districts are the most level in character. Near Campos on the south, and near Alcudia on the north of the island, are marshy tracts which generate malaria to a very pernicious extent. The general aspect of the country is extremely beautiful and picturesque. The roads in the interior are very rugged and stony, and are traversed only by mules, which form the ordinary mode of conveyance, and by carts of clumsy and primitive construction similar to those of Spain.

The climate is delightful; the air is clear and temperate; and by its situation the heat of summer is so qualified by the breezes, and the winds of the mountains, that it is by far the most pleasant of all the islands in the Mediterranean. The winters are mild, though occasionally stormy. The soil is excellent; its extreme fertility is mentioned by Strabo. Firs, holm-oaks, and wild olives adorn the slopes, and often cover the summits of the higher mountains; lavender, rosemary, thyme, marjoram, saffron, and roses perfume the air; and the valleys and level tracts produce great quantities of corn, of as good a quality as any in Europe. Red wine of good quality, olive oil, and salt; and nearly all the fruits of the south, viz., the fig, olive, almond, orange, melon, citron, and lemon are in great abundance. The date palm and the plaintain attain their full size, though seldom yielding fruit. The other products are hops, vegetables, honey, hemp, wool, and a little silk. The valley most famed for beauty and fertility is that of Soller, 11 or 12 miles in circumference, abounding in orchards of orange and lemon trees, and hemmed in by mountains luxuriantly clothed with wood. The island is poorly watered, for though there are said to be no less than 210 streams, only two deserve the name of rivers. The larger of these is the Riera, which falls into the sea beneath the ramparts of Palma, the capital. It is almost dry in summer, but in the rainy season it is very full and impetuous, and on several occasions in past ages has carried away a great part of the city, and drowned many thousands of the inhabitants. One writer, speaking of the soil, &c., says, "a chain of mountains which extended from north-north-east to south-west, divides it into two very different climates. The southern part, protected by the mountains against the terrible winds of the north, is mild and temperate. During the winter, the thermometer seldom decends below 45 degrees Fahrenheit; and during summer the fresh breezes of the sea temper the ardors of the sun. The northern part, on the contrary, is moist and cold, and at times furious hurricanes overturn the crops and tear up the trees. The most common maladies are catarrhs, consumption, and intermittent fevers. The nature of the soil is so different that within a very short distance you might fancy yourself in a totally different country. From the mountains, you suddenly find yourself on the plain; here the country is parched up, presently it is watered by numerous streams, whilst arid and peaked rocks are succeeded by fertile hills."

George Sand says of it,—"Majorca is one of the finest countries in the world for painters, and one of the most overlooked. Everything there is picturesque, from the cabin of the peasant, who preserves, in the smallest thing he constructs, the traditions of the Arab style, to the child clothed in rags. The character of the landscape, richer than that of the greater part of Africa, has quite as much breadth, quietness, and simplicity. It is a green Helvetia under a Calabrian sky, with the solemnity and silence of the East. In Switzerland, the ubiquitous torrent and the constantly shifting cloud give to the scenery a mobility of colour, and, so to say, a continuity of movement which the art of painting is not always successful in producing. Nature seems to mock the artist. In Majorca, she seems to expect him, to invite him; the vegetation

affects stately and strange forms, but does not display the irregular luxuriance under which the outlines of the Swiss landscape too often disappear. The contours of the rocky summits stand out clearly on the background of a brilliant sky; the palm-tree bends freely over the precipice, without the capricious breeze disarranging the majesty of of its leafy fringe, and everything, down to the smallest stunted cactus by the wayside, seems posed with a sort of vanity to please the eye of the beholder."

The geology of Majorca is but imperfectly known. Granite and porphyry are found, the former at Bufiola; but the generality of the rocks are of secondary or tertiary formation. There is slate; fine marble of various colours, with abundance of sandstone, freestone, and chalk. Copper at Albarca, and iron at Valdemosa. Seams of coal have been discovered, but have not been worked. Coral is found in the bay of Alcudia. Salt is procured by the evaporation of sea-water in the low grounds about Campos; and in the same district is a warm sulphureous spring, celebrated for its efficacy in removing cutaneous complaints.

With the exception of a few foxes and hawks, the island is free from beasts and birds of prey; and there are but few venomous reptiles. It produces sheep, goats, and horned cattle; pigs are numerous; poultry and game are abundant. Deer, rabbits, and wild fowl are in such abundance that they alone suffice for the subsistence of the inhabitants. In 1860, the productions of the island were valued at 53,000,000 reals, or about £560,000. The manufactures comprise linen, cloth, silk, stuffs, and woollen goods, as tapestry, blankets, sashes, and corded stuff. Of the leaves of the palm are made brooms and baskets. The exports are oils, vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, wines, brandy, cheese, and woollen goods. Most of these are taken by Spain; but some by Sardinia, Malta, England, Holland, France, and even America. The imports, which in value bear a small proportion to the exports, are corn, salted provisions, sugar, coffee, spices, tobacco, rice, cutlery, and other manufactured goods and articles of clothing.

Although uncommonly fertile, agriculture is very backward; and from the bad state of the roads in the interior of the isle, the Majorcans only reap a small revenue from their productions; thus for example, 1,000 oranges, which in the centre of the isle may be bought for 5 or 6 francs, cost 10 or 12 francs upon the coast, the only means of transport being by mules—a state of things which the new railway has already to some extent altered.

In character, the Majorcans resemble the Catalans, but are less industrious and enterprising. They are robust and active, and much attached to their country, loyal to the government, and make excellent soldiers and sailors; bigoted in religion; boastful, though mild and amiable in disposition; hospitable to strangers, and prepossessing in their manners. The women are elegant, and fond of dress and ornament. The Castilian is only spoken at Majorca in official circles; in private life, the rich as well as the poor speak Majorcan, a dialect of Catalonian, mixed with Castilian and Arabic words. The words puig (hill), raxa, are pronounced respectively, pooitch, rasha. The ware called *Majolica*, Maiolica, or Maiorica, was so named from Majorca or Mallorca, where it was first made. The name is properly applicable to the earth from which it was manufactured. The term was also applied to a kind of ware which was anciently made at Faenza, in the Italian Romagna.

The original colonists of Mallorca were Phœnicians. The island fell, with Spain, successively into the hands of the Carthaginians and Romans. It was seized by the Vandals A.D. 426, and conquered by the Moors in 798, during whose dominion it was in its most flourishing state. The Moors being very industrious, and also populous, surrounded the whole coast with fortifications; cultivated every spot that was not either rock or sand and had no less than fifteen great towns. After being several times taken by the Christians, and retaken by the Mohammedans, the island was finally wrested from the latter in 1229, by Jaime of Aragon, who established in it a new kingdom, feudatory to that of Aragon; this was upset in 1341, since which it has been subject to Spain, and has entirely lost its importance. The island possesses several good harbours. The population, though much decreased since the time of the Moors, is still considerable. The only cities are Palma and Alcudia.

PALMA (Stat.),

Population (1887), 59,586.

Hotels.—Fonda de las Tres Palmas; Fonda di Mallorca.

British Vice-Consul.

The capital, which in the time of Strabo was one of the principal towns, lies on the south-east of the island, picturesquely situated on a slope in the bight of a deep bay, 10 or 12 miles wide, and formed by the capes Blanco and Cala Figuera. A **Railway** from Palma is open to Manacor, *viâ* **Pont d' Inca** (a torrent), **Marratxi, Sta. Maria, Consell** (branch to **Alaro**), **Binisalem, Inca, Empalme**, *i.e.*, Junction (for La Puebla), **San Juan, Petra**, to **Manacor**. The branch runs *viâ* **Lluvi, Muro**, to **La Puebla**, for Alcudia. It is nearly level, and was made by an English firm. The trade is increasing. Cheap good wine of a clear sherry colour is grown.

The streets are in some parts narrow and mean, in others, wide and regular; the houses are large and without external ornaments, mostly in the Moorish style of architecture, and many are built of marble. Palma has now, comparatively, but little commerce. Its port is small, and will only admit vessels of little draught. Both within and without the city are to be seen numerous evidences of the superior size, population, and commercial importance of past ages.

The **Cathedral** is a large Gothic edifice of great simplicity and beauty. It was built in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by James of Aragon, the Conqueror (who is interred within its walls), and was finished in 1601. Its form is that of an oblong, extending from east to west, in which is the principal façade; width, with chapels, 190ft.; length, 147ft.; height, 150ft.; the spire is of such remarkable delicacy and airiness that it has received the appellation of Torre del Angel, "Angel's Tower." The interior of the cathedral is divided into three naves, the ogival arches of which are supported by two rows of seven columns, extremely light. Without being a chef d'œuvre, as the Majorcans assert, the edifice is worthy the attention of the traveller. Among its numerous beauties are the Capilla Real, destined for the sepulchre of the kings of Majorca. The tomb of Jaime II, is a simple sarcophagus of black marble, with a crown, a sceptre, and a sword in gilt and bronze. Upon a truncated pyramid are the following inscriptions:

Aquí reposa el cadaver
Del serenisimo D. Jaime de Aragon
II. Rey de Mallorca,
Que merece la mas pia y laudable memoria.
En los anales:
Falleció en 28 de mayo, 1311.
Este monumento
Lo mandó erigir a sus espensas
El religioso animo del Rey N. S. Carlos III.
(Que Dios Guarde)
Para que tuviesen digno desposito
Las Reales cenizas que en él descansan.
Ano 1779.

In the lateral nave, to the left of the entrance, is the *Capilla* containing the fine mausoleum erected by the Cortes of 1811, to the memory of the Marquis de la Romana, chief of the partisans in the War of Independence. In the centre is the Coro; the exterior sculptures are in stone, and the 110 of which it is composed are remarkable for the finish and the variety of their ornaments. The baptistery is wholly of marble and gilt stucco; and upon the keys of the vault are the blazons of the great families of Majorca. The large windows are magnificent, and like the cathedral of Barcelona, the vault of the organ is surmounted by the head of a Moor, with a turban, and a beard, painted partly white and partly red.

There are six parochial *Churches*, some of which are not wanting in merit. Of the twenty-four convents which were in existence in 1835, nineteen have been suppressed; the remaining five are occupied by nuns. In the convent of St. Dominic, between the cathedral and the Plaza, called Corts, the Inquisition was established. It is now little more than a heap of ruins—columns, cornices, mosaics, &c., are piled up pell-mell, and some light arches alone remain. Judging from the beauty of the débris, which covers the ground, this edifice must have anciently been very fine. In ransacking the archives of this convent, M. Tastu made a curious discovery. Among the illustrious personages interred in its church, he found the name of *Bonaparte*. Having discovered the tomb of the family, and compared the armorial bearings with others in authentic documents, he arrived

at the conclusion that the name of Bonaparte is of Provençal or Languedoc origin. "En 1411 Hugo Bonapart, natif de Mallorca, passa dans l'Ile dite de Corse en qualité de régent ou gouverneur pour le roi Martin d' Aragon; et c'est á lui qu'on ferait remonter l'origin des *Bonaparte;* ainsi *Bonapart* est le nom Roman, *Bonaparte* l'Italien ancien, et *Buonaparte* l'Italien moderne. On sait qui les membres de la famille de Napoléon signaient indifféremment Bonaparte, *Buonaparte.*" (See note of M. Tastu, and *Un Hiver à Majorque* by G. Sand).

The Palace of the Captain-General is in a very picturesque situation, but is distributed without order or taste. The same remark may be made of the Episcopal Palace, which is badly situated. The royal palace is a very ancient edifice.

La Lonja (the exchange) is one of the finest monuments of the Gothic style in Spain. It was commenced in 1426, and finished in 1448. Its form is oblong; the ornaments of the interior are simple and in excellent taste. The interior of the building is not less remarkable; it is composed of a fine large hall, supported and divided into naves, by six light fluted columns. The building is now only used for public fêtes and bal masqués. Casas Consistoriales (Town Hall) dating from the sixteenth century. Its façade is not remarkable in an architectural point of view, but the penthouse which surrounds it is worthy of attention. G. Sand says of this building: "It has this peculiarity, that it is upheld by compartments with roses richly sculptured in wood, alternating with long caryatides crouching under the penthouse, which they seem to uphold with suffering, for most of them have their faces hidden in their hands.." The interior contains a gallery of portraits of celebrated men, natives of Majorca, and a great tableau representing the martyrdom of Saint Sebastian, by Van Dyck.

The Hospital General, which was founded in 1456, by Alfonso V., is partly used as a lunatic asylum; there are also several other hospitals. The Casa de la Misericordia is a fine establishment of modern construction. There are eighteen chambers for women, and five for men. The poor of both sexes of the town and the environs are admitted by a certificate signed by the curé of the parish, and the celadór, or curator of the quarter. The inmates are allowed to remain any length of time, and are occupied in spinning and weaving. In the Casa de Espositos, orphans are taken care of up to the age of six years. If at the expiration of that period they are not reclaimed, they are transferred to the Casa de la Misericordia, whence they are not discharged until they have learned a trade. Ferdinand V. founded a University here in 1483. Private picture-gallery of the Conde de Montenegro; apply to his steward.

Excursions: To Raxa, the country mansion of this nobleman, where there is a fine collection of antique sculpture. To Bellver Castle, two miles from Palma, now a state prison.

There are diligences to most of the towns, &c., named underneath.

ALCUDIA.

(Population, 1,000) near **Puebla (Stat.)** on the coast on a neck of land between the bays of Alcudia and Pollenza, about two miles from the sea. It stands on a rising ground, and is fortified with ancient walls of great height. It was for a long time rich and flourishing, and disputed with Palma the title of capital of the isle, but for more than a century past its commerce and its population have steadily diminished. This depopulation is attributed to its vicinity to unhealthy marshes, and to the want of good air. An English Company have, however, partly drained the marshes, and built the branch railway from Son Bordils to La Puebla. The only church worthy of notice is that of San Jaime. The origin of the place is doubtful. According to some it was founded by the Romans; while others assert that it only dates, at least as a town of importance, from the time of the conquest of the isle by the Aragonese in the thirteenth century. The former opinion is not justified by any monument that has yet been discovered. Accessible by rail from Palma to La Puebla.

ARTÁ

(Population, 8,000) lies near the north-east part of the island, on a range of hills which extend east to Cape Pera, 8 miles from **Manacor (Stat.)**, whose point is defended by a castle. It has manufactures of coarse linen, dyeing, &c. Its inhabitants are also engaged in fishing, and it has a commerce in fruit. It is 45 miles by diligence from Palma, but may be reached from Manacor.

From Arta a visit should be made to the Cyclopean constructions, and the grotto of La Cueva de la Ermita. The former are situated in the middle of an ancient forest of oaks, and resemble the noraghes in the isle of Sardinia. The Cueva de la Ermita lies about 5 miles off, at the foot of a hill planted with pines. Guide necessary.

MANACOR (Stat.)

(Population, 14,929) is situated in a fertile plain 30 miles east of Palma. It is a bishop's see, and has a convent. Some of its houses are large and fine, and some very ancient. Here, and in its environs, the Majorcan nobility pass the summer.

POLLENZA,

the *Pollentia* of Strabo, lies on the north side of the island, 28 miles north-east of Palma, and about 2 miles west of the bay of the same name, and in 1877 had a population of 8,547. The bay, which is secure, and capable of holding large vessels, is formed by two narrow peninsulas, the points of which are called Capes Formentar and Del Pinar. Pollenza has a fine church, dedicated to Nuestra Señora de los Angeles; a Jesuit college; and active manufactures of fine black woollen cloth. It was once a Roman colony and for a long time afterwards appertained to the Knights of Malta.

FELANICHE

(Population 11,018) lies 27 miles east-south-east of Palma, and has a convent, a hospital, and manufactures of linens and woollen. In the neighbourhood of this town is the chapel of San Salvador, which is held in great veneration in the country, In the vast plain to the left are many small places, among which are Porreras, Montuyri, Petra, &c.

SOLLER

(Population, 4,600) lies on the north-west coast, and is 21 miles north of Palma. It has a port on the Mediterranean, and considerable exports of oranges and wine; indeed nearly all the oranges exported from the island are from this port. This is the most beautiful part of the island. Puig Mayor may be ascended easily from here. Guide required.

CAMPOS

(Population, 3,981) lies 21 miles south-east of Palma. In its environs are some salt pits, capable of producing a good revenue, and a hot mineral spring.

SANTAINI

(Population, 8,000) lies to the south-east, and 7 miles from Campos It is well built, and the neighbourhood is fertile in wheat and barley. The place has been frequently ravaged by the Algerine pirates.

SAN MARCIAL

has a population of 5,000.

BENALBUFAR

(Population, 5,000) is built upon the plateau of a fountain, and the side which fronts the sea is planted with beautiful vines.

ANDRAIX

(Population, 6,329) is a small port on the south coast, and lies 8 miles south-south-west of Palma.

LLUCHMAYOR

(Population 8,558) is situated 17 miles east-south-east of Palma. It lies in the middle of a vast plain, where James III. was defeated and lost his crown. The town is well built, and has manufactures of woollens and linens. Not far from it is the pool called Del Prat, formed by the waters from the neighbouring heights. There are likewise 32 smaller towns, besides numerous villages.

ASCOREA

lies at the bottom of a rich valley, and is protected by the mountains to the north-west. It is known in the isle by the sanctuary of Notre Dame de Lluch, and to the foreigner by the wines of Malvoisia and Montana, which are produced on the neighbouring declivities.

ENSABAYA

is built upon an eminence which overlooks the port. From the summit of the escarped mountains is seen the magnificent plain of Soller, planted with oranges and citrons, watered by several streams, and surrounded with hills covered with olives and carob trees.

PALUMBARIA

is a little port to the north-west of Pollenza.

BUNOLA

(Population, 2,600) was founded by Jaime the Conqueror.

VALLDEMOSA

(Population 1,200) is a small town. It is the native place of Santa Catalina Tomasa, and above it is an ancient Carthusian convent, founded 1399, and

enlarged in the 18th century, which is well worthy of a visit. George Sand lived here some time. It is about 10 miles from Palma.

M. Germond de la Lavigne says of it:—"On entering the hilly district you ascend a road which was probably made by the Carthusians, very narrow, and horridly steep, and more dangerous than all the rest of the way. To reach the Convent it is necessary to get out of the vehicle, for no car can pass up the paved road which leads thither, which, however, delights the eye by its bold lines, its windings amongst beautiful trees, and the charming scenes which are disclosed at every step, increasing in beauty as you ascend." George Sand says:—"I have never seen anything so smiling, and at the same time so mournful, as these perspectives, where the evergreen oak, the carob, the pine, the olive, the poplar, and the cypress, blend their various shades in deep hollows, veritable abysses of verdure, where the torrent pursues its headlong course under thickets of sumptuous richness and inimitable grace."

The Valldemosa chain of hills rises from one plateau to another, until you reach a sort of funnel surrounded by high mountains, and closed towards the north by the slope of another plateau, at the foot of which lies the monastery, which was deserted by the monks in 1835. The building, with its great square tower, and its old barbican, which still retains some battlements, resembles, from a distance, a fortress rather than a convent, It is composed of three edifices, built at different periods, which do not show any remarkable beauty of external architecture. In strolling through them one can form an idea of the desire for comfortable living, and even of luxury, which had glided imperceptibly into Carthusian life. Whilst the cells constructed in the 15th century are small and gloomy, those built in the 18th are well lighted, and consist of three tolerably large apartments, an oratory, a sleeping-room, and a workshop. The former look on a common enclosure, which was used as a cemetery; the latter on a private parterre, planted with oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, and abundantly supplied with water. Each recluse had, independently of the oratory, his chapel, whither he retired to pray alone. These chapels were vaulted, covered with tasteless gilding and coarse paintings, but embellished with handsome enamelled designs in china, and a marble fountain. They had to be washed out every day. The church of the community is of the composite order, and so gay, if one may be allowed the expression, that we are astonished to find it in a convent, the rules of which were so severe. Its form is that of a Latin cross. Four pilasters divide the part comprised between the transept and the façade, and on the border which runs round their capitals are engraved the escutcheons of the benefactors of the convent. Above the entablature rises a species of attic, on which the vaulted roof seems to rest, constructed of brick, by the advice of Jovellanos, and ornamented with fine fresco-paintings. Its single nave is paved with marble and with pretty china tiles, skilfully painted and arranged so as to form various designs. Finally we will notice the *Presbiterio*, the front of the altar, a reading desk and prior's stall of a peculiar shape, three fine pieces of wood carving, and, in the sacristry, a Gothic chair, which if tradition may be credited, belonged to King Don Martin.

At half-a-mile to the west of Majorca is the Isle of **Dragonera**, which is wild and thinly peopled.

ISLE OF MINORCA (Spanish Menorca)

Is situated 24 miles east-north-east of Majorca, about 125 miles south-east of the coast of Catalonia, 162 miles east by south from the mouth of the Ebro, the nearest part of Valencia, and about 190 miles north from the territory of Algiers in Africa. The isle is of an irregular form, being 33 miles in length, and 13 in the broadest part. It is the second in size and the most eastern of the Balearic isles. The soil is poor and sandy. Monte Toro, the only eminence deserving the name of a mountain, is in the centre of the isle. It is in the form of a cone, with a flat summit, which is occupied by an Augustine convent, to which pilgrimages are often made by the natives with bare feet. The mountain is 4,793 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Sta. Agueda, the eminence next in importance, is supposed to have been a military post in the time of the Romans. Traces of Moorish fortifications are visible on its summit. The mineral productions of the isle are limestone, free-

stone, marble of various colours, potter's clay, and gypsum used for cement. There are likewise some unproductive lead mines, and iron ore is found in small quantities. It is rich in cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs; and also in game, as patridges, quails, and rabbits; woodcocks, snipes, and teal are plentiful in winter. The coast abounds with fish, especially anchovies, oysters, and lobsters. The isle swarms with lizards, and there are a few venomous reptiles, but no beasts of prey.

The natives are engaged in agriculture, fishing, and commerce. The imports comprise wheat, oil, tobacco, colonial produce, woven fabrics, and other manufactured goods. The chief exports are flax, hemp, capers, saffron, cheese, wax, wool, honey, lead, iron, copper, and fine marble. From the comparatively level character of the island, the air is more humid and the summer heat more oppressive than at Majorca; the spring is mild and temperate, and the winter is often cold, although snow and ice are rare. In character and manners the Minorcans resemble the Majorcans, and the same dress and language are common to both islands. The population of the whole island is about 36,000. The most important of the neighbouring isles are Colon to the east, and Ayre to the south.

Minorca was successively possessed by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, and Arabs. On the conquest of Majorca in 1229, by Don Jaime of Aragon, the island, which was still held by the Moors, became tributary to that prince. In 1287 it was conquered by Alfonso, his grandson, who banished or enslaved the Moorish inhabitants. In the reign of Charles V. it was seized, but soon evacuated by Barbarossa. It remained subject to the crown of Spain till 1708, when the Earl of Stanhope, with 3,000 British troops, attacked Mahon, and by shooting into the town arrows to which were attached papers threatening the garrison with labour in the mines unless they immediately surrendered, he induced them to capitulate. The conquest of the island followed that of its capital, and was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. The English retained possession of Minorca till 1756, when Mahon was attacked by the French under Marshal de Richelieu; and Admiral Byng, having failed in relieving it, the island fell into the hands of France. The Admiral was tried by court-martial and shot to save the credit of the Ministry, and "pour encourager les autres," as Voltaire said. At the peace of 1763 it was restored to the English, from whom it was wrested by the Spaniards in 1782; it was retaken in 1798, and finally ceded to Spain at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

The island is divided into four districts, named Ciudadela, Mahon, Alhayor, and the united districts of Ferarias and Mercadal. The principal towns are Port Mahon and Ciudadela.

MAHON, or PORT MAHON.

Population, 15,842.

Hotels.—Fonda de la Mariana; de la Estrella.

British Vice-Consul.

It is picturesquely situated at the bottom of a deep and narrow bay, on rocks greatly elevated above the sea, and in many places undermined by the waves. It communicates with the capital by a carriage road. It was formerly surrounded with walls, the only relic of which is a gateway of Arabian architecture. The streets are steep, narrow, crooked, and badly paved; the governor's house, town hall, Church (with an organ given by the English), hospital, barracks, and other public buildings are scarcely worthy of notice; the private houses are neat and clean, and built with taste, but often without regard to comfort; for many of them being on the English model, they are ill adapted to the sultry climate. Some of their roofs are tiled, and some flat-terraced in the Oriental style. A visit should be made to the Talayots, megalithic remains.

The Spaniards have a saying—"Las Puertos del Mediterraneo son Junio, Julio, Agosto, y Puerto Mahon," *i.e.*, the ports of the Mediterranean are June, July, August, and Port Mahon—the port, ranking as one of the best in the Mediterranean, and according to some, indeed, as one of the finest in the world, being capable of sheltering a large fleet of line-of-battle ships. In the harbour are four rocky islets; on one stands a hospital, on another a quarantine establishment, on a third a lazaretto, and on a fourth an arsenal, with naval storehouses, all erected by the English. At a short distance from Port Mahon stood Fort St. Philip, celebrated in the military annals of the last century, and above a league in circumference. It is now a heap of ruins, having been blown up by the Spaniards in

1803, to prevent its being used by the English, in case they should again take the island.

CIUDADELA

(Population, 7,777) is situated on the west coast, 25 miles north of Mahon. The city is fortified, and is surrounded by a wall in a good state of preservation, except the part overlooking the ravine, which dates from the time of the Moors. It has a deep fosse, which has been filled up in front of each of its gates. Ciudadela is the ancient capital of the isle. The streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved. The houses are furnished with wells and cisterns, and some of them are handsome. The cathedral is in the centre of the town. It is composed of a single nave of the Gothic order, and is flanked by a fine square tower. The date of its construction is unknown; but from an inscription above the southern portal, there is no doubt that it existed in 1360. There are two parish churches, several convents, a hospital, a barrack, and a government house. The harbour is small and shallow, and difficult of entrance, but well protected, and suffices for its vessels, which are engaged in commerce with the neighbouring isles. At its southern extremity is fort San Nicolas. Not far from this fort, in the midst of enormous rocks, are two caverns, in which the sea is engulfed: one that makes a noise has been likened to the blow of a forge; the inhabitants of the country call it Fuelle de diablo, "devil's blow." About two miles to the south of Ciudadela is La Cava Perella, a curious grotto, full of stalacites and stalagmites; and not far off, a cavern containing a small salt-water lake. Alhayor, Mercadal, and Ferarias, the other district capitals of Minorca, are little more than villages, and contain scarcely anything worthy of notice.

About two miles from Alhayor is a megalithic monument, one of several here, some 20 feet high, supposed to be of Phœnician origin; small statues of bronze, urns, lamps, vases, &c., chiefly of Roman origin, have been discovered, besides several Punic, Greek, Roman, Arab, and Gothic coins.

ISLE OF IVIZA or YVIZA.

the ancient *Ebusus*, lies due south of Formentera, from which it is divided by a channel three miles wide. It is 42 miles south-west of Majorca, and its south-west point is 50 miles east by north of the Cabo Nao, on the coast of Valencia in Spain. It is about 27 miles long from north-east to south-west, and about 15 miles in its greatest breadth. It is hilly, and in many parts stony, but there are some fertile spots, and the mountains are covered with timber trees. The inhabitants are indolent and uninformed, and their mode of agriculture is slovenly. They speak a dialect of the Limousin, resembling the Catalan. The island produces wine, corn, and fruits of every kind; has a large stock of sheep, and the sea-coast abounds with fish. The manufacture of sea-salt constitutes a great branch of industry. Population, 22,800.

The isle is divided into five cuartones or districts, viz.:—Llano de Villa, Santa Eulalia, Balanzat, Formafiy, and De Salinas. The capital, **Iviza** (population, 7,393), is built on a peninsula on the south-west coast of the isle. It is fortified, has a good harbour, a cathedral, and six other churches, two hospitals, and a public school or gymnasium. Pliny informs us that the figs of Ebusus were very large and excellent, and that the inhabitants used to dry them and export them to Rome in cases. Bochart accordingly derives *Ebusus* from the Phœnician *iebuso* or *ibuso* "dried" (figs understood). In confirmation, Lamartiniere says that dried figs were called *caunæ*, from Caunus, in Caria, whence they were first brought; and that certain plums were called *brignoles*, from growing in the environs of Brignoles, in Provence.

ISLE OF FORMENTERA

(Population, 906) is situated 6 miles south of Iviza. Its length from west to east is 13 miles; its breadth from 2 to 10 miles. It is the ancient *Pityusa*. The houses are scattered in the country and upon the coast. This isle is supposed to be infested with serpents, wolves, and foxes; but the only animals which are found in its woods and prairies are goats and sheep, which have become wild; on its shores are seen the great long-legged birds known by the name of flamants. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Its name is said to be derived from the great quantity of wheat, which, considering its size, it produces.

ISLE OF CABRERA

lies 9 miles south of Majorca. It has a fort and a small harbour, and is used by the Spanish Government as a place of exile. It was in this inhospitable isle, after the capitulation of Bailen,

in 1808, that the Spaniards landed more than 5,000 French prisoners. For an account of their sufferings consult *Aventures d'un Marin de la garde*, par M. H. Ducos.

For the Balearic Isles consult Strabo, 167; Casaubon; Mariana, *Historia General de Espana; Itinéraire Descriptif de l'Espagne;* Dameto and Mert, *History of the Balearic Kingdom;* Armstrong, *History of the Island of Minorca;* Laborde, *Itinéraire Descriptif de l'Espagne;* St. Sauveur, *Travels through the Balearic and Pithyusian Islands;* Minaño, *Diccionario Geografico de Espana;* Dodd's *Three Weeks in Minorca.*

VOCABULARY OF USEFUL ENGLISH AND SPANISH WORDS.

Of a Country.

Farm house	Alquería
Ferry-boat	Bárco de traspórte
Field	Campo
Lake	Lágo, Lagúna
Mountain-chain	Sierra
Path	Senda
Place (small)	Lugár
Plain	Llano, Véga
Pond	Estanque
Province	Província
River, Stream	Río
„ bank of a	Orilla
Rivulet	Riachuélo
Road	Camino
„ (Country)	Camino estrecho
Sea	Már
„ shore of the	Ribéra

Of a City, Town, or Village.

Alley	Calléjon
blind	Calle sin salída
„ in a garden	Calle de árboles
Arsenal	Arsenál
Bridge	Puénte
Cemetery	Cementério
Chapel	Capílla
Church	Iglésia
„ Protestant	Témplo
City	Ciudád
College	Colégio
Exchange	*Lónja, Bólsa*
Fountain	*Fuénte*
Garden	Jardín
Gate	Puérta
Harbour	Puérto
Hospital	Hospitál
Hotel	Fónda, Posáda
„ roadside	Vénta
House	Casa
„ country	Casa de campo
„ lodging	Casa de posáda
„ mad	Casa de lócos
Lane	Calléja, Callejuéla
„ narrow, between walls	Callejón
Market	Mercádo
Mill	Molíno
„ water	Molíno de água
„ wind	Molíno de viénto
Mint	Casa de Monéda
Palace	Palácio
Post office	Corréo
Prison	Carcél
Shop	Tiénda
„ baker's	Panadería
„ cloth	Tiénda de paños
„ cook's	Bodegón
Square	Pláza
Square, little	Plazuéla
Street	Cálle
„ cross	Cálle traviesa
„ entrance of a	Boca de cálle
„ main or leading	Cálle mayor
„ public	Cálle publica
Suburb	Arrabál
Theatre	Teátro
Tower	Tórre
Town	Ciudád
Town (small)	Villa
Town Hall	Casa de Ayuntamiénto
Village	Aldéa

Of a House or Building.

Bed-chamber	Alcóba, Cuárto de dormir
Bell	Campanilla
Court-yard	Pátio
Door	Puérta
Floor, ground	Cuárto bájo
Front, Façade	Facháda
Garden	Jardín
Stable	Estáblo
Staircase	Escaléra

Wall	Paréd
Water-closet	Retréte
Well	Pózo
Window	Ventána

Eating and Drinking.

Anchovy	Anchóva
Bacon	Tocino
Beef	Váca
Beer	Cervéza
Biscuit	Bizcócho
Brandy	Aguardiénte
Bread	Pán
„ brown	Pán bázo
„ household	Pán caséro or bázo
„ new	Pán fresco
„ white	Pán blánco
Breakfast	Almuérzo
Broth	Cáldo
Butter	Mantéca
Capon	Capón
Cheese	Quéso
„ new	Quéso fresco
Chicken	Póllo
Chocolate	Chocoláte
Cod fish	Merlúza
Cod fish (salt)	Bacalláo
Coffee	Café
Cream	Náta
Dinner	Comída
Drink	Bebída
Duck	Pato
„ wild	Anáde
Eel	Anguíla
Egg	Huévo
„ boiled	Huévo cozído
„ fried	Huévo estrelládo
„ hard	Huévo duro
„ new	Huévo fresco
Fork	Tenedór
Fowl	Ave
Fritter	Buñuélo
Goose	Gánso
Ham	Jamón
Hash	Picadíllo
Herring	Arénque
Ice	*Hiélo*
Knife	*Cuchillo*
Lamb	Cordéro
Lark	Calándria
Lemonade	Limonáda
Lobster	Langósta
Mackerel	Sárda
Meat	Carne
„ boiled	„ cocido
„ broiled	„ carbonáda
„ fried or roasted	„ asáda
Milk	Léche
Mustard	Mostáza
Mutton	Carnéro
„ leg of	Piérna de carnéro
Oil	Aceíte
Omelet	Tortílla de huévos
Oyster	Ostra
Partridge	Perdíz
Pepper	Pimiénta
Perch	Perga
Pheasant	Faisán
Pickles	Escabéches
Pigeon	Pichón
Pork	Puérco, Tocino fresco
Potatoes	Patatas
Pullet	Pólla
Salmon	Salmón
Salt	Sál
Sausage	Salchícha
Sole	Lenguádo
Soup	Sópa
Spoon	Cuchara
Sugar	Azúcar
Supper	Céna
Tea	Té
Trout	Trúcha
Turbot	Rodabállo
Turkey	Pávo, Páva
Veal	Ternéra
Vinegar	Vinágre
Water	Agua
„ cold	Agua fría
„ fresh	Agua dulce
„ warm	Agua caliento
Wine	Víno
„ claret	Víne claréte
„ light	Víno ligéro
„ red	Víno tinto
„ white	Víno blanco

Apparel, Washerwoman, &c.

Boots	Botas
Box	Caja, Cajita
Chemise	Camísa
Cloth	Téla
Clothes	Ropáge, vestido
Coat	Frac
Collar	Collár, Cuello
Comb	Peine
Drawers	Calzoncíllos
Garter	Jarratéra
Gloves	Guántes
Handkerchief	Pañuélo
Hat	Sombréro
Petticoat	Guardapiés
Pin	Alfiler
Shirt	Camisa de hómbre
Shoes	Zapátos
Shoes (light)	Zapatillas
Sleeves	Mángas
Slippers	Pantuflos
Soap	Jabón
Socks	Escarpínes, Calcetas
Stockings	Médias
,, worsted	Médias de lána
Towel	Toálla
Trousers	Pantalón
Washerwoman	Lavandéra

Occupations.

Apothecary	Boticário
Baker	Panadéro
Barber	Barbéro
Blacksmith	Herréro
Bookseller	Libréro
Brewer	Cervezéro
Butcher	Carnicero
Carpenter	Carpintéro
Chemist	Químico, Boticario
Coachmaker	Maéstro de cóches
Coachman	Cochéro
Cobbler	Remendón
Conductor (of a diligence)	Mayorál
Cook	Cocinéro
,, female	Cocinéra
Dressmaker	Modísta
Fanmaker	Abaniquéro
Farmer	Labradór
Fruiterer	*Frutéro*
Dentist	Dentísta
Doctor	Medico
Draper, linen	{Lencéro, Mercadér de liénzos
,, silk	Mercadér de séda
,, woollen	Mercadér de paños
Gardener	Jardinéro
Glover	Guantéro
Goldsmith	Orífice, Platéro de oro
Grocer	Especiéro
Groom	Mózo de caballos
Guide	Guia
Hatter	Sombreréro
Hosier	Calcetéro
Innkeeper	Mesonéro
Jeweller	Joyéro
Judge	Juéz
Justice of the Peace	Alcálde
Lady's Maid	Camaréra
Lawyer	Abojádo
Livery stable keeper	Alquitadór
Magistrate	Magistrádo
Mechanic	Mecánico
Merchant	{Comerciánte, Negociánte
Milkman	Lechéro
Milliner	Modista
Muleteer	Muletéro
Pastry cook	Pasteléro
Physician	Médico
Porter	Portéro, Cargador, Mozo
Postman	Cartéro
Priest	Sacerdóte
Printer	Impresór
Saddler	Silléro
Sailor	Marinéro
Seamstress	Costuréra
Servant	Criádo
,, maid	Criáda
Shoemaker	Zapatéro
Shopkeeper	Tendéro, Mercadér
Silversmith	Platéro
Smuggler	Contrabandísta
Soldier	Soldádo
Tailor	Sástre
Waiter (at an Hotel)	Mózo
Washerwoman	Lavandéra
Watchmaker	Relojéro

Numbers.

One	Uno, una
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuátro
Five	Cínco
Six	Séis
Seven	Siéte
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nuéve
Ten	Diéz
Eleven	Once
Twelve	Dóce
Thirteen	Tréce
Fourteen	Catórce
Fifteen	Quínce
Sixteen	Diéz y séis
Seventeen	Diéz y siéte
Eighteen	Diéz y ócho
Nineteen	Diéz y nuéve
Twenty	Veínte
Thirty	Treínta
Forty	Cuarénta
Fifty	Cincuénta
Sixty	Sesénta
Seventy	Seténta
Eighty	Ochénta
Ninety	Novénta
One Hundred	Ciénto, Cien
Five Hundred	Quinientos
Nine Hundred	Novecientos
One Thousand	Mil
First	Primero
Second	Segúndo
Third	Tercéro
Fourth	Quárto
Fifth	Quínto
Sixth	Séxto
Seventh	Septimo
Eighth	Octavo
Ninth	Nono, Noveno
Tenth	Decimo
Eleventh	Undecimo
Twelfth	Duodecimo

Days of the Week.

Monday	Lúnes
Tuesday	Mártes
Wednesday	Miércoles
Thursday	Juéves
Friday	Viérnes
Saturday	Sábado
Sunday	Domíngo

Seasons.

Spring	Primavéra
Summer	Veráno
Autumn	Otóño
Winter	Inviérno

The Months.

January	Énero
February	Febréro
March	Márzo
April	Abril
May	Máyo
June	Júnio
July	Júlio
August	Agósto
September	Setiémbre
October	Octúbre
November	Noviémbre
December	Diciémbre

Other Useful Words.

Arm	Brázo
Ass	Búrro, Borríco, Asno
Aunt	Tía
Bath	Báño
„ cold	Báño frio
„ hot	Báño caldo
Beard	Las Barbás
Bed	Cáma, Lécho
Blanket	Mánta
Boar (wild)	Jabalí
Body	Cuerpo
Book	Libro
Bootjack	Sacabótas
Bottle	Botélla, Frásco
Boy, Lad	Muchácho
Brain	Celébro
Brass	Brónce
Breast	Pécho
Brother	Hermáno
Brush	Cepillo, Brúsa
Bull	Toro
Calf	Ternero
Candle	Candéla, Véla
Carpet	Alfómbra, Tapiz

Carpet Bag	Sacco Noche
Cat	Gáto
Cattle	Ganádo
Chamber vessel	Orinál
Child	Niño
Cigar	Cigárro, Puro
Cigar, large	Cigarrón
Coach, Carriage	Cóche
Copper	Cóbre
Copper coin	Monéda de vellón
Corkscrew	Tirabuzón, Saca-corches
Cow	Váca
Current coin	Monéda corriénte
Daughter	Hija
Death	Muérte
Dog	Pérro
,, bull	Pérro de présa
,, Newfoundland	Pérro de ayúda
,, pointer	Pérro de muéstra
,, setter	Pérro de agéo
,, shepherd's	Pérro careador
,, water	Pérro de águas
Ear	Oréja
Earth, the	Tiérra
Elbow	Códo
Envelope	Cubiérta
Eye	Ójo
Fan	Abanicô
Father	Pádre
Finger	Dédo
Fire	Fuégo
Foot	Pié
Forehead	Frénte
Pork	Tenedór
Girl, Lass	Muchácha
Glass (drinking)	Váso para bebér
Gold	Oro
Grandfather	Abuélo
Grandmother	Abuéla
Hair	Pélo
Hand	Máno
Hare	Liébre
Head	Cabéza
Heart	Corazón
Heaven	Ciélo
Heel	Talón
Hog	Puérco, Marráno
Horse	Cabállo
Horse coach	Cabállo de cóche
,, hack	Cabállo de alquilér
,, a hunter	Cabállo de cáza
,, race	Cabállo de carréra or corredór
,, saddle	Cabállo de montár or sillá
Hunger	Hámbre
Ink	Tínta
,, red	Tínta incarnáda
Iron	Hiérro
Jaw	Quijáda
Journey, tour, voyage, travel	Viáje
Key	Lláve
Knife	Cuchillo
,, pen	Cortaplúmas
Lamb	Cordéro
Lead	Plómo
Leg	Piérna
Letter	Cárta
Light	Lúz
Lip	Lábio
Man	Hómbre
Map	Mápa, Cárta geográfica
Mare	Yégua
Matches	Fósforos
Money	Monéda, Dinéro
Moon	Lúna
Mother	Mádre
Mouth	Bóca
Mule	Múlo
Napkin	Servilléta
Neck	Cuéllo
Nephew	Sobrino
Newspaper	Gazéta
Niece	Sobrína
Night	Noche
Nose	Naríz
Ox, Bullock	Buéy
Paper	Papél
,, sheet of	Pliégo de papél
,, quire of	Máno de papél
,, waste	Papél viéjo
Pen	Pluma
Pig	Lechón, Puerco
Plate (a)	Pláto
Poker	Hurgón
Pork	Tocina

Postage Stamps	Sélos
Purse	Bólsa
Rabbit	Conejo
Rain	Llúvia
Saddle bags	Alforjas
Scissors	Tijéras
Sheep	Carnéro
Ship	Navío
„ of war	Navío guérra
„ merchant	Navío mercánte
Ship, store	Navío de almacén
„ transport	Navío de transpórte
Shovel	Pála
Silver	Pláta
Sister	Hermána
Sky	Cielo
Snuffers	Despabiladéras
Soap	Jabón
Son	Híjo
Spoon	Cuchára
Star	Estrélla
Steamer	Vapor
Stomach	Estómago
Sun	Sol
Swan	Cigne
Table	Mésa
Table d'hôte	Mésa redónda
Theatre	Teatro
Thirst	Séd
Throat	Gargánta
Time	Tiémpo
Tobacco	Tabáco
Tongue	Léngua
Tooth	Diénte
Toothpick	Mondadiéntes
Towel	Toálla, Páño de manos
Umbrella	Paráguas
Uncle	Tío
Wafers	Obleas
Watch	Relóx
Whale	Balléna
Wife	Espósa
Wind	Viénto
Wrist	Muñeca
Youth	Mózo

Useful Adjectives.

Bad	Málo
Best	Optimo, Bonísimo
Better	Méjor
Black	Négro
Blue	Azúl
Bold	Atrevído
Brave	Valeróso
Chaste	Cásto
Cheap	Baráto
Clean	Límpio
Cold	Frío
Courteous	Cortés
Covetous	Aváro
Dark	Obscúro
Dear	Costóso, Caro
Diligent	Diligénte
Dirty	Súcio
Discreet	Prudénte
Dry	Séco
Early	Tempráno
Faithful	Fiél
Generous	Generóso
Good	Buéno
Great	Gránde
Greater	Mayór
Greatest	Máximo, Grandísimo
Green	Vérde
Grey	Pardo
Handsome	Hermóso
Hot	Cálido
Humble	Humílde
Jealous	Zelóso
Just	Justo
Large	Gránde
Least	Mínimo
Less	Ménór
Light (not dark)	Cláro
Light (not heavy)	Ligéro
Little	Pequéño
Long	Lárgo
Mad	Lóco
Merry	Alégre
More	Mas
Most	Muchísimo
Much	Múcho
Poor	Póbre
Proud	Sobérbi
Purple	Morádo
Rash	Temerário
Red	Colorádo, Rójo



{Donde, En donde, Por donde, Adonde
{En todas partes, Por todas partes
{Que, El cual, La cual, Los cuales, Las cuales, Cual
e? Cual quiére usted?
{Por donde, Por que camíno?
Vender al rámo
our} Pongase usted en la razon
En respecto á En cuanto á
Por razón
Cosa de entidád
Muy
No hay tal cosa, No es así
Prónto
ı No vale cosa
Á costa de
all} A toda costa
uch Me cuesta tanto
Ahóra
Cuénta corriénte
y-} A buena cuenta, á cuenta
A esa cuénta
A razón de
A oriente
Dos á dos
A las ocho
A decir verdád
at} Eso es el cuénto
Muy bien
Quiere usted?
Que tiémpo hace?
Hace bel tiémpo?
Hace mal tiémpo?
Se dice
ɀaitA buen paso
tly Al paso
A pocos pasos
A pie
{Cerca de, Inmediato á,
{ Junto á, Proximo á
{Cerca de cinco mil; *or*,
{ *unos cinco* mil
Pariente cercano

The nearest way	{El camíno mas derecho or mas corto
Come near me (to a child)	{Acércate
Also	También
Always	Siémpre
Before	Antes
Early	Tempráno
To rise early	{Madrugár, Levantarse tempráno
Early in the spring	{Al principio de la primavéra
Enough	Bastante
Here	Aquí
How	Como
Neither one nor the other	{Ni uno ni otro, Ni el uno ni el otro
Never (negation)	Jamás
„ (time)	Nunca
Often	A menúdo
There	Ahí, Allá
Well	Bién
Well enough	Bastante bien
Well, well!	{Bien, bien; Como usted quiera
Well and good	En horá buena, Bien está
As well as	{Asi como, Tambien como, Tanto como, Lo mismo que
I do not understand you	No le entiendo
I am hungry	Tengo hambre
I am thirsty	Tengo séd
I am quite sleepy	Estoy muy dormido
What do you say?	Que dice usted?
It is late	Es tarde
Do me the favour	Hagame el favor
Whence do you come?	De donde viene usted?
As you like it	Como usted guste
A laughing-stock	Cosa de risa, Cosa ridícula
A thing worth seeing	Cosa de ver
A hard task or thing	Fuérte cosa
It is very hard	Es fuérte cosa
It does not matter, it is a trifle	{No es cosa
So much the worse	Tanto peor
So much the better	Tanto mejor
So much more	Tanto mas
So much less	Tanto menos
In the meantime	En tanto, Entre'

Rich	Ríco
Sharp	Agúdo
Short	Córto
Small	Pequeño
Stupid	Tonto
Thick	Espéso, Denso
Thin	Delgádo
Wet	Húmedo
White	Blánco
Worse	Peór
Worst	Pésimo
Yellow	Amarílo

Common Verbs.

	Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Arrive	Llegar, Venír	Llegádo, Venído
Breakfast	Almorzár	Almorzádo
Bring	Traér	Traído
Buy	Comprár	Comprádo
Call	Llamár	Llamádo
Come	Venír	Venído
Cover	Cubrír	Cubiérto
Depart	Partîr	Partîdo
Descend	Descender	Descendído
Dine	Comér	Comído
Drink	Bebér	Bebído
Eat	Comér	Comído
Go	Ir, andár	Ido, andádo
Hire	Alquilár	Alquiládo
Know	Conocér, Sabér	Conocído, Sabído
Knock (at a door)	Tocár	Tocádo
Make	Hacér	Hécho
Mount	Subír	Subído
Open	Abrír	Abiérto
Pay	Pagár	Pagádo
Place	Ponér	Puésto
Read	Leér	Leído
Run	Correr	Corrído
Say	Decír	Dícho
See	Vér	Vísto
Sell	Vendér	Vendído
Shut	Cerrár	Cerrádo
Sleep	Dormír	Dormído
Smoke (tobacco)	Fumár	Fumádo
Speak	Hablár	Habládo
Sup	Cenár	Cenádo
Take	Tomar	Tomádo
Wash	Lavár	Lavádo
Write	Escribír	Escríto

Some Useful Phrases.

Give me	Deme usted
Give me something to eat	Deme usted de comér
Give me a pen and ink	Deme una plúma y tinta
Give me a candle	Deme una véla
As you please	Como le gustaré
Take care	Tenga usted cuidádo
You are right	Tiene V. razón
Bring me, let me have	Traigame
Nothing	Nada
Have you?	Ha usted?
Too much	Demasiádo
To-day	Hoy
To-morrow	Mañána
Yesterday	Ayer
The day before yesterday	Anteayer
I speak a little	Hablo un poco
At break of day	Al amanecér
At sun-set	Al poner del sol
How do you do?	Como está usted?
Do you Speak English?	Habla usted Ingles?
Do you speak Spanish?	Habla usted Español?
At night-fall	Al anochecér
Above-mentioned	Arríba dicho
From top to bottom	De arriba abájo
It is more than a year	Hace mas de un año
It is worth nothing	No vale nada
What a pity!	Que lástima!
On horseback	A caballo
I am going to Madrid	Voy á Madrid
Tell me	Digame usted
What do you think of it?	Que le parece á usted?
Saddle my horse	Ensilla mi caballo
How many leagues is it from here to ——?	Quantas leguas hay de aquí á ——?
Is the road good?	Hay buen camino?
Yes, No	Si, No
Where is the best inn?	Adónde está la mejor posáda?
In short	En resumidas cuéntas
Let us attend to this	Estemos á cuentas
I leave it to you	Yo lo pongo en usted
In town	En la ciudád
In the country	En el campo
At home	En casa
When (of time)	Cuándo
Since then, since when	Desde entónces, Desde cuyo tiémpo

Where	Donde, En donde, Por donde, Adonde
Everywhere	En todas partes, Por todas partes
Which	Que, El cual, La cual, Los cuales, Las cuales, Cual
Which will you have?	Cual quiére usted?
Which way?	Por donde, Por que camíno?
To retail wine	Vender al rámo
Be moderate in your demand	Pongase usted en la razon
With regard to	En respecto á En cuanto á
Consequently	Por razón
An important thing	Cosa de entidád
Very, most	Muy
No such thing	No hay tal cosa, No es así
Quickly	Prónto
It is not worth a rush	No vale cosa
At the expense of	Á costa de
At all hazards, at all events	A toda costa
It stands me in so much	Me cuesta tanto
Now	Ahóra
Account current	Cuénta corriénte
On account, in part payment	A buena cuenta, á cuenta
At that rate	A esa cuénta
At the rate of	A razón de
In the east	A oriente
Two by two	Dos á dos
At eight o'clock	A las ocho
To tell you the truth	A decir verdád
There is the rub, that is the difficulty	Eso es el cuénto
Very well	Muy bien
Will you?	Quiere usted?
How is the weather?	Que tiémpo hace?
Is it fine weather?	Hace bel tiémpo?
Is it bad weather?	Hace mal tiémpo?
They say	Se dice
At a good rate, step, or gait	A buen paso
Without delay, instantly	Al paso
At a short distance	A pocos pasos
On foot	A pie
Near	Cerca de, Inmediato á, Junto á, Proximo á
Near five thousand	Cerca de cinco mil; *or*, unos cinco mil
A near relation	Pariente cercaño
The nearest way	El camíno mas derecho or mas corto
Come near me (to a child)	Acércate
Also	También
Always	Siémpre
Before	Antes
Early	Tempráno
To rise early	Madrugár, Levantarse tempráno
Early in the spring	Al principio de la primavéra
Enough	Bastante
Here	Aquí
How	Como
Neither one nor the other	Ni uno ni otro, Ni el uno ni el otro
Never (negation)	Jamás
,, (time)	Nunca
Often	A menúdo
There	Ahí, Allá
Well	Bién
Well enough	Bastante bien
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I am quite sleepy	Estoy muy dormido
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Whence do you come?	De donde viene usted?
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A hard task or thing	Fuérte cosa
It is very hard	Es fuérte cosa
It does not matter, it is a trifle	No es cosa
So much the worse	Tanto peor
So much the better	Tanto mejor
So much more	Tanto mas
So much less	Tanto menos
In the meantime	En tanto, Entretan

A trifle, a little, a few	Algun tanto
Although	Bien que
But if	Bien si
Now, this being so	Ahora bien
There is plenty of that	Hay bien de eso
Willingly, amicably	De bien, A bien, Por bien
Enough, abundantly	Tanto de ello
Proportionally	En su tanto
Equal numbers	Tantos á tantos
Thereabouts, more or less	Tanto mas cuanto
It's as good as the other; it is all the same	Tanto monta
Let me sit	Déjeme usted sentar; or, permita usted que me siente
Let me alone	Déjeme usted en páz
Let me go	Déjeme usted ir; or, permita usted que me vaya
Let us go	Vámonos
Of little moment	De tres al cuárto
Not to be worth a farthing	No tener un cuárto
To take lodgings, to furnish apartments	Poner cuárto
At leisure	Despacio
A little before	Poco antés
A little after	Poco despues
It cannot be	Es imposible
Lately, a short time since, latterly	Poco ha que
Gently, softly; stop! by little and little	Poco á poco
Latterly	De poco tiempo acá
Let us have clean sheets	Démos sábanas limpias
What have we to pay?	Que hemos de pagár?
What o'clock is it?	Que hora es?
It is late	Es tarde
It does not matter	No le hace
Open the window	Abra usted la ventána
Night and day, always	Noche y dia
Last night	Anoche, ayer noche
Rather	Mas bien
Well, and what of that?	Y bien, y que temos con eso?
To the best of my recollection	Si bien me acuerdo
After you, Sir	Despues de usted, Caballéro
Not	No
Not yet	Aun no
Au revoir	Hasta la vista; Hasta mas ver
Bread and butter	Pán y mantéca
If I can but see him	Con tal que yo le pueda ver
What for?	Porque?
As soon as can be	Al instante que pueda
As soon as	Luego que
As good as	Tan bueno como
As sure as can be	Seguramente, Sin duda alguna
As I am informed	Por lo que he oido decir
As for, as to	En cuanto á, Por lo que toca á
As far as	Hasta
As if, as though	Como si
As well as	Tan bien, or tan bueno como
As for me	Por lo que loca á mí, En cuanto á mí
As big again	Dos veces tan grande
At the sign of the White Horse	Al signo del Caballo Blanco
Take our horses	Toma nuestros caballos
Open the door	Abra usted la puérta
Shut the window	Cierre la ventana
Shut the door	Cierre la puérta
I am ill	Estoy málo
I am well	Estoy bien
It is true	Es verdad
Is it true?	Es esto verdad?
I am a native of London	Yo soy de Londra
How did that happen?	Como fué eso?
What is the price of that?	A como es eso?
To speak out, to speak plainly	Hablar en romance
Do you want anything?	Ha menester usted de algo?
We want nothing	Nada nos hace falta
Let us walk out	Vamos á pasear
To what purpose?	A qué propósito?
In the English fashion	A la Inglesa
Every hour continually	Cada hora
At a seasonable time	A buena hora
At the nick of time	A la hora
Now-a-days	En el dia de hoy
Certainly	Corriénte, Ya se vé
Of course	Por supuésto
Farewell	A dios
Good day	Buénos dias

Good night	Buénas noches
Excuse me	Perdone usted
Immediately, in a short time	A poco
How little (indicating the difficulty or impossibility of anything)	Que poco
Unwillingly, undesignedly, without intention or design	Sin querer
What does that mean?	Que quiere decir eso?
What is all this?	Que quiere ser esto?
What more does he wish? What more is necessary?	Que mas quiere?
Happen what will, it does not concern me	Salga lo que saliere
Perfectly, completely	A fondo
To take a nap after dinner	Dormir la siesta
To drink to another's health	Beber á la salud de alguno
Face to face	Frente á frente
In front, in a right line	A frente
Opposite, over the way	Frente, en frente, or frente per frente
A fresh breeze	Viento fresco
Ready money, cash paid off hand	Dinero fresco
Upon my honour	A fé mia, or por mi fé
Down the stream	Agua abajo
Against the stream	Agua arriba
The measure is somewhat short	La medida es algo deficiente
An excellent beginning	Bello principio
Of one's own accord	De su bella gracia
Abundantly, copiously	A chorros
In truth, in good earnest	A fé
Still more and more	De mas á mas
Although, even	Mas que
Besides this	A mas de esto
Perhaps, if	Mas sí
At latest	A mas tardar
To be out of humour	No estar para fiésta
To be merry, to be in good humour	Estar de fiésta
To knock or rap at the door	Llamar á la puérta
Much less	Mucho ménos
A little more or less	Poco mas ó ménos
Neither more nor less, just equal	Ni mas, ni ménos
A burnt child dreads the fire	El gato escaldado del água frio huye
A man of his word	Hombre de su palabra
The cheapest goods are dearest	Lo barato es caro
As you will it, let it be so	Como usted quisiere
The sun sets	El sol se pone
At the fall of night	Al sol puésto
The sun rises	El sol sale
The sun scorches	El sol pica *or* abrasa
With the utmost speed	A mas correr
Without rhyme or reason	Sin mas acá ni mas allí
Without more ado, heedlessly	Sin mas ni mas

SECTION II.—A SHORT ACCOUNT OF PORTUGAL.

GLOSSARY OF USEFUL WORDS.

Alfándega	The custom house
Arêa	Sand, a sandbank
Arriéiro, Azeméi, Almocréve	A muleteer
Azenha	A water-mill
Báirro	A ward, a district, a portion of a city
Bárca	A ferry-boat
Báxo	A ford, a shallow place
Cáes	A wharf, quay
Calháo	A bank of stones in the river, literally a flint stone
Caminho	A railway, a road
Chafarís	A fountain, conduit
Comarca	A district
Correio	The post office
Entroncamento	Junction on rail
Estalágem	An inn
Estrada	A road or street
Fundiçaõ	At Lisbon, the military arsenal; literally, a foundry or casting-house
Largo	A large place or square
Lója	A shop
Maracháõ	A tank, a dam to keep rivers from overflowing
Paço	Court, palace
Pôço	Deep water, literally a well
Ponto	A stoppage or impediment in the river.
Praça	A large place or square, a piazza
Quinta	A country house, a farm; so called because the farmer paid to the landlord the fifth part of its product
Rua	A street
Saõ	Saint
Ségе	A two-horse cab so called
Travéssa	A cross street
Venda	A road-side inn

GEOGRAPHY.

Portugal is the most westerly kingdom of Europe. It forms part of the Spanish Peninsula, and is not divided from Spain by any well defined natural boundaries. The greatest length from north to south is about 350 miles. The average width from east to west is about 100 miles. The area is 6,500 square miles. The principal Mountains of the primary chains of the different provinces are as follow: –

In Traz os Montes, the highest summit of the Serra de Montezinho, to the north of Bragança, 7,870 feet; in Minho, Murro de Burrageiro, in the Gerez range, 4,800 feet; in Beira, the Serra da Estrella, overlooking the Zezere, is 7,525 feet; in Estremadura, the loftiest summits of the Serra de Lousaa or do Coentral, 2,300 feet; in Alemtejo, the Serra de Ossa, 2,030 feet; in Algarve, La Foya, the loftiest peak of the Serra de Monchique, 3,830 feet. N.B.—The authorities vary exceedingly as to these heights, which must be considered as only approximate.

The length of the coast line is about 500 miles. Traz os Montes is the only province which is not washed by the ocean. On the north, the coast is at first low, but it soon swells up and becomes steep and craggy. In Beira it again sinks, and is sandy and marshy; whilst in Estremadura it varies, being sometimes low and unsafe for navigation, sometimes elevated, especially in the vicinity of promontories, many of which rise to a considerable height, particularly those of Rocca (2,000 feet high), and Espichel (660 feet high). Below the latter the coast is high but it is considerably depressed in Alemtejo; and the sea being shallow, and thickly bestrewed with shoals, becomes very dangerous. From Cape St. Vincent the coast trends off to the east, being at first high and precipitous, then, sinking rapidly, it is lost on the Spanish boundaries, in large sand banks or isles of sand, one of which forms the

low point called Cabo Santa Maria. Besides these sandy islets on the south, no others are found along the coasts of Portugal, except the Berlengas, a small group to the east of Penich in Estremadura.

The **Tagus**, called by the Portuguese Tejo, and by the Spaniards Tajo, rises in the Sierra de Albarracin, flows through New Castile and Spanish Estremadura, and having divided Portuguese Estremadura into two unequal parts, disembogues in the Atlantic. Its great width near the mouth, which resembles an immense lake, forms at Lisbon one of the finest and safest ports in the world. Its waters annually overflow and fertilise the extensive plains in the environs of Santarem and Villa Franca, and form lower down many marshes, called Lizirias, which yield a considerable revenue, and whose superficial area occupies 70 square miles. It is navigable for flat-bottomed boats as far as Abrantes; and in winter as far as its confluence with the Rodaõ. Both the rapidity of its current, and the rocks which block up its channel, render it unfit for navigation further. The influence of the spring tides is felt as far as Omnias, a little below Santarem. It was formerly celebrated for the grains of gold mingled with its sands. Its principal tributaries are, on the north, the Elga, the Ponsel, and the rapid Zezere; on the south, the Sever, the Sorraga (in some maps wrongly called Zatas), and the Camba. None of these are navigable.

The other navigable rivers are the Douro, the Minho, the Guadiana, and the Saado, but these, with the exception of the latter, come more properly under Spain. The Saado or Sadaõ (in some maps termed Caldaõ) rises in Alemtejo, on the declivity of the Serra de Monchique, and flows in a north-west course towards Estremadura. Here it becomes navigable from Porto de Rey, after which it forms a bay to the south of Setubal, by which it enters the ocean. The Mondego, the largest stream that rises in Portugal, has its source in the Estrella, not far from Guarda, crosses Beira and the vast plains of Coimbra, and finally forms the port of Figueira, near Buarcos. This river is navigable for 60 miles, except in summer, when it admits vessels no farther than Coimbra. Its sands occasionally yield grains of gold. Its chief tributaries are the Daõ on the right, and the Ceira on the left. The Cavado rises in the Serra de Gerez, in Traz os Montes, traverses the province of Minho, and enters the sea near Esposenda. It is only navigable for seven miles. The Ave springs out of the Serra de Cabreira, and disembogues near Villa do Conde. The Vouga rises in the mountains of Beira, runs through this province, and having joined the Rio d'Ovar, and formed a small lake, empties itself into the sea below Aveiro, of which place it forms the port. The Odemira rises in the Serra de Monchique, and at its mouth forms the port of Villa Nova de Milfontes. It is navigable for 12 miles up to Odemira. The Portimaõ has its source in the same Serra, and forms at its mouth the port of Villa Nova de Portimaõ. This river, which is the principal stream in Algarve, is navigable as far as Silves. The Quarteira descends from the Serra de Caldeiraõ, and forms at its mouth the small port of Quarteira.

Although all these rivers have channelled beds of no mean depth for themselves, they are yet very low in summer, and many of the smaller are completely dried up. On the other hand, when swollen by the winter rains, they inundate the neighbouring country, much to its advantage, on account of the rich deposits which they in general leave. These rivers might be rendered much more available for commerce, if the rocks and sandbanks which block up the entrances of the ports formed by their several embouchures, and which obstruct their channels, were broken up and removed. A partial plan of this kind has been attended with complete success in the Upper Douro, and towards the termination of the rivers Vouga and Mondego.

There are no lakes in the lower lands of Portugal, but there are a few small mountain lakes. There are salt marshes in the vicinity of Setubal, and also near Aveiro.

Compared with its extent, Portugal abounds more than any country in Europe with **Mineral waters**, particularly warm springs, which, according to Vasconcellos, amount to 200; but which are little known out of the kingdom. In a work published at Coimbra, in 1810, by a learned physician, named Francisco Tavares, they are classified as follows:—Simple warm springs, different from common water by their temperature—chiefly gaseous mineral waters, which besides their principal constituents

of carbonic acid gas and sulphuretted hydrogen, contain portions of soda and of magnesia, with, occasionally, a trace of alum, and frequently iron though in a very small quantity; there are both hot and cold saline mineral waters, the bases of which are clay, magnesia, and lime; some have an alkaline base, as the carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of soda; many contain carbonic acid gas, and a few even hold metallic particles in solution. Sulphurous springs, both hepatic and hepatised. Chalybeates, in which the iron is generally accompanied by the calcareous earths, selenite, the muriate of magnesia, and soda.

GEOLOGY.

The highest mountains are composed of granite. This primitive stone is found in many parts of the kingdom; the entire province of Minho, and the northern part of that of Traz os Montes, are formed of it. The Serra d'Estrella is entirely a granitic formation, which reappears afterwards near Cintra. To the south of the Tagus the granitic mountains pass through Portalegra and Elvas, as far as Beja; and the loftiest summit in this district, that of Foya, is of the same formation. There are few other primitive mountains in Portugal; where the granite blends with schist it is in layers, and it is connected with the latter by a stratification which resembles micaceous schist. The calcareous structure is changed in Traz os Montes into a true micaceous schist; and it is only in this province that mountains of the latter, in a pure state, are seen. An enormous mass of schistose rock covers a large proportion of the country. Although of a different colour, it yet forms part of the primitive mountains, and contains micaceous schist. It lies over the granite. The frontier mountains of Algarve, all those of moderate height in Alemtejo, those of Beira in the environs of Castello-Branco, and the chain which accompanies the course of the Douro, are formed of it. The primitive calcareous rocks form a continuation of the mountains between Lisbon and Coimbra, as the Serra de Lousáa, Porto de Moz, and Monte-Junto, with the Serra de Arrabide, and the chain of mountains which reaches to Algarve. In this formation coal is met with near Buarcos, and it contains a few petrifactions. This rock is sometimes covered with sandstone; and at Cape Espichel with traces of mineral coal.

FLORA; PRODUCTIONS, &c.

The great difference of level in the surface of the country, which subjects it to so great a variety of climate, renders the vegetable productions of a varied description. On the loftiest summits forests of birch are met with on the sites covered with soil, and the cornel on the rocks. Among the plants in the northern districts some rare vegetables of the Spanish Flora are found, which, accustomed to great alternations of heat and cold grow here only. Few Alpine plants occur; since those belonging to the inferior regions of the Alps can alone resist the summer heat on these mountains. Descending the mountains into the north, forests of oak may be seen, in which the trees, so thick as to overshadow the roads, are, however, so far from each other as to form an agreeable promenade. The valleys of the province of Minho are covered with almost continuous forests of oak. To these succeeds a country with forests of chestnut trees, true Portuguese forests, whose branches interlace each other and mingle their foliage. They form the ornament of the back of the Serra de Marão, of the Serra d'Estrella, towards Fundaõ, of the Serra de Portalegre, and that of Monchique; the chestnut does not grow in the warmer plains.

Orchards are met with at the foot of the larger mountain chain; and lower down the cork tree, the kermes, and the fir, with lower yet, the lemon and the orange tree. The latter comes to perfection in warm and sheltered places only; it, however, grows equally in the deepest valleys, and in the region of the chestnut tree, where it forms, together with the orchards and chestnut forests, the delicious groves of Monchique and Cintra. The olive grows still more widely, and is found near the birch trees of Gerez, and side by side with the orange near Lisbon. Finally in the lowest and warmest regions, the aloe of America is seen to flourish, and the date tree screens the harvest by its shade.

The plants of the Flora of the south of France and Spain are not found in Portugal. Those of the Italian Flora are nearly unknown; a few only of the Sicilian grow in the south of Portugal,

whose flora precisely resembles that of northern Africa. A flora peculiar to the country is that of the shady and well watered valleys of Minho, and of some parts of Beira. In the colder parts of this province some plants belonging to the west of England are met with, as the *Sibthorpia Europea*, *Scatelloria Minor*, &c. The low and sandy *landes* of Alemtejo, and the coasts of Beira and Estremadura, are adorned with the cistus, and many varieties of heath. The basaltic and calcareous hills present in abundance the various siliqui, orchideous, and bulbous plants. The odoriferous plants, as the varieties of thyme, the umbelliferi, and spinous plants cover the highest elevations of the calcareous mountains. The deserts begin with the schistus formation; in the warmer parts is seen the poppy, in the colder the cistus; beautiful arbutes crown the backs of the hills, especially the granitic, with the tinus, the myrtle, the laurel, and the various species of broom. The *Faya* of Madés is found in the south of Portugal; and the northern mountains have a tree of a species peculiar to them, the *Azeriro (Prunus Lusitanica)*. Link and Hoffmansegg, the celebrated naturalists, who traversed Portugal in every direction between the years 1797 and 1801, collected 2,104 species, of which 1,532 were phanerogamous, and 572 cryptogamous.

The soil of Portugal is naturally rich, and the country picturesque. Husbandry is conducted in the most slovenly manner, and there are few passable roads. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp are cultivated in the elevated districts, rice in the lowlands. The cultivation of the vine is the most important branch of industry, and the produce of the vineyards, watered by the upper Douro, form part of the staple export. The olive oil is of inferior quality. Mules and asses are the chief beasts of burden; oxen are used for draught in the provinces. Cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers, but the wool is not of fine quality. Goats and pigs are numerous, and fish abound in the rivers and on the coasts. Iron, marble, and salt are the chief mineral products, but there are also mines of tin, lead, and antimony. The manufactures are chiefly arms and porcelain at Lisbon, woollens at Portalegre and Fandaõ, cotton-spinning at Thomar, jewellery and trinkets at Lisbon and Oporto, glass at Marinha Grande, paper at Alemquer, and silks at Bragança and at Campo Grande, near Lisbon.

CLIMATE.

The climate presents considerable variations in the northern and southern provinces. The latter are very hot in summer, and are subject to drought; the climate, nevertheless, is upon the whole healthy, except a few spots south of the Tagus, and near Setubal. The harvest is gathered in June. Spring flowers succeed those of autumn; the young herbs and foliage begin to show themselves; the orange and other fruit trees put forth their blossoms; and October, the second spring, is one of the most agreeable months of the year. The winter begins about the end of November and lasts till February. December is generally characterised by heavy rains, accompanied by violent whirlwinds. During this season the overflowing of the rivers almost puts a stop to travelling; and military operations are as effectively checked as by the drought of summer.

The cold, however, is seldom excessive; and it rarely freezes during night. At Lisbon the year, according to Franzini, ought to be divided as follows:—December, January, February, and March constitute the winter; the spring lasts through the next two months; the true summer continues during the four succeeding months; and autumn occupies October and November. The climate of Coimbra is more temperate than that of Lisbon, but much more humid, and less healthy. That of Oporto is wet and cloudy in winter, and it is colder than that at Lisbon and other places along the coast; and on the other hand the summer is very warm. The province of Algarve, from its proximity to the sea, which bathes it on two sides, never suffers the excessive heat felt at Lisbon, Coimbra, Penafiel, and other parts of Portugal. During the winter, its temperature is milder than the spring of Venice. The rainy months here are October, November, December, January, and April. From May, the wind generally follows the course of the sun, which peculiarity the Algarvians term *Vento Rodeiro*. Snow, especially in the southern provinces, is very rare; although it falls more frequently than is generally supposed. In the lower parts of Algarve,

however, this phenomenon is almost unknown. A great quantity falls yearly in the mountains; nevertheless, with the exception of the loftiest peaks, it lies only a month in the provinces south of the Douro. In the two tracts into which the cold region is divided it often freezes, and snow falls in abundance; yet the rivers and brooks are seldom frozen.

STATISTICS.

The Revenue of Portugal for 1895 was nearly £10,500,000. The National debt amounted (1895) to £148,500,000. The Army numbers about 34,000 men, in time of peace, and 150,000 when on a war footing, exclusive of troops in the colonial possessions. The Navy consists of 35 steamers (1 ironclad), many of which are in bad condition, manned by about 4,400 sailors. The Population of Portugal in 1881 was about 4,708,178, besides 3,330,000 in the colonies.

DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Population, 1890.
Minho	1,098,656
Traz-os-Montes	418,917
Beira Alta, Beira Baixa	1,461,834
Estremadura	1,111,361
Alemtejo	303,054
Algarve	228,551
Total	4,712,073

Exclusive of the population of the Azores and Madeira; which would make the total 390,134 more. Alemtejo includes Portalegre, Evora, and Beja. Algarve includes Faro. Beira includes Viseu, Castello Branco, and Coimbra. Minho includes Oporto and Braga. Traz os Montes includes Bragança and Villa. Estremadura includes Lisbon, Santarem, and Leiria.

HISTORY.

Portugal, which forms the greater part of the ancient *Lusitania*, was successively conquered by the Romans in the 2nd century B.C.; by the Visigoths A.D. 588; by the Arabs in 714; and afterwards by the Christians of Spain. In 1139, Affonso Henriquez, son of Henry of Burgundy, having gained a victory over the Moors at Ourique, was proclaimed the first King of Portugal. In 1348 one half of the population of the kingdom died of the plague. The dynasty of Burgundy governed the country till 1380, at about which period the country rose to the highest point of political and commercial splendour. The Portuguese discovered the greater part of the west and south coasts of Africa, and the maritime route to India, and founded numerous colonies; they also took possession of Brazil, which they retained till 1826, when it finally separated itself.

On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. On the 10th March, 1826, João VI. died, having first named the Infanta Isabella regent, who governed the kingdom in the name of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, as King of Portugal. On the 23rd April, Dom Pedro granted a constitution, establishing two chambers, and in other respects resembling the French charter. On the 2nd May, however, he abdicated the Portuguese throne in favour of his daughter, Doña Maria da Gloria (he remaining king during her minority), on condition of her marrying her uncle, Dom Miguel. But a party, secretly favoured by Spain, aimed at the overthrow of the constitution, and proclaimed Dom Miguel King of Portugal. The Marquis of Chaves and the Marquis of Abrantes appeared at the head of the insurgents, and Spain, which alone had not acknowledged the new order of things, assembled an army on the Portuguese frontiers. Thereupon Portugal appealed to England, and 15,000 troops were landed at Lisbon. Thus assisted, the insurrection was completely put down; Spain was forced to yield, and the Cortes, which had been convoked in October, 1826, closed its session in March, 1827.

In July, Dom Pedro named his brother Miguel lieutenant and regent of the kingdom, with all the rights established by the charter. The Prince accordingly left Vienna, and arrived at Lisbon in February, 1828, at which time the Cortes was in session, and on the 26th he took the oath to observe the charter, in the presence of the two chambers. But the absolutists, to whom the regent's disposition was well known, already began to speak openly of his right to the throne, and to hail him as absolute king, and the populace were permitted to add to their cry of "Long live the absolute King," that of "Down with the Constitution." It was now determined that Dom Miguel should proceed to Villa

Vicosa, near the Spanish frontier, where he could be supported by the troops of the Marquis of Chaves, and be proclaimed absolute King; but this project was frustrated by the British minister, who counteracted the order for the departure of the British troops, and prevented the payment of the loan made to the prince under the guarantee of the British Government. The Cortes, being opposed to the designs of Miguel, was dissolved on the 14th March, and on the 3rd May he issued a decree in his own name, convoking the ancient Cortes of Lamego, which had not met since 1697. The military in general was not favourable to the projects of the prince, and on the 18th May the garrison of Oporto proclaimed Dom Pedro and the charter. Other garrisons joined them, and the constitutional army, 6,000 strong, advanced towards Lisbon, but after sustaining a severe defeat, towards the end of June, the troops either forced their way to the Spanish frontiers or embarked for England. Thus terminated the first efforts of the constitutionalists, and with the extinction of that party the influence of England with the Portuguese government ceased.

Dom Miguel now turned his attention to the consolidation of his power; severity and cruelty were his expedients; the prisons were crowded with the suspected, and foreign countries were filled with fugitives. Many noblemen who were known to be attached to the cause of the young queen made their escape, and some of them came to England, where they were supported by money from Brazil. In June, Dom Miguel called together the Cortes, was declared sovereign of Portugal and the Algarves, chiefly on the grounds that Dom Pedro had forfeited all right to the crown, as well as to the appointment of a successor, by becoming a Brazilian citizen and not residing in Portugal. On the 4th July, 1828, Dom Miguel confirmed the judgement of the Cortes, and assumed the royal title. He immediately established a special commission to punish all who had taken a part in the Oporto insurrection. Portugal now became the prey of political and religious bigots. In March, 1830, the regency appointed by Dom Pedro was installed in Terceira. The other islands were afterwards reduced by the forces of the regency; and, upon the return of Dom Pedro to Europe, it was well known that he was making preparations for displacing Dom Miguel from his usurped seat. Meanwhile, insurrections repeatedly broke out at home, but were suppressed by the vigour of the government, and the want of concert in the insurgents. In 1830 it was estimated that the number of prisoners confined for political causes was above 40,000, and that the number of persons concealed in different parts of the country was about 5,000.

In consequence of some acts of violence, and a refusal of redress on the part of the government, a British fleet was sent to the Tagus, on the 4th May, 1831, but on its appearance the required concessions were made. In July, Dom Miguel was obliged to suffer a second humiliation of this nature; a French fleet having forced the passage of the Tagus, and taken possession of the Portuguese fleet, in consequence of the demands of the French government for satisfaction for injuries to French subjects, committed by the Portuguese authorities, not having been complied with. In August an insurrection of the troops broke out against Miguel. On the 24th February, 1832, the naval forces of Dom Pedro arrived off the island of Terceira, of which island they took possession in the name of Doña Maria, as lawful queen of Portugal. In June, 1832, an expedition, 10,000 strong, sailed from St. Michael's, in the Azores, and on 10th July landed at Oporto, which was taken without opposition. The Miguelite forces laid siege to Oporto, but were defeated in several engagements by the troops of Dom Pedro, who were chiefly Englishmen.

After a siege of several months, an expedition was fitted out by means of a loan raised in England, and Dom Pedro, encouraged by the recent victory won by Admiral Napier over the naval forces of Miguel, sailed with part of his forces for Lisbon, of which he took possesion with comparatively little trouble. He then established a permanent government, and shortly after sent to England for the young queen, who was received by the Portuguese nation with every demonstration of joy. In the meantime the army of Dom Pedro prosecuted its successful struggle. On the 26th May, 1834, after the surrender of Santarem and other places, Dom Miguel was obliged to capitulate and sign the convention of Evora. He was permitted to leave Portugal, and to embark for Genoa. This event ended the struggle, and the

young queen was firmly seated on the throne of Portugal, her father being Regent.

One of the first acts of his administration was the suppression of the monastic establishments; and another was the partial abolition of paper money, and the foundation of a metallic currency. On the 15th August Dom Pedro was confirmed in the regency by the Cortes, but in the following month the declining state of his health having induced him to resign his office, the Cortes declared the young queen of age. She then assumed the full exercise of royal authority. Dom Pedro died on the 22nd September, 1834. In January, 1836, Doña Maria married Duke Augustus of Leuchtenberg, who died in the following March, and in April, 1836, she married Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Doña Maria died on the 15th November, 1853, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Dom Pedro V., who being then only in his 16th year, his father became Regent. In 1858 Dom Pedro married the Princess of Sigmaringen, who died soon after. Dom Pedro V. died at Lisbon, of typhus fever, on the 12th November, 1861, at the age of 24 years, and was succeeded by his brother, Dom Luis, who was a student of English, and the author of a Portuguese version of "Hamlet." Dom Luis died 19th Oct., 1889, and was succeeded by his son Dom Carlos I., the present sovereign.

During the reign of Pedro V., considerable progress was made in remedying the evils which the War of Succession had entailed on Portugal, and in reforming the commercial, civil, and penal codes of his kingdom. The press was made free, and successive ministers governed the country by parliamentary majorities, and, alike in the affair of the "Charles et Georges," as on the occasion of the epidemic of 1857, Pedro V. showed both manly courage and warm hearted sympathy, which made him exceedingly popular.

CHRONOLOGY OF PORTUGAL.

B.C.

2nd century. Lusitania conquered by the Romans.

A. D.

585. Conquered by the Visigoths.

714. Roderic, last of the Gothic kings, vanquished by the Moors.

1009. Shocks of earthquake at Lisbon.

1094. Affonso, born at Guimaraens (others say 1109).

1117. Shock of earthquake at Lisbon.

1125. Affonso confers honour of knighthood upon himself.

1128. His mother disputes the sovereignty with him.

1139. He is proclaimed 1st King of Portugal.

1141. In conjunction with French fleet foiled in an attempt to regain Lisbon from the Moors.

1146. Shock of earthquake at Lisbon.

1172. Affonso, with sanction of Pope Alexander, crowned King of Portugal.

1185. Dies in December.

1185. Sancho I., surnamed the Populator, succeeds Affonso I.

1188. Silves, metropolis of Algarve, taken from the Moors.

1189. Sancho assumes title of King of Algarve as well as Portugal.

1191. The Moors invade Portugal, take Torres Novas, lay siege to Santarem, but are compelled to abandon it on account of the plague breaking out in their army.

1211. Sancho dies in March.
Affonso II., surnamed the Fat, son of Sancho I., ascends the throne.

1223. Affonso II. dies.

1223. Sancho II., surnamed the Chaplain, or Sancho with the Hood, ascends the throne.

1248. He dies after his deposition.

1248. Affonso III., surnamed the Bolognese, who assumed title of regent on his brother's deposition, proclaimed King.

1249 He reconquers the kingdom of Algarve.

1251. Algarve retaken by Affonso the Wise, of Castile.

1279. Affonso III. dies at Lisbon.

1298. Denis, his son, surnamed Husbandman, succeeds.

1335. Affonso IV., surnamed the Brave, son of Denis, ascends the throne.

1348. Half the population of Portugal die of a plague.

1356. Severe shock of earthquake at Lisbon.

1357. Affonso IV. dies at Lisbon.

1357. Peter I. ascends the throne.

1367. He dies.

1367. Ferdinand succeeds his father Peter.

1383. Dies at Lisbon.

1383. John I. of "Happy Memory," natural son of Pedro, succeeds him.
1433. Dies at Lisbon.
1433. Edward, surnamed the Eloquent, succeeds.
1437. Plague breaks out at Lisbon.
1438. Edward dies at Thomar of the plague.
1438. Affonso V., surnamed the African, succeeds his father Edward.
1480. He renounces in favor of his son, and dies at Cintra.
1480. John II. ascends the throne. During his reign he received Columbus after his first voyage to America.
1495. John II. dies at Alvor.
1495. Emanuel, or Manoel, surnamed the Fortunate, succeeds.
1497. Vasco de Gama sails to India by the Cape.
1501. Emanuel makes an unsuccessful attempt to aid the Venetians against the Turks.
1506. Certain persons assembled in Church of St. Dominic having fancied that a crucifix in one of the chapels emitted a supernatural light, and a new convert from Judaism having affirmed that it was produced by the reflection of the sun's rays through an opposite window, he is forthwith dragged out of the chapel and burnt, and 2,000 other converts barbarously murdered, 6th April.
1514. Emanuel makes a successful descent on the coast of Africa.
1521. He dies at Lisbon. Camoens born about 1520.
1521. John III., surnamed the Compassionate, second son of Emanuel, succeeds him.
1531. Shocks of earthquake at Lisbon at intervals for three days.
1534. John III. persecutes the Jews.
1557. Dies at Lisbon of apoplexy.
1557. Sebastian, surnamed the Regretted, succeeds his grandfather, John III.
1578. In an expedition against the Moors his army is utterly routed at Alcazarquivir, in Africa, and himself slain.
Henry, surnamed the Chaste, eighth son of Emanuel, succeeds.
579. Shocks of earthquake at Lisbon, when three streets were thrown down.
1580. Henry dies; and Philip II. of Spain, surnamed the Prudent, establishes his claim to the throne of Portugal.
1598. He dies, and is buried in the Escurial.
1588. Philip III., surnamed the Pious, crowned. Does not visit his kingdom till
1619. when he enters Lisbon with grand pomp.
1621. He dies and is buried at the Escurial.
1621. Philip IV., surnamed the Great, succeeds.
1640. 3rd December.—Revolution in Portugal, which ended in the downfall of the Spanish power, and proclamation of the Duke of Braganza, or Bragança, as king.
1640. 15th December.—John IV., surnamed the Restorer, crowned king.
1641. 31st August.—Nearly fifty persons executed for a conspiracy against the government.
1656. John IV. dies at Lisbon.
1656. Affonso VI., surnamed the Victorious, succeeds.
1663. His mother acts as regent till he assumes the reins of government.
1674. Abdicates in favour of his brother Peter.
1683. Dies of apoplexy at Cintra.
1683. Peter II., surnamed the Pacific, crowned with great pomp.
1699. Violent shocks of earthquake at Lisbon.
1706. Peter II. dies.
1706. John V. succeeds.
1722. Violent shocks of earthquake at Lisbon.
1750. John V. dies.
1750. Slight shock of earthquake at Lisbon.
1750. Joseph succeeds.
1755. 1st November.—*Great Earthquake at Lisbon*, when 30,000 persons perished.
1777. Joseph dies.
1777. Succeeded by Maria, who becomes deranged.
1792. John, Prince Regent; afterwards John VI.
1807. On invasion of the French, the royal family depart for Brazil.
1808. Dom Pedro, eldest son of John VI., taken with the rest of the royal family to Brazil.
1817. He marries Leopoldine, Archduchess of Austria.
1826. Portuguese retain possession of Brazil till
1827. Throne of Portugal usurped by Dom Miguel for several years.

Inns.—Hotel accommodation throughout Portugal is generally of the worst. There are, however, good inns at Lisbon, Oporto, and some of the other large towns. The charge for board and lodging averages from 5s. to 8s. per day. At some of the hotels lodging can be had without board. The common name for an inn is Estalágem. The country inns, which are principally resorted to by muleteers, are called Vendas, and are no better, and often worse, than the Ventas of Spain.

Distances.—[The distance by leagues generally refers to the coach road; that by miles to the geographical situation.] Lisbon to Badajoz, 33 leagues; to Oporto, by Leiria and Coimbra, 53 leagues; to Lagos, 110 miles; to Faro, by Castro-Verde, 41 leagues; to Evora, 85 miles; to Leiria, 75 miles; to Torres Vedras, by Peniche, 11 leagues; to Santarem, 50 miles; to Setubal, by Almada, 6½ leagues; to Bragança, by Santarem, Almeida, and Castel Rodrigo, 84¾ leagues; to Pontalegre, 29½ leagues; to Coimbra, 110 miles; to Belem, 2 miles; to Madeira, 160 leagues; Oporto to Braga, 8 leagues; to Valença, by Barcellos, 17 leagues; to the Mouth of the Douro, 2 miles. Braganza to Braga, by Chaves, 34 leagues; to Chaves, 44 miles; to Miranda, 26 miles. Faro to Castro-Marin, by Tavira, 8½ leagues; to Lagos, 10½ leagues. Coimbra to Figueira, 24 miles. Santarem to Torres Novas, 15 miles. Leiria to Batalha, 7 miles. Pontalegre to Evora, 49 miles.

Postal Information.—Letters between England and Portugal, not exceeding ½ oz., about 2½d.; and so on for every additional ½ oz. Registered newspapers, 1d. for 4 oz. Mail made up in London, *via* France and Spain, daily, Sunday excepted; and due daily. The Electric Telegraph extends over 4,000 miles (1889) following the railway lines and taking in Cintra.

Skeleton Tours.—Lisbon to Oporto, by Alcobaça, Batalha, Leiria, Pombal, and Coimbra. Lisbon to Cintra and back. Lisbon to Mafra, Torres Vedras, and Peniche. Lisbon to Oporto, by Coimbra, &c. Lisbon to Oporto by sea. Lisbon to Coimbra, by sea. Lisbon to Setubal. Lisbon to Braganza, by Santarem, Abrantes, Vendas Novas Castello Branco, Almeida, Pinhel, Castel Rodrigo, Torre de Moncorvo, and Outeiro. Lisbon to Faro, by Moita, Palhota, Quinta de Rodrigo, Aljustrel, Castro Verde, Almodovar, Corte Figueira, and Loulé. Lisbon to Badajoz, by Portalegre and Elvas. Lisbon to Evora and Extremoz. Oporto to Braga, by Ponte de Leca do Balio, Carrica. Villa Nova, Santiago da Cruz, and Tebosa. Oporto to Coimbra, by Aveiro. Oporto to Salamanca, by Barca d'Alva. Oporto to Vianna, by by Casal de Pedro, S. Pedro de Rates, and Barcellos. Oporto to Vigo by sea. Oporto to Lamego, Viseu, and Cea, in the Estrella mountains. Braga to Guimaraes, Amarante, and Lamego. Braga to Arcos, Monçao, and Melgaço. Braga to Valença, or to Tuy in Spain, by Barcellos, and Ponte de Lima. Bragança to Braga, by Vinhaes, Monforte, Chaves, and Ruivaés. Faro to Lagos, by Albufeira and Villanova de Portimaõ. Faro to Castro Marini, by Tavira.

N.B.—The places most worthy of a visit are Abrantes, Alcobaça, Barcellos, Batalha, Belem, Braga, Cintra, Coimbra, Elvas, Evora, Guimaraes, Leça do Balio, Lisbon, Mafra, Oporto, San Pedro de Rates, Santarem, Thomar, and Viseu.

Those in quest of **Mountain Scenery** should visit the Serra de Estrella, in the province of Beira, the gorge of the Douro, near Vilvestre, that of the Sever between Portugal and Spain; the Maraõ mountain, and the Serra de Soajo. Some of the finest scenery of Portugal is to be met with on the banks of the numerous rivers and streams. Among the most beautiful are the Zezere, the Quina, and the Sever. Among others are the Tamega, Teja, Dao, Paiwa, Zatas or Soraya, Alva, Dave, Vereza, Liz, Tua, Tuela, Niza, Nabaõ, Leça, and Cavado.

Language.—The Portuguese language, like the Spanish, is derived from the Latin. It contains, however, many Greek and Arabic words, and some few from the Celtic and Gothic. As the royal line of Portugal was of Frenchorigin, it contains, as one might suppose, many French terms. The pronunciation is not easy for a foreigner, more particularly the nasal sounds, in which it abounds. The gutturals, so common in the Spanish, do not exist, and many consonants have been omitted, so that it is softer than the Spanish, although not so harmonious. One of the greatest difficulties in acquiring a colloquial knowledge of Portuguese, is the variety of dialects which bear little resemblance to each other. The variation differs according to the neighbourhood of the Gallegan,

Castilian, or Andalusian Spanish. The letters are pronounced more like the French than is the case in Spanish. Ch answers to Spanish ll, pr to Spanish pl, x to Spanish j, nh to Spanish ñ, but the pronunciation is different, except in the latter case. French is understood at the large hotels, but in the interior of the country nothing but Portuguese, not even Spanish, is of much use.

ROUTE 21.

LISBON (Portuguese, **Lisboa**; French, **Lisbonne**).

Population (1890), 307,661, including Belem and Olivaes.

Hotels.—Hotel Durand, kept by Englishwomen; Hotel Central, Caes do Sodré, close to the river and steamer landing; Hotel de Braganza, Rua do Ferrejial, at the highest part of the city; Universal; Hotel de Paris, Rua Almada—French cookery.

Cafés and Restaurants.—Several in the principal streets; Estrella, Rua do Ouro; Lója da Neve, Largo de Camoens; Tavares, Rua S. Roque.

Clubs.—There are several, to which a stranger with friends in Lisbon can easily be introduced.

Tramway.—Cars every few minutes through the principal streets to Belem, &c. **Omnibuses** also run from Pelourinho Square.

Cabs.—Drive or course from point to point, within the walls, from 400 to 500 reis. By the hour, 600 reis.

Money, &c.—20 reis (the plural of *real*) = 1d.; 100 reis = 5½d.; Milreis, or 1,000 reis = 4s. 5½d. A Sovereign = 4½ milreis; An Oitava = 53½ grains Troy; Arroba = 32½lbs. avoirdupois; Quintal, 4 arrobas.

Post Office.—At the Administraçaõ Geral. Letters to England posted up to 5 p.m.

Telegraph.—In Praça de Commercio.

Railway Terminus for Oporto (N. E. rail), near Black Horse Square *(Praça do Commercio)*. That for the S. E. rail is at Barreiro, across the river.

Boats to Steamers in the river, about 500 reis a head. A bargain should be made.

Steamers.—To Almada, a good point of view across the Tagus; to Belem, Cacilhas, Barreiro, Seixal, &c.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Church of England and Scotch Church Services.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Houses are let by the half-year, from 1st January to 1st July.

British Consul, &c.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide.*

Bankers.—Branch of London and Brazilian Bank; Banco Lusitano; and Branch of Union Bank of Oporto.

Passports still required for the seaports, but not afterwards for the interior. On arrival by sea, the passport is given up at the Custom-House, and must be applied for again at the Civil Governor's Office. No one can leave Lisbon without a passport. It can be obtained of Messrs. Adams & Sons, 59, Fleet Street.

Lisbon is the capital of the kingdom, and of the province of Estremadura. It is beautifully situated on the northern or right bank of the Tagus, about 12 miles above the bar or entrance of the river into the Atlantic. The city is in the form of an amphitheatre from the bank of the river, being built on a succession of hills, the highest of which is that of Buenos Ayres or Estrella to the west, and the Castle-hill to the east. The broad Tagus gives Lisbon one of the finest and safest harbours in the world, and, according to some, capable of containing all the fleets of Europe. Indeed, the largest men-of-war are able to anchor close to the city. The entrance of the river is defended by Fort Saõ Juliaõ (fort S. Julian), near the north sand, and by Fort Bugio on a low point of rock, near the south sand; higher up it is protected by the Torre do Belem (Tower of Bethlehem), built under the reign of Emanuel the Great, and by several batteries on both banks. To the north the city is protected by hills, which, rising in successive ranges and somewhat abruptly, near Torres Vedras, extend in a line from the sea-coast to Alhandra, on the Tagus. On these ridges were constructed the intrenchments and fortified positions called the Lines of Torres Vedras.

The town occupies three leagues in length by more than one in breadth. It has superb and commodious quays. The streets of the oldest part of the city are steep, irregular, tortuous, and ill-paved. The modern portion of the city, which has replaced the part destroyed by the great earthquake of 1st November, 1755, is

fine, and well laid out. It has two fine Plazas, adorned with beautiful buildings, which include the Exchange, the Custom-House, the India-House, the Public Library, and some of the houses of the ministers. The city is divided into six bairros or districts, viz.: Alfama, Bairro-Alto, Belem, Moureira, Rocio, and Santa Catherina. Many of the squares and streets are planted with olive, palm, orange, and accacia trees. It is lighted with gas, clean, and well drained. The gas lights are numbered—for public convenience at night—so that a stranger has only to notice the number of the lamp in order to know whereabouts he is in the city.

Lisbon is one of the most ancient cities of Europe. It was successively under the dominion of the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, and the Romans. At the time of the Roman dominion it was called Olisippo or Olyssippo, a fact attested by ancient inscriptions. Ptolemy mentions it under the name Olios Ippon. It was the only municipium of Roman citizens in the province, and was named by Julius Cæsar, Felicitas Julia (Plin. 4, 22). After the decadence of the Roman empire it was in the possession of the Suevi, Alauni, and Visigoths, and formed part of the empire of the latter until its destruction under Roderic, in 713, from which time, until the year 1093, it was under the dominion of the Moors, from whom it was retaken by Dom Affonso, or Affonso VI. of Leon. It was shortly afterwards reconquered by the Moors, who retained possession for upwards of thirty-six years.

In 1147 or 1148, Affonso Henriquez, 1st king of Portugal, with the assistance of some crusaders, took it from the Moors. In the reign of Dom Joaõ it was made the capital of the kingdom. In 1493, Columbus reached the Tagus, on his return from his first voyage, whence the news of his great discovery spread over Europe. The day after the battle of Alcantara, in which the Portuguese were defeated by the Duke of Alba, the conqueror entered Lisbon, and severely punished the friends of the Duke of Braganza, but on the 1st December, 1640, the Portuguese proclaimed the Duke of Braganza, in Lisbon, King of Portugal, and the latter assumed the name of Joaõ IV. Lisbon had been erected into a bishopric in the fifth century, and when it was taken from the Moors by Dom Affonso the bishopric was re-established by Pope Eugenius III. In 1340 it was erected into an archbishopric, and in 1706 Pope Clement XI. consecrated a chapel, in the king's palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter. The Archbishop is styled Patriarch.

From the earliest times Lisbon has been subject to earthquakes. There were shocks in 1009, 1117, 1146, and 1356. In the last year they were more severe. In 1539 the shocks lasted for three days. In 1579 several streets were thrown down, and in 1699 and 1722 there were some violent horizontal shocks. The **great Earthquake** of Lisbon took place on the 1st November, 1755, but its effects were felt at an immense distance from the city. Previous to it the following peculiarities of the weather were remarked. In 1750, Lisbon experienced a slight but sensible tremour of the earth, and similar very slight tremours were frequently perceived in the course of the four following years, which proved so very dry that several springs and fountains, usually abundant, failed entirely. The wind mostly blew from the north, or the north-east. The next year (1755) was very wet and rainy; the summer was unusually cool, and during the forty days which immediately preceded the earthquake the weather was clear, but not remarkably so. On the day preceding that of the earthquake, a remarkable gloominess prevailed in the atmosphere, and the sun was obscured. On the fatal day, November 1st, a thick fog arose early in the morning, but this was soon dissipated by the heat of the sun. There was no wind, nor the least agitation of the sea; the weather was remarkably warm. In the midst of this universal stillness, at 9 35 a.m., a subterranean rumbling noise was heard, and soon after a tremendous earthquake shook the whole city, throwing several of its buildings to the ground. The shocks were at first short and quick, but they soon changed into a different kind of vibration, which tossed the houses from side to side with such violence as to destroy the greatest part of the city, killing at the same time, a great number of its inhabitants. The entire work of destruction lasted about six minutes.

The effects in the Tagus were equally remarkable. At the commencement of the earthquake, those who

were in boats at about a mile from the city, heard a noise, as if their boats were running aground, though they were in deep water, and at the same time they saw the houses fall on both sides of the river. The vessels were driven from their moorings, and violently tossed about, repeatedly appearing to strike, or actually striking the ground; for in many places the bed of the river rose above its surface. It is remarkable that a new quay, with hundreds of persons upon it, sunk to an unfathomable depth, and not one of the dead bodies ever floated to the surface. At first, the bar was laid dry from shore to shore; but soon after, the sea rolling in like a mountain, instantly rose to the height of about 50 feet near Belem Castle. Another shock happened at about noon of the same day, and during this, the walls of the few houses that remained standing were seen to open about a foot from top to bottom, and then to close again, leaving scarcely a mark of the fissure. The same earthquake was felt at Oporto, at Colares, and at St. Ubes, which was entirely swallowed up; and all over Spain, except in Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia. All the public buildings and 6,000 private houses were destroyed; 30,000 persons lost their lives; and the loss of property has been estimated at 20 millions sterling.

Lisbon was occupied by the French in 1807, but was retaken by Wellington 1808.

On the 6th November, 1861, Prince Don Fernando, youngest brother of the king, died at Lisbon. The death of the king himself on the 12th of the same month, and of his other brother, Prince John, on the 22nd December of the same year, gave rise to reports of the most painful character, and to the suspicion that, during an excursion to the province of Alemtejo, from which they had only just returned, the two latter had been poisoned, whereas, in truth they were attacked by fevers peculiar to the marshy grounds which they had visited after the autumnal rains. The royal family of Portugal seems to have lived united in its affections, and to have offered none of those spectacles of contention so frequently found in the history of the earth's rulers. Under the Government of the mother and her son, the Portuguese had enjoyed a prosperity and tranquility which were the better appreciated by them as a relief from the vicissitudes of a sanguinary civil war. These facts will explain what to many appeared the otherwise inexplicable tumults which followed these successive deaths.

The people of Lisbon were alarmed by these three successive blows falling upon a royal family dear to them by reason of the blessings they enjoyed under it, and accordingly rushed to the conclusion that these deaths were the result of poison. Hence riots—demands for the exhumation of the body of the king, and the attacks upon the druggists' shops which ensued.

The spring in Lisbon occupies April and May; the summer months are June, July, August, and September; the autumn is in October and November: and winter begins in December and ends in March. The climate is healthy and genial; it is very hot and dry in the summer months, but is relieved by north-west winds. Heavy rains fall in November and December; cold clear weather prevails in January; in February the weather becomes mild, and spring begins very early. Snow is of very rare occurrence. Average temperature in summer, 71°; in winter, 52½°. Geraniums and aloe trees are seen in the hedge-rows.

The population of Lisbon is very mixed, consisting of people from every province of Portugal, who resort hither in quest of employment; of a great number of coloured men from the Colonies, and of numerous Gallegos, or porters and water-carriers from Galicia, and other foreigners.

Lisbon has from the earliest times held commercial relations with the principal maritime nations. Its commerce was formerly very extensive, but since the separation of Brazil from the crown of Portugal it has greatly declined. The exports consist principally of wine, fruit, oil, and salt; the principal imports are hemp, flax, corn, linen, silk, cotton, and woollen cloths, steel, iron, hardware, ale, porter, dried fish, and coals. The total exports and imports exceed four millions sterling. The domestic manufactures are paper, silk, and soap, all of bad quality; there are also potteries and sugar refineries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed, but in most of the mechanical trades the workmen are very deficient.

It was from the port of Lisbon that Vasco de Gama, in 1497, set sail on his celebrated voyage round Africa, by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

The **Tagus**, from Belem up to the western end of Lisbon, is little more than one mile in width, but opposite the centre of Lisbon it widens considerably, the left or southern bank turning suddenly to the south, near the town of Almada, and forming a wide bay or reach about 5 or 6 miles in breadth, and extending far to the north-east. This bay gives to the river in front of Lisbon a sea-like appearance, which adds to the effect of the scenery. The southern bank, which is hilly about Almada, becomes low higher up the river, and is swampy at low water; it is however, studded with small towns and villages, such as Aldea Gallega, Mouta, Alhosvedos, Lavradio, Barreiro, Coina, Seixal, Casilhas, Montella, and Almada. The wine stores of Sacavem are about 8 miles up the river, on the north side. These places keep up a constant traffic with Lisbon, which they supply with fruits, vegetables, wine, &c., besides being the medium of intercourse between the capital and the southern provinces of the kingdom, and also with Spain by the rail to Badajoz. Olive and orange trees, cypresses and judas trees, and some elms and poplars, are the trees seen in the neighbourhood.

Orange trees abound both in the quintas or gardens, and also in open spots; they require much water, which is distributed by small troughs or channels, which are supplied by water-wheels. The earth is heaped up at the roots, and the water is conducted between these heaps. The fruit is perfectly ripe in May, and continues till August. Oranges for exportation are gathered in February, before they are ripe. The greater part of the country round Lisbon, particularly on the east and north sides, is covered with large gardens, surrounded by high walls, which bound the view on every side. These gardens, called "Quintas," are often of considerable extent, and laid out rather for use than pleasure, generally containing plantations of orange and olive trees, and sometimes vineyards and even corn fields. A pretty large house is attached to them, in which the families spend part of their summer. To the west of Lisbon the country is not so well cultivated; the hills are more rocky and naked; the soil consists of basalt, covered here and there with limestone. The basalt on which Lisbon is built extends to the north-west, towards the market-town of Bellas, and thence to the north as far as the Cabeça de Montachique, and to the south as far as the Tagus, near Belem (Link, *Travels in Portugal*). Beyond Bellas, running north-east to south-west, and terminating on the sea at Cabo de Rocca, rises a high range of mountains, full of peaks, consisting of granite partly covered with limestone. The south declivity of these mountains towards Lisbon is naked, and it is on the opposite or northern declivity that the delightful quintas and shady groves are situated, which afford a summer residence to the wealthy inhabitants.

Lisbon is the birth-place of St. Antony of Padua (where he died); Camoens, the author of the *Lusiad;* Pope John XX.; Lobo, the traveller; and others.

Public Squares.—The two finest are the Praça do Commercio and the Rocío. The former, near the river side, is also called Terreiro do Paço, and by the English, *Black Horse Square;* so named from a handsome equestrian statue of Don José I., twenty-one feet in height. It was executed in 1775, after the design of Machado de Castro. Here are the Exchange, the Custom House or Alfandega, several Government Offices, and an Arch (on the north side) seventy feet high. From this Praça issue the three finest streets of the city, viz.: the Rua do Ouro (gold street), Rua da Prata (silver street), and the Rua Augusto. The Rocío, or Praça de Dom Pedro, is a fine oblong square; in it is the Theatro de Dona Maria (Theatro Nacional). One Square is dedicated to Camoens, and contains his statue (1867). The other public squares are the Largo do Pelourinho, where the new Town Hall stands, and from which the omnibuses start; Caes do Sodre or Praça dos Romulares, on the banks of the Tagus; the Largo do Carmo, near the Roçío; the Largo do Rato; the Largo de S. Paulo; and the Campo de Santa Anna. Bullock carts are seen.

Cathedral, situated below the Castle of S. George. It is supposed to have been anciently a mosque. The present building dates from the

twelfth century. It was much injured by the earthquake of 1344, but was restored by Affonso IV., whose mausoleum it contains. The chapel of *Sao Vicente* contains the relics of the saint, and in a chapel of the cloisters is a miraculous image, called Señor Jeses da Boa Sentença de Sé. The cathedral is called the Sé or Basilica de Santa Maria Nossa Senhora dos Martyres. It was erected upon the site where Affonso defeated the Moors, and is the most ancient church in Lisbon. The present building is of modern origin, and contains but few remains of that destroyed in 1755.

Churches.—*Nossa Senhora de Penha da Franca*, on the summit of a hill, is held in great veneration by sailors, and has its history. *S. Domingos*, near the Roçío, containing the tomb of the writer, Fr. Luis do Granada. *Nossa Senhora do Monte*, situated on an eminence. It was much injured by the great earthquake, and contains the chair of S. Gens, the first bishop of the city. *Nossa Senhora de Loretto*, the most fashionable church. *S. Juliao*, built on the site of a very ancient church. It was much injured by the great earthquake, and was entirely destroyed by fire in 1816, but has since been rebuilt.

San Roque, to the west of the Roçío. The exterior is plain, but one of its chapels, dedicated to Saõ Joaõ Bautista (St. John the Baptist), is very splendid. Note also the fine marbles, the mosaics, the columns of lapis-lazuli. The mosaics, which were executed at Rome, represent the Annunciation, after Guido Reni; the Pentecost, after Raphael; and the Baptism of the Saviour, after Michael Angelo. The pavement is also a fine mosaic. In the centre is a terrestrial globe. To obtain admission, application must be made to the Sacristan.

"The pilasters (says Mrs. Starke)" "are formed of porphyry, verde antique, lapis-lazuli, and other precious marbles. The doors are bronze, beautifully worked and gilt; the candelabra and the lamps are of solid silver; and the altar is composed of lapis-lazuli, amethysts, and gold, and ornamented with a scriptural group in alto-relievo, which is one entire block of silver." When Junot commanded at Lisbon, this alto-relievo, together with most of the church-plate in the city, was packed up, for the purpose of being conveyed to France, but, owing to the suddenness and rapidity of his retreat, this valuable plunder was left behind. The chapel of S. Roque is reported to have cost the Portuguese nation a million of crusades (crusados); a crusado being 2s. 2d. According to others, the small shrine alone cost 14,000,000 crusados.

St. Engracia, a large church, near S. Vicente. It was commenced in 1682, and is still in an unfinished state. *S. Antonio da Sé* near the Cathedral. The architecture is both severe and graceful. *Santa Maria Magdalena*, in the Praça of the same name.

Memoria (San José), at Belem, founded by Dom José, on the 3rd September, 1760, to commemorate an unsuccessful attempt upon his life while passing the spot, on the night of the 3rd September, 1758. In order to punish the perpetrators of this plot, which was without doubt contrived by Pombal, several of the nobility, among whom were the Duke de Aveiro and the Marquis and Marchioness de Tavora were put to death on the 13th January, 1759, and their dead bodies, after being consumed by fire, were thrown into the Tagus.

Nossa Senhora das Merces, formerly the convent of Jesus, and containing some good paintings, especially the finest picture of Gran Vasco.

Carmo, founded in 1389 by Don Nuno Alvares. It was much injured by the great earthquake, and is still in ruins, but is well worthy of a visit.

Saõ Vicente de Fora, founded by Affonso Henriquez, but pulled down by Philip II., of Spain, in 1582. It contains the remains of the rulers of the house of Bragança, from Dom João IV., and the grave of the Duke of Saldanha (1876). Note the roof of black and white marble, and the high altar, by Machado. It is considered the finest church in Lisbon, and was much injured by the great earthquake. The Naval Hospital is near it.

Conceiçaõ Velha, in the Rua do Ribeiro Velho. It was formerly a Jewish synagogue, and suffered severely from the great earthquake, and the fire which afterwards took place, and still more so from modern improvements. Note the carvings in the sacristia, and the sacred image of Nossa Senhora de Restillo.

Estrella, finished in 1796. It is a copy on a small scale of St. Peter's at Rome, and is one of the most

superb churches in Lisbon. Note the statues of the saints, and in the interior the coloured marbles, and the monument to the founder, Doña Maria I. This church is sometimes called Basilica do Coraçaõ de Jesus, and is in the English quarter.

Nossa Senhora da Graça, a church and convent, on an eminence overlooking the river. It was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake. It contains the tomb of the renowned Albuquerque. Note also the paintings in the choir, and the two sacred images.

Palaces.—The Palace of **Belem** was bought 1726, by John V., of Count de Aveiras, and here the Prince of Wales lodged 1876. It takes name from the great Hieronymite *Church of Belem* (or Bethlehem, half a mile west), founded by Dom Manuel, under whom Vasco da Gama discovered or re-discovered the way to the Indies. The original building suffered from fire in 1551, and from the great earthquake of 1755. It forms a curious assemblage of incoherent styles, the Gothic contending with the Renaissance and Moorish. The lateral portal possesses beauties of the highest order. The Church has three naves, with sculptured pillars. Among the statues is that of the Infante Dom Henrique, the navigator, who greatly promoted maritime discovery. Here are also the tombs of Dom Manuel and his queen Maria, and of Dom John III. and Queen Catherina. Catherine of Braganza, wife of our Charles II., lies behind the grand altar, in a coffin like a huge trunk, with a convex lid. Here the bones of Vasco da Gama and Camoens were deposited on 10th June, 1880, the tercentenary of Camoens' death. Notice the Casa Pia, with a fine restored porch and window (p. 169). There are some noble cloisters, 180 feet square. Since 1834 it has been used as an orphan asylum, and a riding school. M. Henriade Pène (Esquisses Portugaises) says of it:—"Les détails en sont plus beaux que l'ensemble, auquel manquent l'unité et la pensée. Chaque pierre est une merveille adorable de grâce, de fini et de délicatesse, rehaussée encore par les tons dorés et harmonieux que le temps, dans ces climats bénis, ajoute à ce qu'il touche."

Palacio das Necessidades, situated above the Praça de Alcantara, was the palace of King Luis's father, the titular King Ferdinand; and is so called after the Necessidades Church, which contains statues of S. Carlo Borromeo, S. Peter and S. Paul, &c. Here are many objects of art, and a rich library of books and MSS. It is the royal residence. The gardens are well laid out, and contain some fountains and aviaries, and there is a fine view of the Tagus.

Palacio da Ajuda (at the top of a hill, above the bairro or suburb of Belem), built by Dom Joaõ VI. Here the queen dowager lives. It contains some paintings (open Sunday, 1 to 4), a library, collections of coins, &c., and an observatory.

Paço da Bemposta, a palace near the Campo Santa Anna, to the north of the city; built by Doña Catherine of Portugal, widow of our Charles II. It is a whitewashed building, faced with stone, handsome, though small. Its foreground is a pretty garden, which, unfortunately, is separated from the river by a public road. Here Dom Joaõ died on the 16th March, 1826. The building is now used as a Military School. Other Royal Palaces are at Queluz and Caxias, outside the city.

Among private Palaces the most noteworthy are those of the Dukes of Lafoens and Palmella; of the Marquises of Niza, Castellomelhor, Borba, and Pombal; of the Count of San-Laurenço Farrobo, of the Count of Ponte, and of the Marquis of Olhaõ.

Cortes, or Legislative Chambers, consisting of the Houses of Peers and Deputies,, meet in the old Convent of S. Bento or Benedict. Here are the public Archives, among which are an old Hydrographical Atlas (1571), and a Hieronymite Bible (1495-7).

Museum, &c.—*Museo Real*, in the suppressed Convent of the Jesuits, or Polytechnic School. It contains a collection of natural history, minerals, &c., Chinese and Indian ornaments, &c., weapons, carvings, &c., from Africa and Asia, some indifferent pictures, a meteorological observatory, and a library. It is open to the public on Thursdays. Viscount Daupia's Picture Gallery is near Necessidades Palace.

Academia das Bellas Artes, or National Gallery, in the suppressed Convent of San Francisco. The collection of about 370 works is neither important nor large. The best pictures are by Gran Vasco, the Coelhos, and Sequeira. The academy is open from nine to three in summer, and nine to two in winter.

Academia Real das Sciences (Royal Academy of Sciences), founded in 1779, by the Duke of Lafoens, and subsequently extended by government aid. It is at the Jesus Convent.

Collegio dos Inglezinhos (English College), founded in 1628, for the education of English Roman Catholics for the priesthood. It has a fine view from the observatory.

There is an *Irish Roman Catholic College* in the Dominican Convent, for the instruction of priests.

Libraries.—Lisbon possesses a great many libraries. One formed of books from the libraries of the suppressed convents is styled the *Bibliotheca Publica* (Public Library), situated in the convent of San Francisco, near the Picture Gallery (as above) and contains 300,000 vols., and 5,000 MSS., among which are the 300 Cistercian MSS. It possesses the large Bible which belonged to the kings of Castile. The public are admitted daily (except Sundays), between nine and three. The *Bibliotheca da Academia* (Academy of Sciences) is situated in the Rua de Arco. It possesses about 90,000 vols., and there is a good catalogue. It is open to the public on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from nine to three, and on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The *Bibliotheca da Ajuda*, at the Palace, containing a good collection of books; the *Bibliotheca da Marinha* and the Archivo do Torre do Tombo, in the Calçada da Estrella, which is said to possess some valuable documents. It is necessary to obtain a special permit to inspect these. There are also several private collections, containing some rare works. Among others are that of the Marquis de Penalva (17,000 vols.); that of Baron Sombral (from 10,000 to 13,000 vols.); and that of the Count de Linhares. The collection of Dom F. de Mello, containing 15,000 vols., has been purchased by the Government, and added to the Bibliotheca Publica.

Charitable Institutions.—*La Casa Pia*, in the Belem Convent, for orphans. It takes care of about 1,000 children, of both sexes, and includes an asylum for deaf and dumb, and for the blind. It is the largest and most important charitable institution in the kingdom. The Sala dos Reys contains full length portraits of all the kings of Portugal; they are poorly executed but are authentic, and therefore interesting. Note also the fine marble staircase. *Santa Casa de Misericordia*, adjoining S. Roque, founded by Dom Manuel, for orphans and foundlings. It receives about 2,000 children. *Hospital da Estrellinha*, a military hospital, near the Passeio de Estrella; *Hospital de Belem*, another military hospital for ocular diseases. *Hospital de Rilhafolles* (lunatic asylum), near the Campo de Santa Anna. The number of inmates is about 400. It was originally a convent, and subsequently a military college. *Marine Hospital*, capable of accommodating 400 patients. The marble statue at the entrance, is that of Dom Joaõ VI., during whose regency it was established. Prior to 1747 it appertained to the Jesuits.

Hospital de S. Lazaro, for cutaneous diseases.

Asylo de Mendicade, in the suppressed Convent of S. Antonio, for aged persons having no means of subsistence.

Public Edifices.—*Casa de Moeda* (Mint), on the banks of the Tagus, near the Largo de S. Paulo. *Parliament House*, near here.

Fundiçaõ, or *Arsenal do Exercito* (Military Arsenal), situated on the banks of the Tagus. It is divided into two parts, the Fundiçaõ de Cimà, containing the cannon foundry, and the Fundiçaõ de Baixo. The latter has a fine façade, with Corinthian columns, and the painted ceilings are very fine. It contains, amongst other objects worthy of note, an armoury of ancient weapons and engines of war. The lion of this place is the great cannon, 20 feet long, taken by Da Cunha, at the siege of Diu, in India, 1539. Strangers are readily admitted on application to the officer on duty.

Arsenal da Marinha (Naval Arsenal), also situated on the banks of the river, near Pelourinha Square. It contains the naval magazines and the Marine Schools, with a Museum (open 1 to 3); and a good Sulphur Spring. The large room called the Sala do Risco is 250 feet long by 45 broad.

Castello de S. Jorge (castle of St. George), situated on one of the loftiest heights, at a good point of view. It is surrounded with walls, and anciently had seventy-seven towers and seventy-six gates. Its walls enclose quarters for soldiers, a military prison, and a church, which contains an image of S. Jorge,

Torre de S. Vicente de Belem, picturesquely situated on the river, but connected with the shore by a slip of sand. It commemorates the discovery of India by Vasco de Gama. Note the echo, the dungeons, and the fine view.

Cordoaria, a manufactory for cables, cordage, &c., on the banks of the Tagus.

Prisons.—Limoeiro, formerly a palace, near the cathedral; and the Aljube, for females.

Aqueduct, *das Agoas livres.*—Although not to be compared with many others in length, the aqueduct may be looked upon as one of the greatest architectural curiosities in Lisbon. It conducts the water from Bellas, 10 miles distant, and feeds about 30 fountains in the capital. In one part it passes through a tunnel, and in another across a deep ravine. Mr. Mathews thus describes it: "The road to Cintra carried me near to the great aqueduct of Alcantara, the work of Manuel de Maya, in 1738, which stretches across a wide and deep valley, by a range of thirty-five arches. The centre one of these is said to be the highest arch in the world, and the view from the ground, looking upwards at it, is beyond measure grand and imposing. The arched mass across the valley near Lisbon is about 2,500 feet long, 240 feet high, and 110 feet wide; and is of such solidity that only a stone in the principal arch was displaced at the Earthquake. This vast work, while it remains a monument of the industry of the Portuguese, would lead one to believe that they were, as the ancients also are supposed to have been, ignorant of the first principles of hydraulics, which have everywhere else superseded the necessity of such stupendous structures."

Theatres, &c.—*Theatro de Saõ Carlos* (Italian Opera) open three days a week during the winter season only.

Theatro de Dona Maria II., in the Rocío. It was built on the site of the ancient Palace of the Inquisition, after the designs of Lodi, an Italian architect. The façade is good. The theatre is open four times a week, for dramas and operas in Portuguese.

The *Gymnasio*, a small theatre for farces and vaudevilles. It is open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

The Circo dos Touros, where the bull-fights take place in summer, is situated in the Praça do Campo Pequeno. It is usually open in summer. The Bull-fights in Portugal are not on the large scale of those in Spain, nor so bloody.

Public Gardens, Passeios, or Public Promenades.—*Jardim Botanico*, near the Palacio da Ajuda, open on Sundays. *Jardim Botanico*, next the Hospital of Saõ José, open daily. Both these gardens will repay a visit from those interested. Jardim de Saõ Pedro d'Alcantara; Jardim da Escola Polytechnica; *Avenida da Liberdade*, a new and beautiful boulevard (well frequented); Passeio, or Jardim da Estrella, opposite Estrella church.

Cemeteries.—The Prazeres, on the site of the Campo de Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres, containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of Palmella; the Cemiterio Alto; the Ajuda; and the Os Cypreste on the hill of the Estrella. The last is the *English Burial ground*, and contains monuments to Fielding, the novelist, who died here, and to Dr. Doddridge. They have been renovated by the English chaplain, the Rev. G. Pope.

Markets near the Rocío and the Caes de Sodre, for vegetables, fish, &c.

Carriages may be hired of the Companhia Lisbonense, Largo Saõ Roque.

Distances—Lisbon lies 206 miles (by rail) S.W. of Oporto; 135 S.S.W. of Coimbra; 174 W. of Badajoz; 72 miles W.N.W. of Evora; and 80 S.W. of Abrantes. *Railway* to Madrid, *viâ* Valencia de Alcantara, see Route 23. To Oporto, *viâ* Pombal and Coimbra, see Routes 25 and 26.

ROUTE 21—*Continued.*

Lisbon to Cintra.

The tourist would as little think of leaving Lisbon without a visit to Cintra, as of going to London without seeing Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. The distance from Lisbon to Cintra is 16 to 17 miles by omnibus or carriage. A railway was opened in 1887, which is a great convenience in the way of saving time. The road is pretty, and runs north-west, through Bemfica, Queluz, and S. Pedro. The Aqueduct above mentioned is passed. **Bemfica** (population, 3,571) is charmingly situated

in the midst of orange trees, orchards, &c. In the vicinity is the once famous Dominican convent, now converted into a manufactory. The church is still standing, and contains some monuments worthy of inspection, and the image of S. Maria, brought by the Portuguese squadron from Tunis. The palace at **Queluz** was founded by Dom Pedro III. In one of the rooms is the bed in which Dom Pedro IV. died. This room is called Don Quixote, from a series of painted panels, representing adventures of the knight. In the Oratory is an agate column, brought from Herculaneum. The gardens are all very charming.

Ramalhão, at the entrance to Cintra, was occupied 1787, by Beckford (the author of *Vathek*), for a few months. In 1794, he bought **Montserrate**, a mile or two west, which Mr. De Vismes, an English merchant, had built some years previously. This fell into ruin (see Byron's *Childe Harold)*, and has been rebuilt by its present owner, Mr. Cook, of St. Paul's Churchyard, who has the Portuguese title of Viscount. It is a richly furnished marble pile, in the style of the Alhambra, surrounded by gardens of rare trees and shrubs, and may be seen by ticket obtained at Lisbon, Mr. Payant, Rua da Magdalena.

The only station between Lisbon and Cintra is Cacem, where the line to Figueira da Foz turns off.

CINTRA.

Population, 4,810.

Hotels. — Lawrence's; Nunes. There are a great many lodging houses in the town.

Cintra is situated in the province of Estremadura, in the comarca or district of Alemquer. It stands near the mouth of the Tagus, on the slope of the Serra de Cintra, which is the western extremity of the great central chain that crosses the peninsula from the Ebro to the Atlantic, and of which the Serra d'Estrella and the Monte Junto in Portugal form part. Cintra and its neighbourhood are celebrated for their mild climate. It is the summer residence of the wealthy inhabitants of Lisbon, and especially of the foreign merchants, and persons of rank under government. The months of August and September, when everything is parched round Lisbon, are passed here on mountains which afford plenty of water, verdure, and shade. In the midst of summer the nights are cool, and the houses, which are dispersed among rocks, gardens, and wood, present an agreeable retirement. The mountains of Cintra, called by the ancients, *Montes Lunæ*, lie north-east and south-east, and terminate in the Cabo de Rocca. They consist of granite, composed of clear white quartz, a somewhat reddish felspar, and black mica, against which leans a white or foliaceous limestone, or a proper stinkstone. The south side, towards Lisbon, is arid, naked, parched up, consisting of bare, heaped-up rocks, and affords a wild, desert, dreary prospect. But on the north side, looking down the slope or "Serra de Cintra," everything seems to be changed. The whole declivity, to a certain height, is covered with country houses and charming quintas, forming a shady wood of the finest trees, such as oaks of various kinds, pines, lemons, figs, and other fruit trees. Streams issue everywhere from the rocks, and form cool, mossy spots. It produces a well-known pleasant wine like Burgundy. Pure white marble is quarried here.

On one of the high points, floating, as it were, in the air, is seen a monastery, and on another the ruins of a Moorish castle. Where the quintas cease begins a thick but low coppice of strawberry tree, mock privet, buck-thorn, and gale or sweet willow, with other trees indigenous to the island of Madeira. A fine prospect of the well-cultivated valley of Colares, of the great monastery of Mafra, and of the sea, completes the beauties of the scene. Southey calls this "the most blessed spot in the habitable world."

To the west of Cintra is the market town of *Colares*, and on the mountain, towards the west, is a small Capuchin monastery, built between the rocks, and called the Cork monastery. Towards Cabo de Rocca the mountains become lower and lower, terminating in a flat, desert, naked, lonely ridge, which forms the cape. The height towards the sea is from 50 to 80 feet, being broken straight off, and consisting of granite. Near the extremity is a lighthouse, not far from a small chapel. On the naked plain the storms rage with great violence, the sea bursts with vehemence against the rocks, and is very deep in their vicinity. From hence are seen the mountains of Mafra, and opposite is the corresponding cape, Cabo de Espichel. Farther

to the northward is another chain of mountains, parallel to those of Cintra, with which it unites; high and detached mountains, the Labeça de Montachique and others. From the sea these mountains appear like a lofty amphitheatre. This chain consists of thick and foliaceous limestone. On the part which runs towards the sea is the castle of Mafra, built by Josõ V., with its monastery.

Byron *(Childe Harold)* says of Cintra:—

"Poor, paltry slaves! yet born midst noblest scenes—
Why Nature, waste thy wonders on such men?
Lo! Cintra's glorious Eden intervenes
In variegated maze of mount and glen.
Ah, me! what hand can pencil guide, or pen
To follow half on which the eye dilates,
Through views more dazzling unto mortal ken,
Than those whereof such things the bard relates,
Who to the awe-struck world unlocked Elysium's gates.

The horrid crags, by toppling convent crown'd,
The cork trees hoar that clothe the shaggy steep,
The mountain moss by scorching skies embrown'd,
The sunken glen, whose unless shrubs must weep,
The tender azure of the unruffled deep,
The orange tints that gild the greenest bough,
The torrents that from cliff to valley leap,
The vine on high, the willow branch below,
Mix'd in one mighty scene, with varied beauty glow.

Then slowly climb the many-winding way,
And frequent turn to linger as you go,
From loftier rocks new loveliness survey,
And rest yet at 'Our Lady's house' of Woe;
Where frugal monks their little relics show,
And sundry legends to the stranger tell:
Here impious men have punish'd been, and lo
Deep in yon cave Honorius long did dwell,
In hope to merit heaven by making earth a hell'.

And here and there as up the crags you spring,
Mark many rude-carved crosses near the path:
Yet deem not these devotion's offering—
These are memorials frail of murderous wrath:
For whereso'er the shrieking victim hath
Poured forth his blood beneath the assassin's knife,
Some hand erects a cross of mouldering lath,
And grove and glen with thousands such are rife
Throughout this purple land, where law secures not life.

On sloping mounds, or in the vale beneath,
Are domes where whilome kings did make repair,
But now the wild flowers round them only breathe;
Yet ruin'd splendour still is lingering there.
And yonder towers the prince's palace fair:
There thou, too, Vathek! England's wealthiest son,
Once form'd thy paradise, as not aware
When wanton wealth her mightiest deeds hath done,
Meek Peace, voluptuous lures was ever wont to shun.

Here didst thou dwell, here schemes of pleasure plan,
Beneath yon mountain's ever beauteous brow:
But now, as if a thing unblest by man,
Thy fairy dwelling is as lone as thou!"

And in a note he says:—"The village of Cintra, about 15 miles from the capital, is, perhaps, in every respect, the most delightful in Europe. It contains beauties of every description, natural and artificial; palaces and gardens rising in the midst of rocks, cataracts, and precipices; convents on stupendous heights; a distant view of the sea and the Tagus."

The Convention which Sir Hugh Dalrymple signed with Marshal Junot, 1808, and which was so notoriously favourable to the French, is usually called the Convention of Cintra, and was said to have been signed here, at the seat of Marquis Marialva; but this is a mistake, as it was really signed at Lisbon.

The *King's Palace* was formerly the residence of several Portuguese monarchs. It was destroyed by the earthquake of 1755, but rebuilt in the same style by King José, and is a mixture of Moorish and Christian architecture. Several of the halls are adorned with historical paintings. The Sala das Pegas, or Magpies' Saloon, is painted all over with magpies, each holding a white rose and the motto "Por bem" (for good) in his beak. The white rose is explained to be an emblem of innocence; and the motto is an allusion to the answer given by King John I. to his wife (Philippa of England) when she caught him kissing a maid of honour. The Sala dos Cervos was built by Dom Manoel, and is so called from the painted arms of seventy-four nobles, coming out of stags' heads. The visitor will be shown the room where Dom Sebastião held his last audience before sailing on his melancholy expedition, 1578; also the chamber where Dom Affonso VI. was confined for eight years, and where he died of apoplexy in 1683. There are some fine gardens, ornamented with numerous fountains. Permission to view the palace may be obtained from the superintendent, who is called Almocharife.

Not far from the Palace, on the summit of a granitic mountain, ascended by donkeys, there existed the *Penha Convent*, founded 1571. After the suppression of convents, King Ferdinand, the reigning king's father, built on its site a Gothic Château, in the style of Stolzenfels upon the Rhine. It is well worthy of a visit. The cloister and chapel still exist. In the Chapel, note the retablo of jasper, inlaid with alabaster, the sculptures from the New Testament, and the columns of black jasper. The *View* from the summit has been considered one of the finest in the world, embracing the lines of Torres Vedras, the mouth of the Tagus, the Serra Baragueda, the monastery of Mafra, and the Atlantic. Below the castle are gardens and walks cut in the rock.

Nossa Senhora de Penha has been rendered "Our Lady of Punishment," but, as Byron afterwards admits, the name means "Our Lady of the Rock;" the mistake having arisen from confounding the two words Pêna, "punishment," and Penha, "rock," written by Spaniards, Peña.

One of the sights of Cintra is the *Cork Convent*, founded by Dom Joaõ de Castro. It is a small monastery of Capuchins, situated on the mountain towards the west, below the convent of Nossa Señora da Penha. It is excavated in the rock, and received its name from the cells being cased with cork. The elevation and vicinity of the sea cause a great accumulation of clouds and moisture, which render it expedient to have a coating of cork upon the walls. Here the hermit, St. Honorius, dug his den, over which is his epitaph:

"Hic Honorius vitam finivit
Et ideo cum Deo in cœlis revivit."

From the hills the sea adds to the beauty of the view. Near the Penha convent is a Moorish castle upon the summit of a hill overlooking Cintra. Note the Moorish Bath; and the remains of a mosque about half way up the mountain.

The *Penha Verde* was formerly the residence of the celebrated Dom Joaõ de Castro, who died in 1548. Note the Monte das Alviçaras, the chapel built by Dom Joaõ, after his return from India, and containing a Sanscrit inscription. The grounds are well laid out. *Sitiaes*, a quinta belonging to the Marquis of Loulé.

Short excursions may be made on donkeys to the *Varzea Lake* (or Tanque), and the chestnut grove of *Mata*. Your boy will take charge of three donkeys for 5 hours for 6 vintems, equal to about 6½d. English.

For a fuller account of Cintra, consult the *Lisbon Guide*.

ROUTE 22.

Lisbon to Mafra, Torres Vedras, and Peniche.

The line to **Figueira da Foz** (page 186) now affords access to Mafra (25 miles) and Torres Vedras, through Cacem, 44 miles in all.

The distance from Lisbon to Mafra is about 20 miles by road, in a north-westerly direction, and 9 miles north of Cintra.

MAFRA (Stat.)

Population, 3,231.

Inn.—Hotel Manoel.

Mafra is a town in the province of Estremadura. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, from the foot to the summit of a hill, upon the plateau of which is a vast edifice, combining a Palace, a Church, and a **Convent.** This magnificent building was erected by Dom Joaõ V., in consequence of a vow made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest priory in the kingdom, which was found to be that of Mafra. The building, which is built of white marble, was designed to exceed even the Escurial. In the centre is the **Church,** with the Palace on one side, and the Convent on the other. It was commenced in 1717, and finished in 1742, from the designs of a German (?) architect, named Ludovici. The whole building forms a parallelogram, of which the longest sides are 770 feet. It is said to contain 870 rooms, and 5,200 doors and windows. There are also two towers, 350 feet high, and nine courts.

The Palace is four storeys in height. Of the size of this edifice an idea may be formed from the quantity of metal used in every tower for bells, bars, &c., amounting to 14,500 arrobas (each arroba being 32lbs.) for each tower. It possesses one of the finest Libraries in Portugal; it is 300 fe t long; the pavement is of red and white marble, and it contains upwards of 30,000 volumes. A wall 15 miles in circumference surrounds the royal hunting grounds belonging to the palace. The convent was formerly inhabited by 300 Franciscan monks, and some of the royal family generally occupied the palace. Part is used as a Military College.

Beckford, the author of *Vathek*, says of the Church, "never did I behold an assemblage of such beautiful marble as gleamed above, below, and around us. The collateral chapels, which are six in number, are each enriched with finely finished bas-reliefs, and stately portals of black and yellow marble, richly veined, and so highly polished as to reflect objects like a mirror. The pavement, the vaulted ceiling, the dome, and even the topmost lantern, is encrusted with the same costly and durable material. Roses of white marble and wreathes of palm branches, most exquisitely sculptured,

enrich every part of the edifice. I never saw Corinthian capitals better modelled, or executed with more precision and sharpness, than those of the columns which support the nave. Having satisfied our curiosity by examining the ornaments of the altar, we passed through a long covered gallery to the sacristy, a magnificent vaulted hall, panelled with some beautiful varieties of alabaster and porphyry, and carpeted, as well as a chapel adjoining it, in a style of the utmost magnificence. We traversed several more halls and chapels, adorned with equal splendour, till we were fatigued and bewildered, like knights errant in the mazes of an enchanted palace."

The route from Mafra to Torres Vedras runs through Guadil and Azueira. A rail was opened in 1887 to Torres Vedras, Caldas da Rainha, Leiria, and Figueira da Foz, see page 178.

TORRES VEDRAS (Stat.)

(Population, 4,926) lies to the north-north-west of Lisbon, on the Zizandre, in front of the first of the ridges which were fortified by Sir Arthur Wellesley to resist the French army under Massena. This famous series of redoubts, entrenchments, and other defences were called the **Lines of Torres Vedras.**

The lines of Torres Vedras, says Napier in his *Peninsular War:* "consisted of three distinct ranges of defence. The 1st, extending from Alhandra on the Tagus, to the mouth of the Zizandre, on the sea coast, was, following the inflections of the hill, 29 miles long. The 2nd, traced at a distance, varying from 6 to 10 miles in rear of the 1st, stretched from Quintella on the Tagus to the mouth of the S. Lorenza, being 24 miles in length. The 3rd, intended to cover a forced embarkation, extended from Passo d'Arcos on the Tagus to the tower of Junquera on the coast. Here an outward line, constructed on an opening of 3,000 yards, enclosed an entrenched camp, the latter being designed to cover an embarkation with fewer troops, if such an operation should be delayed by bad weather. This second camp enclosed Fort St. Julian, whose ramparts and deep ditches defied an escalade, and were armed to enable a rear-guard to resist any force. From *Passo d'Arcos* to the nearest part of the second line was 24 miles, from the first line it was two marches, but the principal routes led through Lisbon, where means to retard the enemy were prepared. Of these stupendous lines, the second, whether for strength or importance, was the principal, the others were appendages; the third a mere place of refuge. The first line was originally designed as an advanced work to stem the primary violence of the enemy, and enable the army to take up its ground on the second line without hurry or pressure; but while Massena remained inactive on the frontier, it acquired strength, which was now so much augmented by the rain, that Wellington resolved to abide the attack there permanently.

It offered five distinct positions; first from Alhandra to the head of the valley of Calandrix, second from the head of the Vale of Calandrix to the Pé de Monte, third, the Monte Agraça, fourth, from the valley of Zibreira to Torres Vedras, fifth, from the heights of Torres Vedras to the mouth of the Zizandre. The second and most formidable line offered three positions; first from the mouth of the St. Lourença to Mafra; second, the Tapada or royal park of Mafra; third, from the Tapada to the pass of Bucellas. The third line was from Bucellas to the low ground about the Tagus. Five roads practicable for guns pierced the first line of defence; two at Torres Vedras, two at Sotral, one at Alhandra; but as two of these united again at the Cabeça, there were only four points of passage through the second line; that is to say, at Mafra, Monte Chique, Bucellas, and Quintella, in the flat ground. Hence the aim and scope of all the works were to have those roads, and strengthen the favourable fighting positions between them without impeding the movements of the army; the loss of the first line therefore, would not have been injurious, save in reputation, because the retreat was secure upon the second and stronger line: moreover the guns of the first line were all of inferior calibre, mounted on common trustle carriages, immovable, and useless to the enemy. The allies' movements were quite unfettered by the works, but those of the French army were impeded and cramped by the Monte Junta, which, rising opposite to the centre of the first line, sent out a spur called the Sierra de Baragueda in a slanting direction towards the Torres

Vedras mountain, and only separated from it by the pass of **Ruña**, which was commanded by heavy redoubts. Massena was therefore to dispose his army on one or the other side of the Baragueda, which could not be easily passed; nor could a movement over it be hidden from the allies on the Monte Agraça, who from thence could pour down simultaneously on the head and tail of the passing columns with the utmost rapidity, because convenient routes had been prepared, and telegraphs established for the transmission of orders. These celebrated lines were great in conception and execution, more in keeping with ancient than modern military labours; and it is clear that the defence was not dependent, as some French writers suppose, upon the first line.

In the neighbourhood of these works are *Roliça*, *Vimieiro*, and *Busaco* (1810), the scenes of battles with the French under Massena, who was finally obliged to retire into Spain. One of the duke's titles was Marquis of Torres Vedras.

From Torres Vedras a road runs through Lourinha to Peniche. The railway to Leiria (page 178) and Figueira da Foz, passes through Caldas da Rainha (page 176).

LOURINHA (Lourinham, or Lourinam) Is a town of 4,262 inhabitants. It is charmingly situated, and the country houses and the beautiful environs render it an agreeable place of sojourn.

PENICHE

(Population, 2,969) is a fortified town in the province of Estremadura, and is one of the strongest in the kingdom. It lies 13 miles west of Obidos, on the Atlantic, and the south side of the peninsula of the same name. The latter is a league and a half in circumference, and united to the mainland by a long narrow isthmus. The strength of Peniche consists principally in its isolated position in the middle of rocks, which render the approaches exceedingly difficult. Besides a fortress of the first class, it has a good fort and a phare or lighthouse upon Cape Carvoeiro. In 1589, the English, under Drake, who were sent to Portugal to aid the pretender, Don Antonio, against Philip II., took possession of Peniche, and penetrated as far as Lisbon. In ancient times certain Lusitanians, desirous of not falling under the Roman yoke, took refuge in the peninsula of Peniche, which then formed an isle, but Cæsar, after many efforts, discovered their place of retreat in the rocks, which they had considered inaccessible, and they were forced to yield. Opposite the town, 10 miles north-west of Peniche, is a group of small, rocky, and very dangerous islands, called the Berlengas. These islands, called the Burlings by sailors, are sighted on the voyage from England to the Mediterranean. The small island of Berlenga is defended by a fortress. Peniche has a small but good harbour, and an active fishery. In the church of Misericordia, note the 55 oil paintings, representing scenes from the New Testament.

ROUTE 23.

Lisbon to Santarem, for Madrid, viâ the direct line through Talavera.

Railway.—From **Lisbon** the principal stations are **Alhandra, Villafranca** (buffet), **Carregado** (22 miles), **Ponte Reguengo, Santarem** (47 miles), **Torres Novas, Entroncamento** (the junction for the Oporto line), **Abrantes, Bemposta,** to **Torre das Vargens** (108 miles); where the direct line parts off to **Peso, Marvao,** and over the frontier to **Valencia de Alcántara,** &c., for Madrid (page 36).

From Torre das Vargens the Badajoz line proceeds to **Chanca, Portalegre, Sta. Eulalia, Elvas,** and thence to **Badajoz,** across the frontier (page 37). See page 189. A steamer runs to Seixal and back.

Alhandra (Stat.) lies on the right bank of the river, 18 miles north-east of Lisbon, and has a population of about 2,300. It has a safe fort, a fishery, and an extensive manufacture of tiles and bricks. It is the birth-place of Alfonso de Albuquerque, the renowned viceroy of India, and the point on the Tagus where the lines of Torres Vedras terminated.

Villafranca (Stat.) lies on the left bank of the Tagus, 20 miles north-east of Lisbon, has a population of 4,204, and is the residence of a military governor. It is well built, has a port, and an active general trade. It has manufactures of linen, cottons, and leather; there are numerous saltworks on the banks of the Tagus, and horses are reared here. It is said to have been founded by English settlers in 1160, in the reign of Alfonso

Henriquez. and to have been named by them Cornualla (Cornwall). According to others, it was founded by French colonists, and if so, it was probably named from the old district of Cornouailles, in Lower Brittany. Here in 1823, Dom Miguel issued a proclamation against the constitution. From **Carregado (Stat.)**, the sulphur springs of **Caldas da Rainha** (Queen's Baths) may be reached. Good accommodation. This is now a station on the line from Lisbon to Figueira da Foz, see page 178.

Road to **Alcobaça**, for which place see next Route.

SANTAREM (Stat.)

Population, 9,414.

Hotel.—Da Felicia; Buffet.

It is a river port and town, in the province of Estremadura, capital of Comarca, and lies 50 miles north-north-east of Lisbon. The river ceases to be navigable about two or three leagues higher than Santarem. It stands on an eminence to the north of the Tagus, and is divided into the three districts or bairros; that called Maravilla, at the summit, the Ribera, on the eastern slope, and the Alfange, near the river. It has an active trade with Lisbon, and the environs are very fertile and productive. It is the *Scalabis* or *Præsidium Julium* of the Romans. The present name, Santarem, is derived from Santa Irene, a virgin and martyr. It still preserves some curious vestiges of the Moorish architecture of the middle ages, and its origin dates from the time of the Romans, under whose rule it was renowned for its beauty and its opulence. Santarem was taken from the Moors in 1093, by Affonso VI., of Castile, but was soon afterwards retaken. It was finally recovered by Affonso Henriquez on the 11th of March, 1147, and was the last stronghold of the Miguelites in 1833.

Sights.—Church of Saõ Joaõ do Alporaõ, now used as a theatre.

Church of Santa Maria de Marvilla, of the thirteenth century.

San Francis, a conventual church of the same date. Note the crucifix at the principal entrance.

Church of the Jesuits, containing some mosaics.

Convent of Graça. Note the fine tomb of the founder, Count Ourem, also the chapel of Santa Rita, with her picture by Ignacio Xavier.

Conveyance.—Rail to Valencia de Alcántara, and by the direct line to **Madrid** (Route 13). Rail past Portalegre and Elvas (Route 28) to Badajoz (Route 7), and to Madrid. Rail to Oporto *viâ* Pombal, Coimbra, and Aveiro.

ROUTE 24.

Santarem to Alcobaça, Batalha, & Leiria.

By road, to Alcobaça, through olive plantations and over the Serra do Junto. The places passed are Gio Maior and Candieras.

ALCOBAÇA.

Population, about 1,500.

Hotel near the church.

The town of Alcobaça is situated in the province of Estremadura, at the junction of the Alcoa and Baça, whence its name. It lies about 20 miles south-west of Leiria. It is justly renowned for its Cistercian **Monastery**, which is said to be the largest in the world, and is situated in the middle of the town. It owes its origin to Affonso Henriquez, who founded it in remembrance of the taking of Santarem, as appears by an inscription engraved in the Salle des Rois. The present building was commenced in 1148, and finished in 1222. It is one of the most note-worthy buildings in the kingdom, and is remarkable for its simplicity. The total length of the Church is 360 feet, and its height is probably 70 feet. Note especially the west door of seven orders of architecture, the pier arches of the nave, the circular apse and its nine windows, the tombs of Affonso II. and Affonso III. and their wives, but especially those of Dom Pedro and Iñez de Castro.

The Monastery was nearly destroyed by fire by the French under Massena, previous to his retreat, but has since been rebuilt. It is said to have been originally 620 feet in width by 750 in depth, and to have contained five cloisters. The kitchen was 100 feet in length, and the refectory 92 feet by 68; and the library contained 25,000 volumes and 500 MSS., which, since the suppression of convents, have been removed to the National Library at Lisbon. The Monastery has been restored to a considerable extent on the ancient lines.

The façade, says M. Lichnowsky, although very ancient, resembles that of a building of the last century; in the centre rises the great pignon of the church, flanked by two towers, and surmounted by a statue of the Virgin; to the right and left extend two great portions of the edifice, each having eighteen windows. The church is entered by a flight of steps leading to a terrace. The interior is remarkable for the beauty and simplicity of its Gothic style, and its admirable proportions. The rose window, with colours variegated like a kaleidoscope, rounds off above the porch. The five altars of gilt wood are in very bad taste; the high altar adorned with figures in wood, which can scarcely be called statues, and six grand Ionian columns, are the only ornaments. Behind the great altar is a semi-circular alley, in which open seven dark chapels, with altars richly gilt. In one of these chapels is interred the brother of the founder, the first abbé of the convent." In the royal chapel are two sumptuous marble tombs, of Iñez de Castro, of tragic memory; and the proud monarch Dom Pedro, surnamed the Lover of Justice.

The remains of the Moorish *Castle* are also worthy of a visit. Not far from Alcobaça is the Pilgrimage church of Nossa Senhora de Nazareth, which is worthy of a visit.

Leaving Alcobaça, the Alcoa is traversed and at a distance of 2 leagues Aljubarrota is reached.

Aljubarrota is a place of but little importance. It is built at the entrance of a long and beautiful valley, where Joaõ I. gained a victory over the King of Castile on the 15th August, 1385, in memory of which he caused to be built the magnificent convent of Batalha.

BATALHA.

A good inn near the Church.

The **Convent**, standing in a pine forest is one of the most splendid buildings of the Gothic style in the peninsula. The decorations are partly mystical and hieroglyphical, and have not yet been deciphered. The most difficult of them are on the mausoleum of the founder, John I., who erected the church after defeating John of Castile, at Aljubarrota, 1385. Foreign monarchs have also enriched and adorned this convent. It was formerly the royal burial place; but the sepulchre of the family of Braganza is now at Belem. This *chef d'œuvre* is said to have been designed by a British artist, Stephen Stephenson, owing to the fact of the wife of the founder, John I., being an Englishwoman, the amiable and exemplary Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. Another story is that a Portuguese Affonso Dominjuez, and an Irishman, whose name is variously miscalled by chroniclers, were the architects. York Cathedral is said to present many remarkable points of resemblance. The extent of the building, from the western entrance to the eastern extremity is 416 feet; from north to south, including the monastery, 541 feet. The principal *Entrance* is rivalled by few other Gothic frontispieces in Europe. The portal, which is 28 feet wide by 57 high, is embellished with upwards of 100 figures in alto-relievo, representing Moses and the prophets, saints, &c.

Each figure is on an ornamental pedestal, beneath a canopy of admirable workmanship, and separated by mouldings terminating in pointed arches. Below the vertex of the inferior arch is the figure of the Saviour seated on a throne, with one hand on a globe and the other extended, dictating to the four evangelists, by effigies of whom he is encircled. The summit of the building is surrounded by a railing about 100 feet from the pavement. There is a noble chapter-house with vast cloisters.

The church is a cross, 260 feet long, 110 feet wide, and 104 feet high; with a transept 110 feet long. The front of it, at each side of the high altar, is subdivided into four chapels. One is dedicated to Saint Barbara, and contains a low sepulchre of a cardinal, supposed to be of royal descent. The second, dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, contains the monument of Queen Isabel, wife of Affonso V. In the third, dedicated to Our Lady of Mercy, are the remains of John II. The fourth was appointed for the remains of the Grand Master of the Order of Christ, Don Lopes Denis de Sousa, whose valour and great services as his namesake, and doubtless relative, the chronicler adds, with natural laudable partiality, well merited the posthumous honours. In the centre of the great chapel, below the altar, lie King Edward (or Duarte), and his wife, Eleanor of Aragon, 1438. The tomb is without inscription,

and is distinguished only by the recumbent effigies of the deceased, whose right hands are joined, while the left hand of the king rests upon an escutcheon, and that of the queen grasps a book.

Opposite to the transept entrance, at the end of the cross, is the Chapel of our Saviour. The other five chapels, that is, the great one and four collateral ones, have no altar-pieces worth notice. In Sousa's time the windows were richly illuminated with stained glass, and were in good repair. The mausoleum of the founder, built for himself and his queen, Philippa, is a quadrangular room, vaulted and surmounted by an octagonal lanthorn supported by eight pillars. The windows are ornamented with stained glass. The monument is of white marble, embellished on every side with foliage of briars in demi-relief, bearing thorns and berries; at intervals is the motto, "Il me plait pour bien." On the tomb are two recumbent figures of the king and queen; the former is in complete armour, and their right hands are locked together. Near to this tomb are four sepulchres, which contain the relics of the four sons of the founder. The sepulchre of Don Peter, the eldest, exhibits the device of the Order of the Garter, of which he was a knight. The motto is "Desir." The sepulchre of the second son, Henry, Duke of Viseu, shows an escutcheon, on which is the device of the Order of the Garter, and the motto, "Talan de bien fere." The third son was Don John, whose motto is "Je ai bien reson." The fourth son was Don Ferdinand, whose motto is "Le bien me plait." An unfinished Chapel (the Capella Imperfeita) was begun by K. Manuel, the founder of Belem Church, and has the motto "Tanyas erei." These mysterious words, which do not appear to have been satisfactorily interpreted, are found also in the church of the monastery at Belem. Much of the convent was burnt, 1810. The refectory was a splendid room, and the wine cellars were spacious and well stocked. The Mausoleum of King Emanuel has seven columns on each side.

Leaving Batalha, the road to Leiria mounts, and runs through the valley of the Lis. In about two hours the river is reached, and we arrive at

LEIRIA (Stat.)

The line from Lisbon to Figueira da Foz (page 180) runs through **Cacem, Mafra, Torres Vedras** (page 174), **Caldas da Rainha** (page 176) **Leiria,** and **Amieira,** 138 miles.

Population 3,705.

Hotel.—A decent estalagem, near the bridge.

The city of Leiria is in the province of Estremadura, capital Comarca, 75 miles north of Lisbon. It is beautifully situated in a plain between the rivers Lis and Lena. It is said to have been built by Sertorius seventy-five years before Christ. It was the seat of government in the time of the Romans, when Lusitania was under their dominion. The principal manufactures of Portugal sold here are gold necklaces, crosses, and ear-pendants, which even the poorest females wear, though very often accompanied with bare feet and tattered petticoats.

It has a plain modern Cathedral. To the north-west of the city is a Castle, anciently the residence of Denis, surnamed the Husbandman. It stands on an eminence rising out of the plain, and commands an extended view of the Serra and the sea to the west. It is now and has for some years been a ruin, but enough remains to show that it was originally a very splendid edifice.

Leiria contains some interesting houses, which, though not Moorish, have strong claims for their antiquity. The town has suffered greatly by the atrocious and wanton devastation caused by the French, under Margaron and Loison, 1808. The magnificent pine forest, in the neighbourhood of Leiria, is said to have been planted by King Denis, and, it is asserted, has been the means of arresting the advance of the sands upon the fertile part of the country. At the foot of Monte São Miguel are two springs, one hot and one cold, issuing from the same rock. They are called *Olhos de Pedro;* and in the Rocío, at the side of the river is a warm spring said to possess medicinal virtues.

ROUTE 25.

Leiria to Pombal, Coimbra, and Oporto.

The distance from Leiria to Pombal, by road, is about 5 leagues, and thence to Coimbra 20 miles more. Both places may be reached by the direct line from Lisbon to Oporto, shown on next page.

About 5 miles north-west of Leiria is **Marinha-grande (Stat.)** population, 1,600, celebrated for its glass wares, which are exported not only to Lisbon and the rest of Portugal, but also

to the most distant colonies. The country now becomes very solitary, and scarcely any ventas are met with. You pass the bridge over the Sora, a river of but small importance, which gives name to the market-town of **Soure (Stat.)**, situated 13 miles north-west of Pombal, and which falls into the Mondego. We then arrive at

POMBAL (Stat.), on the Oporto line.

Population, 4,478.

Inn.—A decent estalagem.

Railway.—From Lisbon, *via* **Santarem**, &c., to the **Entroncamento**, or Junction (as in Route 23), where the line to Madrid parts off, 66 miles; hence to **Payalvo, Caxarias, Pombal,** 105 miles, **Soure, Alfarelhos** (line to Figueira da Foz), **Formoselha, Taveiro,** and **Coimbra.** *See Route* 26 *for continuation of the line.*

Pombal lies near the Sora, in a charming valley, and has three churches, all in a state of decay, and a provincial asylum. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated, and corn, barley, maize, wine, and oil are raised. The inhabitants are few, and, with but few exceptions, very poor. There are, however, manufactures of hats, and large weekly markets are held. The town gave the title of marquis to the statesman whose name recalls great deeds both good and evil. Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melho was born at Soure (others say Lisbon) on the 13th May, 1699. After having been ambassador to London and Vienna, he was, in 1750, appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and in 1756, prime minister. He introduced many reforms and changes in the government; but as his measures were frequently severe and arbitrary, he raised up many enemies, and on the death of the king, in 1777, he was disgraced, and exiled to his estates, where he died in 1782. To him was due the expulsion of the Jesuits, under circumstances of great cruelty. A good account of his life may be found in the *Tourist in Portugal*, by W. H. Harrison, 1839.

Sights.—The Parochial Church, of good architecture. Church of the Templars, in ruins (Romanesque). Moorish Castle on an eminence, now reduced to a mere wall.

About 2 leagues from Pombal is

REDINHA

(Population, 4,600), romantically situated, 8 miles from Pombal. It is one of the most ancient places in the kingdom, and in the neighbourhood Roman remains are very frequently met with. The French claim a victory here. "Le maréchal Ney y livra à Lord Wellington, en Mars 1811, un combat glorieux pour nos armes, qui coûta aux Anglais environ 1,800 hommes morts ou blessés et á nous seulement 200."—*De Lavigne.* Correct this exaggeration of French gasconading by Napier's answer in his "History of the Peninsular War." At 3 leagues from Redinha, the route passes **Condeixa a Nova** (Population, 1,200). From here it is about 9½ miles to Coimbra.

The traveller desirous of visiting **Condeixa a Velha** must turn to the right of the route. At this latter place may be seen some ancient fortifications and vestiges of Roman baths. The Junta Mountains are passed between Pombal and Coimbra.

At a short distance from Condeixa a Nova are seen the charming banks of the Mondego. A long stone bridge thrown over the river conducts to

COIMBRA (Stat.)

Population (1890), 17,329.

Hotel.—Mondego. Buffet at the station.

Access to Coimbra, from Lisbon, by rail (Portuguese Northern), 135 miles.

Coimbra, the capital of the province of Beira, is picturesquely situated on the side of a hill on the right bank of the beautiful Mondego. It is enclosed by old walls, and is badly built. Its industry comprises earthenware, linen, and woollen fabrics, and combs, which are its principal manufactures and are prosperous. Coimbra is a bishop's see, and was formerly the seat of the Inquisition. "In this city the Jesuits once had one of the finest Colleges which their order could boast; but, on the suppression of the society in Portugal, their college and other possessions were applied to the uses of the University, which indeed is now the principal object of interest in Coimbra. It was instituted by King Denis, who removed the seat of learning thither from Lisbon in 1306. It was subsequently restored to Lisbon, whence it was again transferred to Coimbra in 1527, by John III."—*(Harrison.)* It is said to be the *Conimbriga* of the Romans. The name no doubt has been corrupted from *Conimbriga*, but the latter occupied the site of the little town of Condeixa.

few miles distant. Coimbra was taken from the Moors, in 872, who, however, re-conquered it in 982.

It was in 1064 re-taken from the latter by Don Fernando the Great, with the aid of the Cid. Coimbra has figured very conspicuously in the military annals of Portugal, and has been the scene of some severe conflicts. It was in the vicinity of Coimbra that the battle of **Busaco** was won by the English and Portuguese, 1808.

The *Mondego*, the largest river that rises in Portugal, has its source in the Estrella, 14 miles south-west of Guarda, flows west-south-west and enters the Atlantic at Cape Mondego, close to Figueira, after a course of 130 miles. It is justly celebrated for the verdure of its banks, and the gentleness of its current is praised by Camoens; but in the winter it is liable to inundations, which frequently occasion considerable damage.

Sé Velha (the Old Cathedral), situated at the summit of one of the streets. It is supposed to be of the date of Affonso Henriquez and has been modernised, and of course spoiled. Note the triforium of the nave; the windows of the clerestory; the Romanesque windows and door; the fine retablo of the altar mayor; among other tombs, that of D. Sisnando. The interior of the building is very curious, it being lined from floor to roof with Dutch tiles presenting a variety of subjects, painted in blue and purple.

The Jesuit Church is the present Cathedral, and is devoid of interest.

Church of S. Joaõ de Almedina, founded by Don Fernando after his victory over the Moors, and Romanesque in style. *Church of St. Salvador*, near the top of the hill. It is said to have been built in 1169, and is in the Romanesque style. Note the small chapel of Nossa Senhora do Salvador, and the inscription over the west door and that outside the chancel, marking the burial-place of Bermudo Bermudez in 1186.

Santa Cruz, a large convent in the lower part of the city, founded in 1131; the church rebuilt in 1515. Note the tombs of Affonso Henriques and Sancho I.; the coro-alto, the claustro da manga (the cloisters), the chapter-house, the chapel with the tomb of St. Theotonio; the sanctuario, containing a great many relics among which are the skulls of the five Franciscans who were martyred in Morocco.

Santa Clara, the old monastery, near the river; founded in 1286, and re-founded 1360. The ruins of the church are still in existence, but the rest of the building has been almost buried in the sands by the inundations of the river. At this convent Don Pedro corresponded with Iñez by means of a pipe which conveyed water from the *Fonte dos Amores* and here also Iñez was disinterred, after her death, to undergo the ceremony of coronation.

Santa Clara (the new monastery) on the summit of a hill to the south of the river. The old convent was removed here in 1649, in consequence of the devastations made by the Mondego. In the church, note the silver shrine of Santa Isabella, daughter of Pedro III. (of Aragon), the work of Bishop Affonso de Castello Branco. Convent of San Francisco containing some curiosities, both architectural and claustral.

University, a large but plain building, consisting of eighteen colleges, now attended by 1,100 students, with a library of 60,000 volumes, an extensive museum, and an observatory. The Lisbon schools were transferred to Coimbra in 1308. The present buildings occupy the summit of the hill, and are of modern origin, principally dating from the time of Pombal. Fine collection of natural history.

Fine Bridge over the Mondego, the first built by Affonso Enriques (or Henriquez). It is supposed to be the third that has been erected, and that there are two others under it, which have been successively buried in the accumulating sands; even now, in the winter, the water occasionally overflows the bridge. Rhys speaks of it as being particularly grand. He says, "it was built by Affonso Enriques in 1132, and rebuilt by his son Sancho in 1210. It consists of twenty-nine arches, over which is raised another row, by means of which the people cross the river under cover," which would seem (says Harrison) to bear out the theory of the three bridges, and shows that Rhys saw two of them.

Aqueduct, fronting the Botanical Garden, built by Dom Sebastião in 1568, and having twenty-one arches.

Church of S^t Francisco, Oporto

S^t Velha Cathedral, Coimbra



Oporto

Villa Nova.

Quinta das Lagrimas, or Villa of Tears (on the further side of the river), the scene of the death of Iñez de Castro. The story forms the subject of a most beautiful episode in the Lusiad.

Books.—For the history, &c., of Coimbra, consult Historia Breve de Coimbra, by B. de Botelho, 1733; Antiquidades de Coimbra, by A. C. Gasco: Almanach de l'Université de Coimbre; and Monthly Magazine, 1841-42.

Rhys mentions a curious Fountain near Coimbra, to the north-west, called Fervenças; which, "though it is no more than one foot in depth, it swallows up everything that is thrown into it, as trees, animals, &c."

ROUTE 26.

Coimbra to Oporto.

There are two routes to Oporto; the one by **rail**, past **Mealhada, Oliveira de Barros, Aveiro, Ovar** (page 185), **Espinho, Granja, to Villa Nova de Gaya**; the other by road through Sardaõ and Oliveira d'Azameis. Distance by the former, from Coimbra, 74 miles. By the latter, 17¾ leagues; past Mealhada, 3½; Aguada, 3; Sardão, 1; Albergaria Nova, 2½; Oliveira d'Azameis, 1¾; Corvo, 4½; Oporto, 1¾.

Aveiro. — Population, 7,361. The Roman *Averium*, on a lagoon of the same name, is at the mouth of the Vouga. See p. 185.

Ovar.—Population, 10,447; three miles from the sea, a busy export town, unwholesome. See p. 185.

This route is both grand and picturesque, sometimes passing through immense ravines; at other times watered by limpid streams, or in view of distant mountains. Some of the land is well cultivated and abounds with vines, oranges, olives, and figs; but some of it is much neglected. Most of the villages are either situated in the midst of charming valleys, or on the declivities of hills, covered with luxuriant vegetation. Good accommodation can be had at *Sardao* and *Albergaria*. The former is a town of 2,400 inhabitants, and produces the wine called Bairrada or Figueira. The neighbouring country presents a variety of hill and dale, is well watered, and abounds in Indian corn.

Oliveira d'Azameis

(Population, 2,000) is a strong position, and was the head-quarters of Don Miguel in 1832, at the siege of *Oporto*.

OPORTO (Portuguese, Porto) (Stat).

The railway from Lisbon, which at first ended at Villa Nova de Gaya (or Gaia), opposite the town, is now brought up to Campanha terminus, by a viaduct over the river, opened November, 1877, by the king, 390 yards long and 67 high. It connects with the lines to Braga, Vianna, and Valença, for Vigo, and to Barca d'Alva, for Salamanca, Medina del Campo, Avila, and Madrid.

Population (1890), 139,856.

Hotels.—Grand Hotel de Paris; Grand Hotel do Porto.

Tramways.—Through the city to Foz, &c.

Bankers.—Van Zeller and Co.; Mercantile Bank of Oporto.

Club-house, at the English Factory, to which strangers are introduced by a member.

Resident British Consul.

Oporto (so called from *O Porto*, the Port, or Harbour), the second city of Portugal, the first in commercial importance, is situated 206 miles by rail north-east of Lisbon, on a steep declivity, on the north or right bank of the Douro, and is about a league and a half from the sea, at S. Joaõ da Foz, near the Fort and Lighthouse. The city proper was formerly partly surrounded by an old wall, 5 or 6 feet thick, flanked at intervals by strong towers. The appearance on a first approach is pleasing, the buildings rising one above the other. There are fine public squares or campos, and open spaces, in which are some of the principal buildings. The houses are of irregular construction, mostly in steep, narrow streets, but the city nevertheless contains several broad, straight streets, with many new and handsome houses, with gardens attached, filled with vines and orange trees. The best streets are Rua das Flores and Rua Nova dos Ingleses. Specially noteworthy are the gilded and gaily painted balconies of the houses, most numerous in Rua das Hortas. Of the squares, Campo dos Martires and Praça de Saõ Lazaro are the best worth notice; also the new market-place, La Cordoaria. The town has magnificent quays, is well lighted with gas, and is clean; certainly much cleaner than most of the towns of Portugal.

Oporto is the see of a bishop, who resides chiefly at Mezanfrio, but has a very fine modern-built

Palace within the city. It has a cathedral, 90 churches, 14 hospitals or charitable asylums, besides 17 monasteries, now suppressed. The steep declivity of the hill on which the town is built makes it a very laborious task to ride on horseback or in carriages, although this inconvenience has been somewhat remedied by recent improvements. On the east side of the town, houses are built against so steep a part of the declivity over the stream, that they can only be approached by steps cut out of the rock. A Bar in the river keeps ships out two or three miles; only small craft can come to the town; and thence the Douro is navigable 100 miles above the city. The navigation of the upper part of the river is difficult and often dangerous, but the dexterity of the navigators of the flat-bottomed craft in which the wine is conveyed is wonderful.

The city has manufactures of cotton goods, woollen, linen, shawls, leather, soap, and earthenware, iron foundries, and ship-building yards, and many silk factories in and around the city; with the exception of melons, which are fine and cheap, and the small black grapes, the fruits of Portugal are inferior in flavour to those of England. Bread is of good quality and reasonable in price; mutton is small and inferior, and the beef is tolerable; that of Oporto frequently as good as the beef of England. The production of *Port Wine* is diminishing, though the export is increasing; in 1892 over 50,000 pipes were sent to Great Britain, and a considerable quantity to Brazil and the United States. There are upwards of twenty English mercantile firms established here, who have large warehouses or *Lodges* along the Gaya bank of the river, and by whom much of the foreign trade is conducted. The wine is mostly supplied from the Alto Douro, about 60 miles up the river, in a space extending 24 miles by 12 miles on both sides of it. The yearly production is about 70,000 pipes. The other exports comprise fruits, corn, oils, gold filagree, salt, leather, cork, sumach, and bullion. The imports are of hemp, flax, woollen fabrics, metal, codfish, bricks, wood, drugs, coals, &c.

The climate of Oporto is damp and foggy in winter, in consequence of its mountainous situation; but although, owing to the above circumstance, the air is cooler than anywhere else in Portugal, it seldom freezes. In summer the heat is excessive, especially in the narrow valley formed by the hills on the southern declivity on which Oporto is situated. Most of the plants of the Cape of Good Hope grow in the open air, as well as gooseberries, currants, and other fruits of the colder countries of Europe. The soil, though well cultivated, is not fertile, and few of the productions which are annually exported by the Douro, are grown within any short distance of the town.

Oporto was a city of great importance under the Moors, but was destroyed by Almansa in 820. It was occasionally the residence of the ancient kings of Portugal, until Alfonso I., assisted by a fleet of English crusaders under the command of William Longsword, wrested Lisbon from the hands of the Almoravides in October, 1147. During the middle ages, Oporto was famous for the strength of its fortifications. To the westward along the declivity of the hill, a place called *Cale* or *Callo*, mentioned by old writers, is said to have stood. Oporto being afterwards built, and, in consequence of the greater depth of the river, being found more convenient for ships, the former was abandoned by its inhabitants, who migrated to the latter: hence *O Porto* or *Portus Cale*, *i.e.*, the harbour of Cale; whence *Portucal*, and finally *Portugal* were derived. According to others, from the time of its dispersion in 820, it remained deserted till 899, when it was refounded by Gascons and French, and from the latter received the name of *Portus Gallorum*, or, Port of the Gauls or French.

In 1807 the Portuguese threw off the French yoke. The place was sacked by the French, 1809. It became afterwards, in 1831-33, the scene of a fierce contest for the throne of Portugal, between Dom Pedro, the ex-emperor of Brazil, and his brother Dom Miguel, who had usurped the crown from his niece Dona Maria. During the siege, which lasted upwards of a year, the town was partly destroyed by the artillery of the assailants, and several wealthy mercantile houses were entirely ruined by the complete stoppage of trade.

A Suspension Bridge (opened 15th October, 1842) connects Oporto with the suburbs of **Villa Nova de Gaya** and the Lodges there, and **San Roque.**

Previously, there was a bridge of boats. All communication across was, however, suspended during a few weeks in the spring, when the river was so much swollen by the heavy rains and the melting of the snow on the mountains, that the water often rose to the height of 20 feet, as in 1820, when it did incalculable damage to the shipping in the river.

On a rocky eminence to the west of the Villa Nova, commanding a view of the whole of Oporto, is the celebrated convent and garden called **Mosteiro da Serra** (called also convent of the Cruzios), which once belonged to the religious order of Augustines. Through the ravages of civil war nothing now remains of this once beautiful building but a shapeless ruin surrounded by rude palisades. It was here, during the Peninsular war, 1809, that the British crossed the Douro under a tremendous fire from the batteries, erected by the French on the north side. It was from this convent also that in 1832, Dom Pedro, aided by the British, repulsed the royalist troops commanded by Dom Miguel.

Churches and Public Buildings.

Cathedral, finely situated on the summit of a precipitous hill, not far from the Largo de Sta Clara. The original edifice was built by Count Henrique. It was rebuilt by Henry of Besançon, first Count of Portugal, A.D. 1105. Note the early Gothic cloisters containing the tomb of Pedro Durañ, who died in 1291. A fine west-end and handsome rose window.

St. Martin's Church of Cedofeita, near the Rua da Cedofeita. It is probably of the twelfth century; and claims to have been first founded by King Theodomir, A.D. 559. Note the small Romanesque doors. Part of the building has been modernised, and of course spoilt.

Church of N. S. da Lapa, near the barracks, occupies a fine position, being approached by a long flight of steps, and is a handsome building of the Corinthian order. In a sarcophagus of stone is preserved the head of Dom Pedro, who figured in the civil wars of Portugal.

Church of San Pedro, on the site of the first cathedral.

Nosso Senhor de Matozinhos, outside the city near the Leça. It contains the most noted of all the miraculous images in the kingdom, and attracts many thousand pilgrims annually.

Carmo, in the Praça do Carmo. It is the most frequented church in the city.

Church of Saõ Ildefonso, in the Largo of the same name, near the Rua de Saõ Antonio. It is a superb modern building.

Torre dos Clerigos, or Tower of the Clergy, near the Praça da Cordoaria. It is one of the most striking objects in the city. The steeple is 210 feet high, and contains a lamp which is lit up every night to Santa Barbara, the patroness of the church, to protect it from lightning, with which it was once struck. It was built in 1779, at the expense of the clergy; whence its name. Mount to the top for a fine view.

English Chapel and cemetery, near the Rua da Carvalhosa.

Convent of Saõ Bento das Freiras, near the Calçada dos Clerigos.

Convent of Saõ Lazaro, forming one of the sides of the Praça de Saõ Lazaro, now used as an establishment for young ladies who have been left orphans.

Franciscan Convent, at the end of the Rua Nova, built by charitable contributions for mendicant friars. This convent, as well as the street in which it stands, suffered greatly during the late troubles. The street has been since to some extent restored. The church attached to this convent contains a dwarfish figure of Saint Francis, which is greatly honoured by the fair sex. There are also two nunneries of the Franciscan order, dedicated to Santa Clara, a Dominican Convent in Oporto, and a nunnery of the same order at the Villa Nova.

Hospital Real, in the Praça da Cordoaria. It was commenced in 1769, and, although still unfinished, is nevertheless a magnificent building. It is excellently managed, and is deserving of the highest praise.

Hospital de Santa Clara, an almshouse for aged women in the Cordoaria.

Casa de Roda (Foundling Hospital), in the Praça da Cordoaria. It receives yearly upwards of 2,000 infants.

Colegio da Graça, an asylum for orphans, one of the principal public buildings.

Episcopal Palace, to the south-west of the cathedral, situated upon a precipitous rock, and commanding a splendid view. It has a good library, and the staircase is considered the most elegant in the kingdom. The edifice was greatly injured by the siege of 1832.

English Factory, near the Episcopal Palace. It was erected about 1790, and is one of the handsomest buildings in the city. It is a sort of Club-house, designed to bring merchants and foreigners together, and contains a fine library, reading-room, refreshment room, and a spacious ball-room. Strangers are, without difficulty, introduced through a member.

The Town Hall; Academy of Fine Arts, and other institutions; with a Crystal Palace, in which meetings and concerts are held.

Italian Opera, a large building of about the year 1780. It is by no means remarkable for elegance.

Theatre, in the highest part of the town. It was built by Mazzolleschi, an Italian architect, and is greatly admired.

The Bourse, lately built, one of the most perfect buildings in the city.

Public Library and Museum, occupying the former Capuchin Convent. The library, founded by Dom Pedro, occupies a handsome room, and contains about 70,000 volumes.

In the museum is a gallery of mediocre paintings, collected by Mr. John Allen; with a very good cabinet of natural history.

Hospital for British and other seamen.

Market-place, called Cordoaria, near the Torre dos Clerigos, well supplied with meat, fish, poultry, fruit, and vegetables. The best time for a visit is Saturday morning.

Corn-market, in the Praça do Carmo.

Barracks (Quartel de Saõ Ovidio), in the Campo da Regeneraçaõ, capable of holding 3,000 soldiers.

Casa da Camara, in the Praça de Dom Pedro.

Largo da Torre da Marca, beyond the barriers, on the summit of the cliffs that overhang the river. The view from this table-land embraces the river as far as Foz, the Villa Nova, and the Serra Convent.

Saõ Gens, an eminence to the north-west, commanding a beautiful view.

Gardens of Count de Rezende, open to the public every Sunday; very fine.

The capacious harbour of Leixoes, destined to form the future port for the external trade of Oporto and the surrounding country, was officially declared open by the king in 1891.

Excursions may be made to the rock of St. Cosme, the village of Val Longo, and the mines of antimony, in the midst of charming scenery; also to the *Entre Quintas*, four beautiful quintas, which command a fine view. In one of these Charles Albert of Sardinia died, and in that called do Meio is the celebrated Magnolia Grandiflora, whose trunk is 12 feet in circumference. Another excursion may be made to *S. Joao da Foz*, where capital bathing may be had, and where there are a great many charming houses, assembly rooms, club house, &c. (Steamers to La Cantareira). The *Freixo* is an ancient mansion of a very remarkable style of architecture, on the right bank of the Douro, two miles from Oporto. The great attraction of the place is the splendid view it commands. In the distance are the Serra Convent and its aqueduct, on one side of the river, and the Seminary on the other. *Villa de Feira* has an ancient but ruinous castle; it was the Roman Locobriga, about 15 miles from Oporto.

Railways.—To Lisbon (210 miles). To Braga, and round by the coast to Valença do Minho (see Route 31). To **Penafiel, Cahide, Regoa, Pinhao, Tua** (branch to **Mirandella**), **Pocinho,** and **Barca d'Alva,** on the Spanish frontier (124 miles), whence the rail is continued to **Salamanca** (see page 80). Along the coast to **Pedras Rubras, Mindello, Villa do Conde, Povoa do Varzim** (page 185), **Laundos, Fontainhas,** and **Famaliçao,** joining the line to Valença do Minho, described in Route 31.

ROUTE 27.

ITINERARY OF THE COAST OF PORTUGAL,

BETWEEN THE NORTHERN FRONTIER (THE RIVER MINHO) AND THE SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER (THE RIVER GUADIANA), NEXT TO SPAIN.

This information is given especially for the use of Yachting parties.

THE COAST BETWEEN VIGO (SPAIN) AND OPORTO, AND THENCE TO LISBON.

There are coasting steamers which ply regularly along the coast between the above stations, and, although they do not touch at every small port, there are ample opportunities for the tourist visiting any place of material interest during his progress.

The steamer approaches near enough (weather permitting) for the passengers to enjoy the beautiful seaboard, and delight in the extensive and ever changing panorama before them. On leaving Vigo the steamer is steered for Cape Silleiro, after rounding which the small town of Bayonna is passed, and **La Guardia** is made; this small town is situated at the western extremity of the mountains of Testeyro, at the junction of the river Minho with the Atlantic. From hence, crossing the mouth of the frontier river, at which point the aspect is very grand—the mountains in the background, the fine clear river flowing into the sea, with its banks adorned with profusion and variety of rich vegetation—we pass the little fortified town on the left bank of the river, **Fort Caminha (Stat.)**, page 190. Continuing our course south, we occasionally steam through a fleet of fishing boats, in pursuit of sardines, &c., and are often accompanied by dolphins. Now and then the sea is covered with great numbers of little Portuguese "men-of-war"—a sort of jelly fish, having a sail above and feelers below.

We now find ourselves abreast of the pretty town and harbour of **Vianna (Stat.**, pop. 9,249, page 190), situate on the right bank of the Lima, and near its junction with the sea. The surrounding country is charming, and is of itself a perfect picture. The *town* *small* and well built, the harbour admits of small craft up to 200 tons, and is fortified; but, as is the case with all the ports on the western coast of Portugal, its ports are seriously interrupted by the accumulation of sand, forming decided bars to the entrances of the harbours. The trade of the place is its fishery. From hence coasting, we make Esposende, at the embouchure of the Cavado, in a beautiful and picturesque situation. Proceeding we pass in succession the fishing places of **Póvoa do Varzim (Stat.**, on the new line from Oporto, Route 26, pop. 12,463), Villa do Condimutozinhos, San Joaõ da Foz, and, gradually approaching the magnificent river Douro, we arrive at **Oporto** (see Route 26, page 181.)

The brief stay of the steamer admits only of a cursory view of the city, yet the tourist is amply recompensed by the pleasing duty imposed upon him of contemplating the grandeur and beauty of the shores of the noble river, and the enchanting coast in its vicinity, at the embouchure of the Douro with the ocean. Proceeding coastwise towards the south, we make **Ovar (Stat.**, population 11,002), after about 20 miles steaming. This is an important town, in the province of Beira, and is situated on the Ovar, at the bottom or northern end of the immense lake, or lagoon, which is about 30 miles from north to south, and which runs parallel with the Atlantic. It is a commercial port, and its mariners are renowned for their courage and nautical skill. The fisheries here give full employment to the population.

Proceeding about 30 miles to the southward we come to the south end of this lagoon or lake, on which is situated the town of **Aveiro** (population, 7,361), distant about 50 miles west of Coimbra on the left bank of the Vouga, at its junction wi

the ocean. It possesses a fine harbour; the entrance is dangerous on account of the constant shifting of the bar. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, this town used to send to sea 60 fishing vessels, which prosecuted successfully the fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. Unfortunately for the commerce of the place the shifting sand blocked up their harbour and ruined their trade. The country is flat around, and the lake being suitable for inland navigation, acquired for it the name of the Holland of Portugal. Leaving this, and passing *Ilhavo*, a small town, which exports quantities of salt collected on the beach, and a considerable quantity of cured fish, we arrive at **Mira** (population, 6,554), after enjoying the gambols of the dolphins chasing the flying fish, which are numerous on the shores. Mira is a saline and fishing station of some importance.

After doubling the Cape of Mondego, which rises at the junction of the river of the same name with the Atlantic, the steamer touches at **Figueira da Foz** (population, 4,461), situated on the right bank of the Mondego, and built on the flank of a hill, on the summit of which is an old chateau. The inhabitants are occupied in collecting salt on the shores, and deep sea fishing. Quantities of salt and fish, together with olives, olive oil, and different kinds of fruit are exported annually. The bar of this harbour is constantly shifting, so that any vessel drawing over 12 feet of water must not attempt to take the harbour. Coimbra (Route 25), about 30 miles hence inland, can be reached by boat on the Mondego, or by rail to the junction on the Oporto and Coimbra line.

From Figueira, a line is now open, 158 miles to **Villar Formosa** on the Spanish border, which is continued to Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, see Route 12. Rail also to Lisbon, *viâ* Leiria.

The distance from Figueira along the coast to Lisbon is about 100 miles. The coast continues flat till we pass Martinho, N. Senhora de Nasaret, and San Martino, when some large estuaries are reached, the principal being that of Abidos. We now double Cape Carviero or **Peniche**, see Route 22. A short distance out at sea is the small craggy group of the Berlengas Islands, the most dangerous *of any on the* Portuguese coast.

From hence we pass in succession the villages of Ericeyra and Collares, near to which is the junction of the Mangota with the ocean. Cape da Roca and Cascaes are rounded, and the steamer enters the mouth of the river. Nothing can be more enchanting than the panorama which presents itself to view on entering the mighty and beautiful **Tagus.** Running up the river, we pass on the right, the castle of Almada, and on the left the beautiful environs and the Tower of **Belem.**

For **Lisbon,** see Route 21.

Lisbon to Cape St. Vincent and Castro Marim.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER OF PORTUGAL (WITH SPAIN) ON THE GUADIANA.

The coast on the south side of Lisbon has not so much to captivate the tourist as that on the north side; nevertheless, there are objects of attraction which are reached at less expense and fatigue than by a land journey, and to those who wish to explore the provinces of Algarve and Alemtejo, this is decidedly the best plan, when it is available. On leaving the Tagus, on its left shores, we pass the village of Trafaria, and our course is directed under the Cape Espichel, the ancient *Barbarium Promontorium* of the Romans. In a short time the steamer is abreast of **Ceximbra** (population, 6,815), a seaport of Estremadura; the antique fort here is remarkable, and cannot fail to attract attention from every stranger; from hence, proceeding along a bold coast, we enter the bay of **Setubal (Stat.)** (see Route 28), possessing a small but good harbour, suitable for commerce. The interesting localities of Troja and Comporta, of historical note, are at a short distance.

Proceeding on our course we pass the fishing villages of Santiago and Melides, and double **Cape Sines** (population of the town, 3,374); the inhabitants are entirely occupied in fishing, which is carried on here with great success and profit. The good and convenient supply of excellent marine salt, procured along the coast, is a great encouragement to the curing of fish, and is the principal support of the marine population of Portugal. This town is celebrated as being the birthplace of the illustrious navigator, *Vasco da Gama*, who died at Cochin three months after being appointed Viceroy of India. As we proceed the coast exhibits constant change of scene. We

now are abreast of the romantic town of **Villa Nova de Milie Fontes** (population, 2,500), a maritime town of the province of Alemtejo; it possesses but a small harbour, and can only receive craft of small tonnage. Algesur is not far inland, but can scarcely be seen from the sea, which is always agitated on this coast, as we approach the fine Cape St. Vincent, the south-westerly point of Algarve, the ancient *Promontorium Sacrum*, with its high solid cliffs and lighthouse.

Cape St. Vincent has seen three terrible naval actions, at long intervals; the first in 1693, when Count Tourville, at the head of a fleet of 71 vessels, gained a victory over the combined fleets of England and Holland. In 1797, Admiral Sir John Jervis gained a signal victory over the Spaniards; when Nelson, then Commodore, took the San Josef and other ships, by boarding, and the Admiral was created Earl St. Vincent. In 1833, Sir Charles Napier defeated and took Don Miguel's fleet, and was created Count St. Vincent. After doubling the Cape, the vessel gets into smoother water at **Sagres**, where Prince Henry, the navigator, founded a School of Navigation, from which trained officers were supplied for the Portuguese voyages of discovery. Thence, a magnificent coast is skirted for 20 miles to **Lagos** (population, 7,881), founded by the Carthaginians, according to some, in the year of the world 2064. Here the first commercial transactions took place between Portugal and the discovered countries in India. Though the harbour is small, it is known that the Venetians traded here with their galleys. The town suffered much in the earthquake of 1755; at the present day the fishing on the coast employs upwards of 400 seamen. It gives name to one of the first Portuguese settlements on the African Coast. *Resident English Vice-Consul.*

Proceeding along this fine bold coast, having the higher chain of the mountains in the interior constantly in view, we arrive at **Villa Nova de Portimao** (population, 16,425), situated at the junction of the river Sylves with the Atlantic; it possesses a small harbour; this pretty place is one of the most agreeable and picturesque sea-coast towns in Portugal. About 14 miles further along the coast brings us to **Albufeira** (population, 3,000), having a good harbour, deep water, and well defended on the sea-board. The country abounds in fruits and grain and the sea produces abundance of valuable fish for curing. Proceeding S.E. along the coast, we come to **Faro** (population, 8,097), which is situated abreast of the Islands of Santa Maria, which are about 7 miles distant from the mainland. Faro, the chief town of the province, is strongly fortified; the roadstead is safe, and there is good and even anchorage. The harbour is formed by the junction of the river Valformosa with the ocean; there is a large military hospital and artillery park here; the town is well built; the cathedral remarkable for its architecture: the streets are large, the custom-house is a noble building. The bay is resorted to by mariners in stormy weather as a place of refuge. The commerce consists of dried fruit, oranges, sumach, grain, almonds, figs, and cured fish of different kinds.

From Faro, proceeding coastwise S.E., we come to **Tavira** (population, 11,558), situated at the embouchure of the Rio Secca, on the Atlantic; formerly the Portuguese galleys used to take refuge here when they were defeated by the African pirates; now the harbour is not safe in consequence of the shifting bar of sand which impedes vessels entering the harbour. The aspect of the town is beautiful. The fine bridge of seven arches is a master-piece of architecture; the remains of an antique bust of the brave Pago, Peres Correa, who rescued the town from the hands of the Moors, is still to be seen. The cathedral and other public buildings are handsome, the town is clean, the houses and streets are well constructed. Quantities of white wine, figs, almonds, and fish are exported hence. Resident English Vice-Consul. About 20 miles from this, the extreme S.E. of Portugal, we arrive at **Villa Real** (population, 3,500), a small but pretty fishing village, situated on the right bank of the Guadiana, at its junction with the sea. **Castro Marim** (population, 3,980), situated on the same river, and a little distance higher up from the sea, also frontiers with Spain. The only object of interest within this antiquated town is the old castle, from whence a fine view is obtained, extending from the chain of lofty mountains to the ocean. The inhabitants of both these frontier towns are principally employed in fishing in the river and the sea; there was formerly considerable traffic in contraband goods here.

fish. The town is surrounded by a double wall, flanked by seven towers, and defended by the ancient castle, *Castello Branco*. The churches, with the exception of the cathedral, are of no note. The latter is a handsome building. The hospital and the poorhouse are worth visiting. The industry of the place consists of potteries, tanneries, wine, brandy, distilleries, and grain. The plains around the town are very productive. In 1704, Marshal Berwick ordered a part of its walls to be blown up, and the Spanish army, under Count d'Aranda, and the auxiliary corps, commanded by the Prince of Beauvau, were unable to penetrate further than this town in 1762. It was occupied by the French in November, 1807, who, however, only spent one night here. Castello Branco may be reached by way of Thomar or Punhete.

CASTEL RODRIGO.

Population, 2,000.

A small fortified town in the province of Beira, near Ciudad Rodrigo, over the frontier of Spain, on the River Coa, 32 miles north-east of Guarda. During the War of Independence it was besieged by the Duke of Ossuna, and reduced to great extremities; but, having obtained timely aid, the Spanish army were nearly all cut to pieces, and their artillery taken from them. It is best reached by the new line from Oporto to Barca d'Alva

ROUTE 31.

Oporto to Lamego, Braga, Bragança, by road, and by rail to **Valença do Minho.**

Oporto (Stat.), see Route 26. From here a line runs past **Rio Tinto, Ermezinde** (junction of the line to Salamanca), **Trofa** (branch to **Guimaraes**), **Famaliçao** (junction of the Oporto to Povoa do Varzim coast line), **Vianna do Castello** (a watering place, page 185), **Caminha** (page 185), **Lanhellas, S. Pedro da Torre,** 78 miles, to **Valença do Minho,** at the junction with the line to **Tuy,** on the Spanish side (page 101), **Guillarey,** and **Vigo.** The Spanish trains from and to Monforte, Orense, Vigo, &c., connect here with the Portuguese express trains to and from Oporto, Lisbon, &c. At **Nine** there is a short branch of 9½ miles to Braga past **Arentim** and **Tadim.**

[From Oporto, by road across the Douro, to

LAMEGO.

(Population, 8,214), a city in the province of Beira, capital of a comarca, near the Douro. The principal buildings are a large Gothic cathedral, a church called Alcamave, a castle, and a bishop's palace. There are also many interesting Moorish, and some Roman remains.

Lamego lies 46 miles east of Oporto, and about 1 to the south of the Douro. It may be reached from Viseu.]

BRAGA (Stat.)

Population (1890), 23,089.

Inns.—Real; Estrella do Norte.

A city, capital of a comarca, province of Minho, 32 miles north-east of Oporto, by rail, and about 15 miles from the sea. It is situated on an eminence in a fertile valley, watered by the Deste on the south, and by the Cavado on the north. This valley is covered with quintas or country-houses, and planted with oak, vine, orange, and other fruit trees. The oranges of Braga are the best in Portugal. It is the *Bracarra Augusta* of the Romans, and is said to have been founded B.C. 296. It is one of the most ancient cities in Portugal, and was capital of the kingdom when the Suevi were masters of it. It is now the seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal. Until recently, ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and an aqueduct existed; but at present no remains of its ancient grandeur are found, except some coins, and five milestones belonging to the five Roman roads leading into Braga, which one of the archbishops removed to a square in the south part of the city. It is surrounded by old walls, and defended by a fortress. The streets are narrow and irregularly laid out. There are two squares, and many fountains. It has manufactures of firearms, jewellery, cutlery, and hats.

Sights.—Cathedral, a stately edifice of the old perpendicular style, rebuilt by Henrique, the first king of Portugal; church of Santa Cruz, of the seventeenth century, with a façade in the Campo dos Remedios; church of St. John **Mark and** church of St. Benedict. Hospital, **one of the finest** in the kingdom. In the cathedral **note the capilla** de N. S. Livramento, the capilla de S. Pedro de

Rates; the high altar with its sepulchres, the sacristia, and the western porch of the exterior of the building; Archiepiscopal palace, containing a good library; Public Library in the Campo Santa Anna; the Campa dos Remedios, a magnificent square; and the Campo Santo Anna, a large square, surrounded with handsome houses. For works on Braga, consult *Historia de Braga*, by D. R. da Cunha; and *Antig. de Entre Douro e Minho*, by Dr. J. de Barros.

About 3 miles east of the city is the pilgrimage **Chapel of Bom Jesus**, or Jesus do Monte, situated on the summit of a lofty hill, commanding a delightful view over all the plain. In the principal church note the altar-piece, the sacristia, the crucifix of ebony; the chapels of the Ascension, the Last Supper, the Sepulchre, and the Resurrection.

Near Braga are the hot springs of *Caldas de Gerez*, good for liver complaints, in a bracing spot; and the hot sulphur springs of *Vizella*, near **Guimarães** (pop. 19.000) which has manufactures of cutlery and table linen. The road from Braga to Braganza crosses the Tamega at **Chaves**, 54 miles, the Roman *Aquæ Faviæ*, after passing *Vidago*, a modern watering-place, with springs like those of Vichy, good for liver, gout, &c.

From Lamego (as above) the road ascends the river and then turns off to the north-east for

BRAGANÇA, or BRAGANZA.

About 50 miles from Lamego, or 60 from Braga.

Population, 5,495.

A good inn.

This town (the ancient *Brigantium*) is in the province Traz os Montes, near the north-east frontier, and is capital of the comarca. It stands in a very agreeable and fertile plain, on the River Ferrenza, an affluent of the Sabor, and lies 26 miles north-west of Miranda. It was erected into a duchy by Alonso V., in 1442, the eighth possessor of which, John II., was raised to the throne of Portugal in 1640, under the title of John IV. From him the present royal family of Portugal, of the Braganza line, is descended. It was formerly fortified, and still contains a ruined castle. It has manufactures of velvet and other silk fabrics.

Sights.—Cathedral (in bad taste); Church of Saõ Vicente; Paço Episcopal, containing a library and some pictures; Market Place and Pelourinho; Alfandega, or Custom House; Castle, situated on a hill, a short distance from the town, from the summit of which may be had a most extended view; and a spacious plain where the people hold their races.

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We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

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ALAGNA (Sesia). **GRAND HOTEL.**

1,200 METRES ALTITUDE.

AT the foot of the Mount Rosa. Splendid Panorama. Opposite the great Waterfall of Otro. Magnificent Promenades in the Pine Forests. Centre of excursions to Gressoney, Macugnaga, Zermatt, Fobello, etc. Railway: Novaro-Varallo. **Irreproachable house in every respect.**

Corresponding House: **Grand Hotel de l'Europe**, at Turin.

ALGIERS.

HOTEL KIRSCH

(MUSTAPHA SUPERIOR).

LARGE FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Full South. Splendid situation overlooking Town and Bay of Algiers. Every modern comfort. English Billiard Table. Moderate Terms.

Omnibus to Trains and Steamers. **T. KIRSCH, Proprietor.**

AMIENS.

GRAND HOTEL DU RHIN.

PLACE ST. DENIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, highly recommended, situated near to the Railway Station and Cathedral, affords every accommodation. Beautiful Apartments and Airy Bedrooms. Private and Public Saloons. Warm Baths. Large Garden. Omnibuses to and from each Train. English Interpreter. **JAMES MENTHA, Proprietor.**

AMSTERDAM.

AMSTEL HOTEL

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN TOWN.

Patronized by the highest class of English Travellers.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO FAMILIES.

Every Modern Comfort combined with Moderate Prices.



AMSTERDAM Continued.

BRACK'S DOELEN HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel is situated in the centre of the Town. Open view on the River Amstel. Patronised by the highest class of English and American Families. Luxuriously furnished. Every modern comfort and convenience.
Telegraphic Address: "Doelen, Amsterdam." **H. F. HAHN, Proprietor.**

ANTWERP.

GRAND HOTEL.

THIS magnificent newly built Hotel is the finest and largest in town, with a central situation between the Cathedral, Picture Gallery, and Boulevards. TWO HUNDRED ROOMS & SALOONS. Sitting, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Fitted Dark Room for Amateur Photographers.
BATHS ON EVERY FLOOR. HYDRAULIC LIFT.
Omnibus of the Hotel meets every Train and Boat.
J. LAUWENS, the same Proprietor as Hotel de l'Europe.

ARCACHON.

GRAND HOTEL.

THIS important establishment has been entirely restored by the new Proprietor. Every desirable comfort will now be found in the house. Excellent Cuisine, well furnished rooms and apartments. Large Music and Conversation Saloons. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant a la Carte. Winter Garden (250 metres). Caloriferes heating the Hotel all through. Hot and Cold Baths. Perfect hydrotherapy. Steamers and Boats for excursions, belonging to the house. Lawn Tennis. Twice a week Concerts or Balls organised by the direction in the saloons of the Hotel. Postal and Telegraphic Address: FERRAS—ARCACHON. **B. FERRAS, Dr., Proprietor.**

ATHENS.

ATHENS (GREECE).

HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE,

FIRST CLASS. E. LAMPSA, Proprietor.

Special Office in the Hotel for Railway and Steamship Tickets, also Post Office.

BARCELONA.

GRAND HOTEL

RAMBLA. Formerly "Des Quatre Nations." RAMBLA.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE.
***The Hotel* is the Sleeping Car Agency.**

BADEN-BADEN.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

NEAREST TO THE

CONVERSATION HOUSE

AND

NEW VAPOUR BATHS

(FREDERICSBATHS).

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Now surrounded by its own beautiful Park.

HOLLAND HOTEL

With Dependence "BEAU-SEJOUR."

Open all the year.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Special arrangements for a prolonged stay.

PENSION.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 1 AND 6 O'CLOCK.

HYDRAULIC LIFT IN BOTH HOUSES.

A. ROSSLER, Proprietor.

Branch Hotel: HOTEL EDEN, PALLANZA (LAGO MAGGIORE).

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE

HIGHLY-REPUTED and well patronized First-class Family Hotel, combining every modern comfort with moderate charges. Beautiful situation in the most elegant part of Baden, at the entrance of the Lichtenthal Allee, facing Promenade, Theatre, and Conversation House.

Lift. Baths. Electric Light throughout.

LARGE GARDEN, COVERED RESTAURANT TERRACE.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Arrangements (Winter Pension). New Proprietor, ADOLF DURINGER,

Formerly [illegible]

BRANCH HOUSES:

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, GENEVA; HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS MENT

BADENWEILER.

BADENWEILER IN BADEN.

HOTEL SOMMER

(AND HOTEL KARLSRUHE).

First-class House. Beautifully situated, with Mineral Water Springs (Einzelbader).

LAWN TENNIS. LARGE PARK.

Omnibus meets principal Trains at the Mulheim Station.

FREIBURG IN BREISGAU, BADEN.

HOTEL SOMMER ZUM ZŒHRINGER HOF

First-class Hotel, near the Railway Station, situated in the centre of a beautiful garden, commanding magnificent view.

Both establishments have large Dining, Reading, & Billiard Rooms.
Excellent Cooking. Fine Wines. Moderate Prices.

SOMMER BROTHERS, Proprietors.

BASLE.

BASLE.—HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF—BASLE.

THIS Beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated, opposite the Central Station. **It has been entirely refurnished and fitted with the most recent improvements.** Vast Terrace. **Lift.** Highly recommended. Terms moderate. Managed by the New Proprietor.

E. J. GOETZINGER.

BELLAGIO, ON THE LAKE OF COMO (ITALY).

HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.

HYDRAULIC LIFT and ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTELS to be found on the Italian Lakes. *The Proprietor spares* no effort to give satisfaction to his visitors. It is magnificently *situated on the heights* in the midst of extensive gardens overlooking the two lakes. *English Divine Service is held* in a Chapel belonging to the Hotel Grande Bretagne.

A. MEYER, Proprietor.

BERLIN.

GRAND HOTEL DE ROME,

Unter den Linden, 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

THIS old, reputed, first-class Hotel, has the best situation in the Town, close to all the principal sights and Royal Theatres. Lately re-furnished throughout. Splendid Restaurant, looking out over the "Linden." "Cafe." Drawing Room for Ladies. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hote. Electric Light. Newspapers in all Languages. Omnibus at Stations. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor: ADOLPH MUHLING, Purveyor to the Imperial Court.

BERNE.

BERNERHOF HOTEL.

THIS beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated in the town, at two minutes' walk from the Station, and close to the House of Parliament. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, with a large terrace, and commands a full view of the Alps. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, &c., make it the most desirable residence for English Families and Single Travellers. Reduced prices for protracted stays and in Winter season. **Lift. Electric Light.**

BIARRITZ.

HOTEL DU PALAIS,

FORMERLY the Residence of the EMPRESS EUGENIE, is now open as a First Class Hotel. It stands in its own grounds, with a Terrace on the border of the Sea. The finest position in Biarritz. Perfect English Sanitary Arrangements. Lawn Tennis. Golf Club adjacent to the Hotel. **Proprietor: C. DIETTE,** from the Berkeley Hotel, London, W.

BISKRA (Algeria).

ROYAL HOTEL, BISKRA.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

In the best situation of Biskra. Full South view over the Desert.

Most perfect Sanitary arrangements. Pension from 10 francs a day.

BLOIS (FRANCE).

GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.

Very comfortable Table d'Hote and private Dinners.

APARTMENTS for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois. Comfortable English spo

Carriage for visiting Chambord and the environs. Omnibus at the Station.

BONN.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.

LIFT. ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE. LIFT.

European Reputation. 200 Rooms and Saloons.

SITUATION without equal, facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains, the Park, Landing Pier, and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Ladies Saloon. American, French, and English Newspapers. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Special Omnibuses belonging to the Establishment to and from all Trains and Steamers. Moderate charges. Advantageous arrangements for a prolonged sojourn. Pension Highly recommended. Table d'Hôte at 1½ and 6 o'clock. **C. BIERINGER-VOGELER, Manager.**

BORDEAUX.

GRAND HOTEL

(HOTEL de FRANCE et de NANTES, réunis).

Only First Class Hotel, full south, patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TELEPHONE, latest system, communicating with PARIS.

CALORIFERE HEATING DAY AND NIGHT.

TABLE D'HOTE. RESTAURANT.

LADIES' ROOM. READING and SMOKING ROOMS.

BATH ROOM ON EACH FLOOR.

Situated opposite the Grand Theatre, the Prefecture, the Exchange, the Bank of France, and the Port. Saloons and 90 Rooms from 3 francs upwards; in Pension £3 2s. a week.

Mr. PETER'S magnificent Cellars under the Hotel, containing 80,000 bottles, can be visited at any time in the day; he is also Proprietor of the **Domaine du Phenix**, and Purveyor of Wine and Liqueurs to H.M. the Queen of England. He sells this article in small and large quantities, in bottles or in wood, in full confidence.

Vve. LOUIS PETER.

HOTEL DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

ADMIRABLY situated in the centre of the Town. Highly recommended. Rooms with Electric Light from 2 shillings upwards. Restaurant: Breakfast, 4 frs.; Dinner, 5 frs., wine included. In Pension from £2 16s. a week.

GRAND HOTEL RICHELIEU.

Very Comfortable Establishment. Most Central Situation.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TABLE D'HOTE: Breakfast, 3 frs.; 3 frs. 50c., wine included. Restaurant at fixed prices, 4 frs. *and 5 frs., wine included.* Rooms from 2 shillings upwards.

QUEUILLE and DARIC, Proprietors.

BORDIGHERA.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, highly recommended to English Families. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. English Church close to the Hotel. Large Garden. Furnished Dark Room for Photographers. Moderate charges. Omnibus to all trains and to Ventimiglia Station if requested. J. KUNZLER, Proprietor and Manager.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL AND BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Situated near the RAILWAY STATION and STEAMERS.

MME. VVE. SAGNIER CHRISTOL, Proprietress.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (France).

VILLA MEDICIS.

A. SENNEGY,
Proprietor & Manager.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, near the Baths. Apartments for Families. Best Sanitary arrangements. Rooms from 5 fr. to 11 fr. Renowned Cuisine. Service à la Carte. Pension from 7 fr. to 9 fr. Arrangements for special regimen, according to medical advice.

Electric Light. Telephone.
English spoken.



BRUGES.

GRAND HOTEL DU COMMERCE.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, highly patronised by English and American Travellers. This *historical house* (the old seat of the famous Guild of the Brokers and the Commercial Court) *the largest and oldest* First-class Hotel of Bruges, and offers to Families and Single Travellers *furnished and airy* apartments, excellent cooking, and good wines. Every comfort. Fine Ga *Special Omnibus at the Station.* Telephone. C. VANDENBERGHE, PROPRIE

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

PLACE ROYALE.

THIS unrivalled Establishment, overlooking the Park, the Place Royale, and the Rue Royale, has been considerably enlarged and embellished by the present Proprietor, Mr. E. DREMEL. Public Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Bath Rooms. Spacious Terrace Garden overlooking the whole park. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. Rooms from 4 frs. 50 c., including Electric Light. Otis Electric Lift.

HOTEL DE FLANDRE.

PLACE ROYALE.

LODGING, inclusive of attendance and electric light, from 7 frs. per day. First Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Luncheon, 4 frs.; Table d'Hôte, 5 frs.; Pension: Bedroom, attendance, light, and three meals daily, from 15 frs. 50 c. per day. Public Saloons, Billiards, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Lift. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage.

GRAND HOTEL GERNAY.

BOULEVARD BOTANIQUE. Close to the Station for Germany, Holland, France, Spa, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. The Waterloo Coach passes before the Hotel every morning. Charges moderate. **Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.**

Dark Room for Photographs.

BUDAPEST.

GD. ROYAL HOTEL.

ONE OF THE BEST ON THE CONTINENT.

The Newest, Handsomest, and Largest in the Capital of Hungary.

SCIENTIFIC SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS. MODERATE CHARGES INCLUDING LIGHT AND ATTENDANCE.

THE HOTEL FOR ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

E. J. GLÜCK, Manager.

CAIRO.

NEW GRAND HOTEL—Cairo.

SPLENDID first-class Hotel, situated opposite the Esbekieh Garden, the Opera Theatre, the English Telegraph and Egyptian Post Offices, Conversation Room, Ladies' Room, Arabic Saloon, Smoking Room, Oriental Bar, Lawn Tennis, Magnificent Gardens surrounding the Hotel. The New Hotel is the only one in Egypt that, by its splendid situation, its salubrious air, its luxurious and tasteful installation, its excellent French Cooking, is able to afford to travellers every comfort they are accustomed to meet with in the first Hotels of Europe. TERMS:—15 to 20 francs per day, Pension, Board, and Service, according to the Rooms. Special arrangements for Families. Omnibus to all Trains.

Interpreter. Ascenseur—Lift. Electric Light. P. MAYER, Manager.

CALAIS.

TERMINUS HOTEL (Gare Maritime)

Opposite the Steam Packet Pier. Baths. Post and Telegraph Offices.

CENTRAL HOTEL (Gare Ville).

Situated in the centre of the Town. First Class Hotel. Post and Telegraph Office. *Electric* Light. Moderate Charges.

CANNES.

GRAND HOTEL du PAVILLON

CANNES. WEST END, near CHRIST CHURCH.

THIS RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, entirely renewed and refurnished, now with Lift. Electric Light throughout. Baths, Caloriferes, &c. Best and Sons' regular declaration. Full South, splendid view of Sea and Esterel Mountains. Beautiful Garden. Best Home for Winter. Terms and Pension most reasonable. Tariff on application. **Kept and Directed by P. BORGO, formerly of the Europe, Turin.**

CARISBAD.

ROSCHER'S HOTEL.

Goldener Schild and zwei deutsche Monarchen.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, finest position in Town. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Concert Garden. Large Promenade Garden. Splendid Dining Room with extensive glass Verandah. Café with Newspapers in every language. Weekly, two concerts by the Concert Orchestra. Baths. Electric Light. Lift. Telephone. Carriages Omnibus. **F. ROSCHER, Proprietor.**

CHAMOUNIX.

HOTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, splendid free situation, with a large Park and Garden in full view of Mont Blanc. Excellent Telescope for free use of visitors. **Electric Light. Baths. Rooms from 3 francs. Pension from 9 francs. Special Arrangements.**

E. EXNER, Proprietor and Manager. Mrs. EXNER is English.

Same Proprietor: Cyrnos Palace Hotel, Ajaccio (Corsica).

COBLENCE.

GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,

First Class Hotel. Lift.

COMMANDING a splendid view of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein, and close to the landing place. It deserves in every respect the patronage of English Families and Single Travellers. Good attendance. Excellent cooking. Choice Wines. Hot and Cold Baths. Elegant Carriages in the Hotel. Moderate charges. **H. HOCHE, Proprietor.**

COLOGNE.

HOTEL DISCH,

THIS WELL KNOWN FIRST CLASS HOTEL most centrally situated, close to the Cathedral, near the Central Station, and the Quay of the Rhine Steamers. 200 lofty, airy Rooms and Saloons; 300 Beds. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Caloriferes in winter. Excellent Kitchen. Large Stock of Choice Wines, wholesale.

THE GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE

IS *the No. 4, distilled strictly* according to the original prescription of the inventor *my ancestor, by the most* ancient distiller

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Jülichs-Platz, No. 4.

CONTREXEVILLE (Vosges.)

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ETABLISSEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS, the only one in the Park of the Establishment. Baths. Douches adjoining the Hotel. Large and Small Apartments. Rooms from 4 frs. Table d'Hote and Restaurant à la Carte.

FELIX PETIT, concessionary; Co-Proprietor of the Mirabeau, Paris.

CORFU.

GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE and BELLE VENISE,

CORFU.

The Finest First-class Hotel in Corfu. Especially Patronised by English and American Families.

10 to 20 per cent. discount allowed to Members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, London. JEAN GAZZI, Proprietor.

DRESDEN.



VILLA GORI-

HOTEL DE FAMILLE ET PENSION.

MOST Central. Corner of Lüttichaustrasse, 31, and Sidonienstrasse, 29, few steps north of Station. More private and homelike than Hotels generally, with the same advantages. Rooms very comfortably furnished, excellent beds, very liberal table. First-class Cuisine. Baths. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Terms very moderate.

ENGELBERG.

KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION TITLIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Room. Large Conversation Saloon with Veranda. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Music Saloon. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Warm and Cold Shower Baths. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. Moderate charges.

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FAULENSEE-BAD (Lake of Thoune) Switzerland.

FAULENSEE-BAD. **HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Above Spiez. Lake of Thoune. (2,630 feet above Sea).

LATE RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND. Commanding a splendid view of the Lake. Beautiful situation close to the Forest. Fine Garden and Park. Comfort. Moderate charges. E. JAEGGI, Proprietor.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Frankfort on Main.

HOTEL de RUSSIE.

Electric Light. Lift. Calorifères. Opposite the Central Railway Station.

First-class Hotel. Every Modern Comfort.

CHARLES FRANK, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. FIRST CLASS.

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Baths. Moderate charges; Service, Light, and Heating included. Telephone 1260. First-class favourite House for English and American Families. The only Hotel on the Station with ground-floor Rooms and Apartments

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FREUDENSTADT (Germany).

FREUDENSTADT (2,600 feet above Sea).

BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

Railway Line—Stuttgart, Offenburg, Strasburg.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, surrounded by a very beautiful Park. Comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons. Water and Milk cures. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect. **Central Residence for Excursions.** Carriages at the Hotel. Moderate charges. Pension.

ERNEST LUZ, Junior, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

LIFT. # HOTEL DE LA POSTE. LIFT.

THIS HOTEL, with the best sanitary arrangements, is situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the General Post Office, the principal Bankers, and the New Opera House. Fine view. Well recommended to Families and Single Gentlemen for its great comfort and very moderate charges. Table d'hôte at 12-15 o'clock, 3 frs. 5 c., at 5-30 o'clock, 4 frs; Supper at 7 o'clock 3 frs., wine included. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. 100 well furnished Bedrooms, from 2½ to 4 frs., Electric Light included. Central Steam-heating. Pension from 7 to 10 frs. a day. Telephone.

CH. SADLIER, Proprietor.

GENEVA. # HOTEL BRISTOL.

10, Rue du Mont Blanc, near English Church.

MOST comfortable family Hotel. Every modern convenience. New sanitary arrangements. Electric Light in every room. Lift. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. No extra charge for light and attendance. Arrangements for Pension.

J. CURTET-HUGON, Proprietor.

GERARDMER (Vosges), France.

GRAND HOTEL du LAC.

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The only one with a Large Park and a Splendid View on the La

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Interpreter, Camera Obscura. Manager: DURA

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GRAND HOTEL DURICHI VAUDOIS GLION.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, enlarged and entirely renewed, with the best comfort· 150 Rooms. One of the finest situations in Switzerland. Central Heating· Moderate Charges. Open all the year.

F. RIECHELMANN, Proprietor.

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NEWLY ERECTED. ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL.

LARGE TERRACE commanding an unequalled view over the Lake, the Rhone Valley, and the Alps. Most reasonable rates. Covered Verandah and Promenoir. Baths and douches in the Hotel. Highly recommended to English and American Families.

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PAULEZ' HOTEL (LIMITED). THE HAGUE.

THIS FIRST RATE HOTEL, situated in the quietest quarter of the City, in the vicinity of the Opera, Museums, and Royal Park; cannot be too highly recommended for its accommodation, the excellence of its Table d'Hote and Wines, added to the attention and civility shown to travellers. "Restaurant à la Carte" at any hour. Splendid Reading and Dining Rooms. The only Hotel with Lift (ascensor). Electric Light all through the Hotel. Bath. Carriages. Moderate Charges. Arrangements made during the Winter Season.

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HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

ONE OF THE BEST IN THE TOWN, WITH DEPENDENCE "VILLA AUGUSTA" SITUATED IN THE EXTENSIVE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL.

Best position near the Kurhaus, the Springs, the Bathing Establishments, and Lawn Tennis Courts. **Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.** Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs.

HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Large Shady Garden, 4,500 square yards, attached to the Hotel.

BEST ENGLISH & FRENCH COOKING. FINEST OPEN AIR RESTAURANT.

In the early and late part of the Season (May, June, September, and October) arrangements are made at very moderate prices.

F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.

Purveyor to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

INNSBRUCK.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

One of the Largest and most Elegant Family Hotels of the Town,

OPPOSITE THE STATION.

More than a Hundred Rooms and Saloons, furnished with every luxurious comfort, and

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LIFT TO EACH FLOOR.

LARGE DINING ROOM CONSTRUCTED IN EMPIRE STYLE,

(A Curiosity of the Town),

FURTHERMORE LADIES' SALOONS.

READING, SMOKING, & RESTAURATION ROOMS.

RENOWNED GOOD COOKING.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY AND FOREIGN WINES.

Moderate charges from 15th OCTOBER to 1st MAY.

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HOTEL TIROL.

FIRST Class Establishment near the Station. Over 150 elegantly furnished Rooms. Reading, Smoking, Retiring Rooms. Baths. Fine Garden. **Electric Light. Lift.** Special arrangements for protracted stay, and extremely moderately Pension. Winter terms. **Illustrated Pamphlet free on application. CARL LANDSEE, Propr.**

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INTERLAKEN. TERMINUS HOTEL.

CENTRAL STATION. SCHAETTI BROTHERS, new Proprietors.

FINEST SITUATION. Moderate Prices. Pension. Furnished with *modern comfort.* Electric Light. Bath Room. Dark Room for Amateur Photography. *Sanitary Arrangements.* Buffet at the Station.

KREUZNACH (or, CREUZNACH).

ROYAL HOTEL AND ENGLISCHER HOF.

THE largest and finest Hotel, with every modern comfort at very moderate charges. Large Garden. New Marble Baths. Lift. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Post and Telegraph Office in the Hotel. Omnibus at both Stations—Kreuznach Town and Kreuznach Bath.

Manager: OTTO AESCHLIMANN, *Formerly at the Kursaal Maloja (Engadine) and Grand Hotel Mont Fleury, Cannes.*

KNOCKE-SUR-MER (Belgium).

GRAND HOTEL de KNOCKE

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. Splendidly situated facing the Sea. Unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, combined with moderate charges. 200 splendid Bedrooms with Saloons. Billiards. Reading Room. Terrace. Playgrounds. Omnibus at the Station. The latest English Sanitary Improvements.

LYONS.

LYONS.

BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

The most popular and fashionable.

MACON.

GRAND HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

SPECIAL House for families and Tourists, five minutes from the Station. This large establishment, the best of the town, situated in the valley of the Saône, offers a magnificent panorama including Mont Blanc. East situation. Moderate charges. Interpreter. Connected with the "French Automobile Club" and Touring Clubs of France. Mineral essences for self-moving carriages to be had. Telephone. Moderate terms. Sole correspondent for Macon of Cook's Agency. On arrival at Macon, wire for the omnibuses of the Hotel, always in attendance for every train. Travellers should not listen to Agents within or outside the Station, inviting them to go elsewhere.

GRAND HOTEL de FRANCE et des ETRANGERS.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, the most frequented by Families and Tourists. *situated opposite the Station.* The only one wanting no Omnibus. Porters *at every train.* *English* comfort. Large choice of fine and ordinary wines of Macon *and Burgundy.* *English* spoken. DUPANLOUP, Proprietor.

MADEIRA—(Funchal).

ID'S HOTELS

ESTABLISHED 1850.

)intment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

)TEL & ANNEXES.—Situated on West of Funchal, on the New Road Sea, grand view of the Mountains. Boating.

HOTEL.—"Admirably situated, chal, fine view of the Mountains *Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

O HOTEL.—In sheltered central

.—German spoken.

LASS HOTELS afford every comfort travellers. Excellent Cuisine and nnis Courts, large Gardens, Baths, king Rooms. English and German lards. The SANITARY arrange- rried out by the Banner Sanitation ll Steamers met.



Telegrams: **"REID, FUNCHAL."**

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MADRID.

RAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

SS HOTEL. THE ONLY FRENCH HOTEL IN MADRID.

CTRIC LIGHT. BATH. COURIERS. CARRIAGES. ELECTRIC LIFT.

J. CAPDEVIELLE, Proprietor.

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RAND HOTEL.

nd Hotel de Marseille. On the Cannebiere Prolongée and Rue Noailles, 26 and 28.

arming First Class Hotel, the nearest to the Station, is delightfully situated in the most central . Specially patronized for its unrivalled magnificent position by the highest class of society, and r of H.M. the late Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., H.M. George I., King of Greece, H.M. Dom Brasil, H.H. M.M. King and Queen of Portugal, H.M. Don Alfonso XII., King of Spain, etc., etc.

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